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LVI—(*a*) Stupa on the Vipulagiri Rajgir

(*b*) Jina Neminatha Vaibharagiri Rajgir

(*c*) Standing Jina Vaibharagiri Rajgir

(*d*) Jina Rishabha Vaibharagiri Rajgir

(*e*) Jina Parsvanatha Udayagiri Rajgir

PLATE LVII.—(a) Jina Varddhamana, Vaibharagiri Rajgir
(b) Jina Rishabha Village temple Rajgir
(c) Jina Munisuvrata, Village temple Rajgir
(d) Jina Rishabha Sonagiri Rajgir

LVIII—(a) Fragment of a Bharhut Rail Pillar
(b) Female figure on a Bharhut Rail Pillar
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(d) Female figure on a Bharhut Rail Pillar

LIX.—(a) Indrani, from Sutna
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LX—(a) Brahma Jianagar District Bogra Bengal
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LXII—(a) Stupa above Batera Upper Swat seen from south
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" LXIX.—(a) A Tantric image of Siva.
(b) A gateway pillar from Khilchipura, District Mandasor, after excavation.
(c) A Tantric image of a goddess riding a lion.
(d) Statue of a woman, from Suhania.
(e) Bodhisattva Vajrapani.
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1925-26

INTRODUCTION

THIS year the Government of India generously sanctioned increased grants for the Conservation of Monuments as well as for the Exploration of ancient sites In the former case the grant was increased from Rs. 6,52,200 in 1924-25 to Rs 7,27,040 and in the latter from Rs 12,000 to Rs 92,000 The funds given for Exploration were particularly welcome and enabled the Department to take up excavation in real earnest The principal work in this field was at Mohenjo daro in Sind where digging has been in progress on a small scale for the past three years In Section II of this report will be found a full account by Sir John Marshall of the work achieved and the progress made at this site The news of the discovery by Sir Aurel Stein of Alexander's Aornos has already been widely published in the newspapers, but the official report on his journey and the reasons which led him to identify the high spur of Pir Sar rising above the right bank of the Indus with the rock of Aornos captured by Alexander's army are given in these pages (Section V) Introduction

The Government of the United Provinces having expressed its inability to continue to undertake as agents of the Government of India the work of repairs to the ancient monuments in that Province owing to the reorganisation of its Public Works Department it became necessary for the Archæological Department itself to carry out such works in so far as the United Provinces was concerned. In the year 1923 the execution of repairs to the Central Government's protected monuments in the Agra District had been transferred to the Archæological Department as an experimental measure and it was, therefore, not quite such a difficult matter to increase the area of such work, although a very much

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greater responsibility has now of necessity been placed upon the Superintendent Archæological Survey Muhammadan and British Monuments, who in addition to his previous work has now to undertake the responsibility of attending to the repairs not only of all the Muhammadan and British Monuments but also of the Hindu and Buddhist Monuments scattered widely over the Province as it was considered advisable that one officer should be in charge of all conservation measures and that there should be no overlapping of duties in this respect The Superintendent of the latter monuments still makes recommendations in respect of the Hindu and Buddhist monuments in his charge, but the former Superintendent instead of the Public Works Department carries those recommendations into effect To assist the Superintendent the Government of India have sanctioned the creation of an additional Assistant Superintendent and the strength of his office and supervising staff has likewise been increased by the addition of two clerks and three sub overseers and the two Conservation Assistants previously in the Hindu and Buddhist Monuments Circle have been transferred to the Muhammadan and British Monuments Circle making thereby four Conservation Assistants under that Superintendent s orders The new procedure has worked exceedingly well during the first year it has been in existence although the supervision of work has often been difficult and it has not always been easy to obtain contractors to take up small works I should like here to express my appreciation of the manner in which the Superintendent Khan Sahib Maulvi Zafar Hasan and his staff have worked to make the very difficult task suddenly placed upon them a success Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni has again given me much assistance in editing this Report

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SECTION I

CONSERVATION

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A sum of Rs 1 40 021 was spent on the conservation and maintenance of the Muhammadan and British Monuments in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh or in more detail Rs 49 252 were expended on special repairs, Rs 39 418 on annual repairs and Rs 51 351 on the maintenance of archæological gardens The works of special repairs executed during the year were 18 in number but in addition to these there were many operations which having regard to their structural importance although carried out under the head of annual repairs might be classified as the works of special repairs Perhaps the greatest advantage of direct control is that it enables the department to make the best use of the annual repair grant spending it on necessary and urgent structural repairs

Agra

At the Agra Fort certain works in the Moti Masjid Machh Bhawan and Jahangiri Mahal which had been in progress for the *last* two years were completed the items carried out this year being the paving with red sand stone slabs of the floors of the open courtyard and its adjoining compart

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ments to the east of the Jahangiri Mahal In the course of the work an octagonal tank which originally formed the central feature of the court was discovered, and it has been restored together with its adjuncts *viz* a water channel and a fish scale plate Repairs were also carried out to the north *dalan* of the Mahal where a few decayed *dasa* stones and the bases of the richly carved pillars have been replaced by new ones Other works executed at the fort were the replacement of missing *chhajja* stones by new ones on the outside of the Moti Masjid and repairs to its south balcony and wall Three of the upper storey compartments on the west of the Machhi Bhawan were paved with red sandstone slabs and the decayed *ghaltan* at the plinth of the Diwan i Khas was renewed

As remarked in the last year's report the Taj has been connected with the city electrical supply recently installed at Agra The arrangement besides being more satisfactory has proved more economical as the electric plant which was heretofore maintained at the Taj was an expensive item and frequently caused trouble The work was executed through the Public Works Department Delhi which readily undertook and completed it in good time although funds for its execution were found by reappropriation only towards the end of the year The south west corner of the Taj mosque seems to have been affected some time ago by an earthquake or settlement with the result that its south wall and the arches on that side had cracked and some of the stones in the wall had bulged out The cracks in the arches were treated in the year 1924 and this year the bulging stones in the wall were dismantled and reset The work in itself was not very big but it required an unusually high and strong scaffolding Before dismantling the stones were carefully marked in order to assure their re use in their original positions in rebuilding the wall At the *Jawab* a few surface fractures were repaired by inserting rectangular pieces of similar stone and four *jali* screens were provided in the northern *chhatri* while a broken *chhajja* slab at the main entrance gate was replaced by a new one

At the Tajganj Mohalla two small shops standing against the Resham Katra gate were acquired They are very unsightly modern additions and will be dismantled next year to expose the gate to full view

An important work which was commenced during the year is the conservation of Itimadu d Daula s Tomb This is a big project estimated to cost Rs 40 616 which for want of funds has had to be postponed for several years However a sum of Rs 5,819 became available this year from savings from other works and a start was made on the project which on its completion will greatly improve the building The items executed this year were the paving of some of the causeways and the repairs to the central water channels which have been provided with stone flooring Other works carried out at Itimadu d Daula were the replacement of the missing finials of the *guldastas* and repairs to the river side wall

' At Humayun s mosque the floor of the southern compartment was laid with concrete and the arched opening on that side were closed with dwarf

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walls to keep out stray cattle from the building At the Ram Bagh and Chini ka Rauza portions of the compound walls which fell down during the rains were rebuilt

Sikandra

Considerable progress was made in the project of laying out the forecourt of Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra which has been under execution for several years An engine house has this year been constructed near the Kanch Mahal for the shelter of the pumping plant which will be installed at the tube well completed last year The area of the forecourt has been enclosed with a wire fencing and provided with teak wood gates fixed to stone piers of a suitable pattern The pipes for distributing water for the lawns were also laid down The old circular road in front of the main entrance to the tomb was removed and a square metalled space provided in its place while the approach road to the inspection bungalow has been replaced by a new road constructed at right angles to the square space It is hoped that the new pumping plant will solve the question of the scarcity of water and that when the area is properly laid out with lawns trees and shrubs the attractiveness of the monument will be considerably enhanced Repairs were also effected at the south causeway inside the tomb enclosure where several decayed panels of red sand stone were replaced by new ones at the same time the broken brackets in some of the *chhatris* on the main building of the tomb were renewed At Mariam's Tomb the dislodged stone slabs at the top of the south west corner were dismantled and reset while several decayed brackets and capitals of the pillars in the *chhatris* on the roof were replaced by new ones

Fathpur Sikri

The works carried out at Fathpur Sikri were merely in connection with annual repairs and among them may be mentioned the replacement of decayed brackets and capitals of two pillars in Birbal's stable and the restoration of the broken or missing *chhajjas* at the Turkish Sultana's palace and also at Mariam's house At the Dargah the tomb of Bibi Zainab which stands to the west of the shrine of Shaikh Salim Chishti was dismantled and rebuilt Bibi Zainab was a descendant of the saint and her tomb which bears an inscription dated 1225 A H (1810 11 A D) consists of a small open enclosure with a marble *jali* screen Consequent upon the sinking of a grave under the pavement of the courtyard the south wall of this tomb had settled and the whole fabric stood in imminent danger of collapse The tomb together with the sunken pavement was dismantled and rebuilt with the old stones which had been carefully marked so that they could be reset in their original positions The paving of the *chabutra* to the east of Islam Khan's Tomb which was started last year was completed This was a contribution work the cost of which has been met out of the Fathpur Sikri Dargah endowment funds

Jagner

At the Jagner Fort further clearance of *debris* and rubbish was effected loose stones stacked and the court of the Zenana *palace* made tidy

Meerut

At Meerut a few missing and decayed stones in the tomb of Shah Pir and the adjoining domed *chhatri* were replaced by new ones while at the tomb of Abu Muhammad a dislodged facing stone was reset

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At the Aligarh Fort the gaps in the mud wall caused by the flow of rain water were made good and the choked *parnalas* and drains opened and repaired Open joints in the walls of the ditch were pointed and the soffits of the arches of the bridge treated with plaster The mud walls of the houses built by the Salvation Army were demolished and the site cleared The total cost of the work amounted to Rs 747 out of which a sum of Rs 489 was contributed by the Military Department

Lucknow

The chief works executed in Lucknow were the re metalling of the roads in the Residency grounds and the provision of iron fencing to its south and west boundaries those on the north and east of the grounds having been already fenced The new fencing is similar to the old except that pyramidal ends have been provided at the heads of the iron standards instead of crosses as on the existing fencing Other works worth mentioning that have been carried out at Lucknow are the rebuilding of a ruined boundary wall at the Nadan Mahal the replacement of the decayed wooden beams in the roof of Sikandar Bagh building the restoration of the dilapidated *burjes* on the Qaisar Bagh gates and the repairs to the back wall of the *dalans* surrounding the Kazmain The repairs to certain monuments damaged by the floods of the previous year which were in progress from last year were completed the work being executed by the Public Works Department

Rai Bareli

At Rai Bareli one of the side walls of the gate of the old ruined fort together with its adjoining buttress suddenly collapsed during the rains As a public road passes through the gate its repairs were immediately taken in hand and the broken wall was rebuilt in a similar manner to the original with old special sized bricks The gate is in a much dilapidated condition requiring further repairs which are proposed to be undertaken next year

Hardoi

The Maqbara of Nawab Diler Khan at Shahbad in the district of Hardoi was overgrown with vegetation the roots of which penetrating into the masonry had caused a considerable amount of damage to the building The eradication of the roots was not possible without dismantling and rebuilding the affected portions of the structure and this course had in consequence to be adopted. Owing to want of sufficient funds the treatment had to be confined to three faces of the tomb only the remaining fourth face it is hoped to take in hand in the ensuing year Nawab Diler Khan whose real name was Jalal Khan was a Rohela chief and one of the best and bravest of Aurangzeb s generals He took an active part in the civil war which ended in the accession of Aurangzeb to the throne and rose to the rank of commander of 6 000 dying in the year 1094 A H [1] (1683 A D)

Fyzabad

At Fyzabad the south and east verandahs of Shujau d Daula s Tomb were paved with bricks and the bulging stones at one of the corners were dismantled and rebuilt The work was carried out through the Deputy Commissioner Fyzabad

Allahabad

At Allahabad a portion of the south wall of the Khusro Bagh some 76 feet in length which fell down some time ago was rebuilt like the original

[1] *Maāth ru l Umara* Persian text published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol II pp [illegible]

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with special sized bricks which had to be manufactured for the work Ordinary repairs such as filling up cracks edging off plaster etc were also effected at the Khusro Bagh buildings and the Zanana palace inside the fort

Benares

At Benares ordinary repairs were carried out at Aurangzeb's mosque—such as making the central tank water tight repairs to the floor and wooden door leaves of the *hujra* The mosque is under the custody of a *Mulla* who claims to be the hereditary *Mutawalli* of it from the time of Aurangzeb On the authority of a farman in his possession he enjoys the privilege of collecting two pice per head from visitors who go upstairs or climb up the *minars* Steps are being taken to execute an agreement with the *Mulla* who is however not willing to forgo his privilege noted above

Khajuha

At Khajuha in the district of Fatehpur a length of fallen *chhajja* and cornice of the eastern pavilion in the Badshahi Bagh was replaced by new The Badshahi Bagh together with two pavilions was constructed by the emperor Aurangzeb to commemorate his victory over Shah Shuja in the year 1659 These pavilions were used for a long time as a rest house but they have now been vacated

Chunar

Special repairs were undertaken at the tomb of Iftikhar Khan at Chunar in the district of Mirzapur The tomb which is a double storeyed building stands in a walled enclosure entered by an imposing gateway to the west It is built of stone the lower storey consisting of a crypt chamber surrounded by a passage with an opening on each of its four sides A flight of steps gives access to the upper storey which contains a domed compartment with a verandah running round it On the roof each of its four corners is marked by a *chhatri* crowned by a dome The building was repaired some time ago by the Public Works Department but Mr J F Blakiston in his inspection note dated the 12th January 1922 expressed his dissatisfaction with the work and suggested some further measures of conservation which were carried out this year The principal items executed were the replacement of the decayed stone arches and jambs by new ones and the paving of the crypt chamber and the surrounding passage with stone slabs The door openings and the ventilation holes in the lower storey have been provided with expanded metal in angle iron frames and the terrace at the first storey together with the roof and the top of the walls have been made water tight The compound wall was dismantled and rebuilt at several places where it had been damaged by the roots of the trees growing into the masonry The tomb is not inscribed but it is believed to have been built during the reign of Jahangir Iftikhar Khan who is traditionally related to be buried there was an officer of the auxiliary force of Bengal (کمکی لشکر) He fell in a battle against Khwaja Uthman Lohani in Bengal in the sixth year of the reign of Jahangir (1611 A D)[1] and it seems that his dead body was brought to Chunar for burial

Mehnagar

"Two estimates amounting to Rs 326 and Rs 605 were prepared by the Public Works Department for the conservation of Daulat's tomb at Mehnagar

[1] Maathir ul Umara, Persian text, published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol I, pp 183 3 Vol II p 631

in the district of Azamgarh in the year 1921 and 1922 respectively, but for want of funds the work had to be postponed until it was undertaken this year. The chief items executed were the dismantling and rebuilding of the west stone face which was shattered by the trunk and roots of a pipal tree. In rebuilding copper dowels have been freely used and the pipal tree has been removed and its roots eradicated. A door of Mughal pattern has been fixed at the entrance and expanded metal in angle iron frames provided in the openings to keep out birds. Khwaja Daulat, a eunuch, had been a trusted servant of the emperors Akbar and Jahangir. He is said to have been originally a Hindu but owing to some family troubles he left his home at Mehnagar and embraced Islam. During the reign of Jahangir he was appointed *Faujdar* of Allahabad and Jaunpur and rose to the rank of commander of 1,500.[1] The tomb which is known after him is said to have been built by his nephew Harbans, who is related to have followed his uncle's example and became a Muhammadan.

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Kalpi

At Kalpi in Jalaun District repairs were done to the Chaurasi Gumbad where the cracks in the walls and the central ruined dome have been filled up and the roof of the surrounding compartments made water-tight. The broken jambs of the door openings and the holes in the walls have been underpinned and the open joints treated with sunk pointing.

Jaunpur

At Jaunpur the northern compartment of the prayer chamber in the Jami Masjid was paved with stone slabs and the cracks in the roof were filled up and made water tight. In the Atala Masjid patch repairs were done to the floor and the missing and decayed facing stones in the outer *dalan* and in the south and west walls were replaced by new ones, as well a broken *jali* screen in the southern Zanana gallery was renewed. Among the minor works carried out at Jaunpur may be mentioned the rebuilding of the *kanguras* on the inner gate of the fort, repairs to the steining of a well in the Lal Darwaza Masjid and the provision of a panel to the stone *jali* rail surrounding the lion statue on the Akbari bridge over the Gomti river.

Petty repairs were executed to many other buildings in the province, but they are not of sufficient importance to be described in detail. For information regarding the monuments which received attention during the year under report reference may be made to the statement of expenditure published in Appendix A.

Gardens

The gardens of the Taj at Agra were maintained in good condition throughout the year. The floral scheme for the cold weather proved very effective and a somewhat similar colour scheme was followed for the rainy season. The rose and canna gardens and the shrubberies received due attention and contributed largely to the general appearance. Two of the lawns were trenched and regrassed. The nurseries of the Khan-i-Alam Bagh supplied a large number of shrubs to the Archæological gardens at Agra and in addition to that also contributed a considerable amount of revenue through the

[1] Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri, English translation by Rogers and Beveridge, p. 217. *Maathir-ul-Umara*, Persian text published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. I, pp. 18? 3 and Vol. II, p. 631.

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sale of plants and seeds A good stock of trees, shrubs chrysanthemums seeds etc was propagated during the year and a number of papita trees were planted The paved path and waterway in the lower nursery which had been in a dilapidated condition was thoroughly repaired At the Agra Fort the lawns were manured and showed improvement but some of them require to be re made and this will be taken in hand next year The grounds were kept neat and tidy, but it has been suggested that the addition of some flower beds would be a great improvement to them At the Rambagh the work of replanting made satisfactory progress during the year several plots having been planted with good mangoes and custard apples A large number of papitas were planted between the permanent fruit trees and duranta hedges were planted on two sides of the Baradaries Young fruit trees were pruned and the small nursery was fully maintained At the Itmad ud Daula garden the lawns were manured and showed some improvement Perhaps the addition of some flower beds to this garden also would improve the general appearance In the outer garden an additional plot of oranges was planted and a number of limes were planted along one of the walls the old guavas being cut back to give the young trees a better chance of development The gardens at Chini ka-Rauza and the Roman Catholic Cemetery received due attention Gaps in hedges and shrubberies were repaired and the grounds kept neat and tidy At Sikandra the casualties in the groups of young trees and shrubberies were repaired the nursery was extended and an *Acacia farnesiana* hedge planted round it to protect it from the ravages of the deer

The Residency garden at Lucknow was maintained in good condition One lawn was trenched and regrassed and the old rose garden replanted in a more suitable design Some shrubs were planted in the Cemetery and this area was kept as green as absence of water would allow At the Nadan Mahal and Ibrahim Chishti s Tomb garden a small triangular plot was obtained from the Lucknow Improvement Trust to round off this garden The area round Ibrahim Chishti s Tomb was trenched and grassed The gate and path leading to the mosque were realigned in keeping with the buildings and the path dressed with *surkhi* A boundary fence was erected to enclose the triangular plot recently acquired from the Improvement Trust and the old boundary fence was repaired and wire netting fixed inside it

At the Khusro Bagh Allahabad the area which is proposed to be treated as the Archæological garden was marked out and the ground trenched preparatory to the remaking of the lawns during the ensuing year

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Out of a sum of Rs 89 233 spent on the conservation and maintenance of Muhammadan and British monuments in the Delhi Province Rs 27,310 were expended on special repairs Rs 16,647 on annual repairs and the balance of Rs 45 276 went to the maintenance of the Archæological gardens Besides the annual repairs and maintenance 15 works of special repairs were carried out during the year under report and the most important of them was the conservation of Khan i Khanan s Tomb The building is constructed of brick with red sandstone facing and in general design resembles the tomb of

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Humayun During the later Mughal rule it was very badly treated being despoiled of most of its stone facing A conservation note for its repairs was drawn up by the late Mr Gordon Sanderson as far back as the year 1913 but the work could not be undertaken earlier owing to works of a more urgent nature having to be done first The work is still in progress and it is hoped to complete it next year The principal items executed this year were the underpinning of the walls and jambs of arches at the basement and first storeys (Plate I figs *a* and *b*) and also the relaying of the terrace round the main tomb with concrete Abdur-r Rahim Khan Khan i Khanan was the son of Bairam Khan the first prime minister and regent of Akbar He was born in the year 964 A H. (1556 A D) and was only four years old at the time of his father s assassination After this event he was brought to the emperor Akbar who took him under his charge and showed him great favour He distinguished himself by his loyalty intelligence and valour and rose to the rank of commander of 5 000 receiving the title of Khan i Khanan After Akbar s death he served under Jahangir for 21 years and died in the year 1036 A H (1626 27 A D) Abdur i Rahim Khan was a man of culture and he translated the memoirs of Babur from Turkish into Persian He also enjoyed great fame for his munificence [1]

The conservation of Sher Shah s gate which has been in progress for several years was completed The wall to the south of the gateway was strengthened with stepped buttresses (Plate I figs *c and d*) and the cracked archway was strengthened with R S beams and tie rods to prevent further expansion At the Purana Qila the dilapidated roof of the *dalan* in the Devi temple was dismantled and rebuilt with stone slabs supported on R S joists and the old doors were replaced by new ones Another work executed at the Purana Qila was the provision of teak wood doors of Mughal pattern in the southern entrance of Sher Shah s mosque as well as in the door openings of the staircase and the small room adjoining the same The terraced floors of the mosque and the Sher Mandal were repaired while the arched recesses in Humayun s gate were underpinned

At the tomb of Sikandar Lodi the ruined bastion at the north west corner of the enclosure together with a portion of the west wall contiguous to it was rebuilt The earth and *debris* accumulated to the north and west of the enclosure was removed and the plinth thus exposed was underpinned and treated with pointing The conservation of the Arab Sarai and its adjoining buildings was another work taken in hand and the chief item executed during the year under report was the removal of earth and *debris* from the sarai enclosure and levelling the area The Arab Sarai which consists of a walled enclosure with three gateways on the north east and west in the neighbourhood of the tomb of Humayun, was built by Hamida Banu Begum the mother of Akbar Subsequently it had been occupied by a village which was however removed a few years ago in connection with the New Capital

[1] *Maasir i Rahimi* Persian text, published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol I pp 603 71 *Ain i Akbari* English translation by Blochmann Vol I pp 334 8

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scheme at Delhi. It is now proposed to clean the site and make it neat and tidy. The work is in progress and will be completed next year.

At Tughlaqabad the dislodged and bulging stones in the *dalans* and the enclosure walls of Ghiyathu-d-din Tughlaq's Tomb were reset and drains provided for the outflow of rain water from the tomb enclosure. The earth and *débris* at the foot of the walls were dressed externally and the surroundings made tidy. At the Moth ki Masjid the iron barred doors of the entrance which were not in keeping with the mosque were replaced by teak wood doors of Mughal design. At the Hauz Khas repairs were executed to a compartment at the south west end of the group of buildings. The dome of the compartment which is double storeyed had badly disintegrated and a very wide and ominous crack ran right through it extending to the walls on either side. To prevent the further expansion of the crack the dome has been bound by a double ring of iron and the walls strengthened with sloping buttresses and tie rods. The work is still in progress and should be completed next year. Repairs to Bhoh Bhatyari ka Mahal and its adjoining *bund* were also taken in hand during the year. The palace which is constructed of rubble masonry seems to have been a *Shikargah* and to have been built by Firoz Shah Tughlaq along with a *bund* which runs to its north. According to Sayyid Ahmed Khan it was occupied by a chief named Bu Ali Bhatti after whom it was called Bu Ali Bhatti ka Mahal and this name has been locally corrupted to Bhoh Bhatyari ka Mahal.[1] The palace was in a very dilapidated condition having the whole of its interior covered with earth and *debris* which has now been cleared. The work is in progress and on its completion the site will be greatly improved.

The chief work carried out at the Delhi Fort was the repairs to the fractured marble facing of the Moti Masjid. The damage was caused by the original iron dowels which oxidizing split the facing slabs at the joints where the dowels are fixed. The fractured portions which were not less than 40 in number were neatly cut out and pieces of marble of the same texture and colour as the original inserted in their place. The work required special care and it was executed departmentally. Another work undertaken at the Delhi Fort was the electrification of the two so called Mughal Rooms. For the safety of the valuable articles placed in the rooms for exhibition the doors are kept locked and the view into them is obtained through plate glass windows fixed in the northern and southern openings. The light admitted through these openings was not sufficient and strong electric lights have therefore been provided in the rooms in order that their contents may be seen properly. It is now proposed to transfer the entrances to the window openings and the plate glasses to the openings now occupied by the doors in order that a still better view may be obtained of the interiors of the rooms. The sheet iron covers of the man holes in the underground drain running through the Delhi Fort gardens were replaced by cast iron ones.

[1] *Athar us Sanadid* by Sayyid Ahmad Khan published at Cawnpore in 1904 Chapter III pp 75 6.

Delhi Province

Muhammadan and British Monuments

At the Safdarjang's Tomb the work in connection with the revised lay out and the re grassing and planting of its garden was continued from the last year A sum of Rs 6 500 was allotted for its completion but out of that amount only Rs 2 414 were expended and the balance of Rs 4 086 was allowed to lapse The work requires technical gardening knowledge and is therefore being executed by the Horticultural Superintendent of Delhi

The principal works carried out under the head of annual repairs at Delhi were as follows —

(a) Replacing decayed paving stones on the terrace of Humayun's Tomb and making it water tight and also rebuilding a fallen portion of the enclosure wall

(b) Spreading red *bajri* on the pathways in the Delhi Fort gardens

(c) Underpinning the walls of the Khairu l Manazil Mosque and closing the arched openings in its side *dalans* to prevent the access of cattle

(d) Renewing the broken posts along the forecourt of Safdarjang's Tomb and making the floor of the tomb terrace water tight

(e) Relaying with concrete the floor of a *dalan* at the Hauz Khas

(f) Underpinning walls and jambs of arches at the Bijai Mandal

(g) Reconstructing portions of the west and south walls of the Begampuri Masjid where big gaps had formed

(h) Replacing the missing *mutakkas* in the railing of the balconies of the Qutb Minar by new ones

Gardens

The Delhi Fort garden was maintained up to its usual standard of efficiency throughout the year The grevillea screens along the side of the Diwan i-Am court are now well developed and with the increase in their growth this section of the garden is rapidly assuming the appearance it possessed previous to the destruction of the original grevillea screen during the hot, dry summer of 1921 By constant attention to weeding the condition of the lawns has improved but a continual watch on the troublesome types of weeds, introduced by the unfiltered river water is necessary to keep the grass in good condition At Kotla Firoz Shah the New Capital water supply continued to prove most beneficial The lawns and trees responded well to the more liberal supply of water and the garden was kept green throughout the year At the Purana Qila the improvements introduced last year were steadily maintained and it is hoped that funds for redressing the lawns will be available in the near future At Humayun's Tomb the alkaline deposits in the soil of the garden have been thoroughly cleaned by the New Capital water supply The majority of shrubberies were replanted during the year and the new subjects are faring well At the Safdarjang's Tomb the lay out of the garden according to Mr Page's scheme was completed The underground pipe lines were also installed for irrigation and the old open channels previously used for this purpose removed At the Qutb the steam pump in the deepened well to the west of the garden gave an adequate supply of water throughout the year and the garden was efficiently maintained "

Northern Circle

Punjab

Hindu and Buddhist Monuments Mr Madho Sarup Vats

A grant of Rs 33 501 inclusive of agency charges was sanctioned by the Government of India for the conservation and maintenance of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the Punjab and later supplemented by the small sum of Rs 144 for Annual repairs to Tibba Jallian, and maintenance of electrical installation in the Superintendent s office at Lahore Of the total sum of Rs 33 645 Rs 25 657 were reserved for the following works at Taxila —(1) Rs 16 000 for the new museum under construction (2) Rs 3 440 for conservation works in progress (3) Rs 2 500 for annual maintenance of the old museum office and other buildings (4) Rs 2 100 for the pay of chaukidars, etc at the various sites and (5) Rs 1 617 for the maintenance of a police guard Work upon the first item was carried out by the Public Works Department the next three by the Director General of Archæology while the grant for the last was placed at the disposal of the Home Department Punjab Government Of the balance of Rs 7 988 Rs 5 988 were allotted to the Local Public Works Department for special repairs to the Rock cut temples at Masrur (Rs 2 000) to temple at Ambikesvar (Rs 400) and to the gateway and temple at Nadu (Rs 140) and for acquisition of land at Katas (Rs 500) annual maintenance of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the Punjab (Rs 1 955) and agency charges (Rs 933) The remaining Rs 2 000 were placed at the disposal of the Superintendent for the purchase and fixing of notice boards (Rs 1 000) and for making trial excavations round the Buddhist *stupa* at Katas (Rs 1 000) Owing to lack of time the grant for trial excavations at Katas was reappropriated for excavations at Ahar in the United Provinces (Rs 220) and Mohenjo daro (Rs 780)

Masrur

In June 1925 the Superintendent visited the wonderful rock cut temples at Masrur in the Dehra *tahsil* of the Kangra district and drew up a conservation note supplementing the measures recommended by Mr Hargreaves in 1913 The temples are situated in a very out of the way place 18 miles west-south west of Kangra *via* Borh Kavalu and 8 miles north of Harpur The highest portion of the ridge which crowns the Masrur hill has been separated by two transverse parallel cuttings, each averaging 19 feet in width and the intervening rock 160 × 105 sculptured into a series of temples unique in the Himalayan region and of a type rare in Hindustan. They are monolithic but what is more interesting is that unlike other rock cut temples their *sikharas* are faithful representations of the structural prototypes of the so called Indo Aryan type These were described by Mr Hargreaves in 1913 [1] It is to be regretted that owing to the rock from which they are cut out being sand stone of varying fineness and strength the vertical lines of cleavage have brought down large portions of the spires of several temples

For carrying out the measures recommended the Public Works Department have submitted an estimate amounting to Rs 2 000 As work is yet in progress and the Executive Engineer in charge has been asked to remove certain defects in the repairs it will be better to report on this work more

[1] Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent Hindu and Buddhist Monuments N C ... the ... 91 14 1P 48

fully after completion Suffice it to say for the present that some glaring defects in the underpinning have been remedied and the compound cleared of hay stacks and other rubbish (Plate II fig *a*) Page fencing has been provided along the greater length of the south side and a drain constructed to divert rain water from the higher footpath on the south east into the tank in front so that water will no longer rush into the temples compound The doorway to be provided for the principal shrine for which a design was furnished by the Archæological Office could not be prepared and the expenditure therefore amounted to Rs 724 only against the provision of Rs 2 000 — Punjab Hindu and Buddhist Monuments

The Monuments in the Nurpur Fort which were enveloped in dense jungle were thoroughly cleared an enhanced annual repair grant having been made for the purpose — *Nurpur*

A sum of Rs 21 686 against the previous year s ultimate grant of Rs 26 955 was sanctioned for the conservation and maintenance of the Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the United Provinces Out of this Rs 17 768 were under the new arrangement placed at the disposal of the Superintendent Muhammadan and British Monuments Northern Circle Agra for special repairs to Garhwa Fort (Rs 8 000) carriage and fixing of standard notice boards on Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the United Provinces (Rs 1 000) conservation of the Gupta relics at Bilsar (Rs 654) of monuments in and near Mahoba (Rs 3 409) of the fort at Talbehat (Rs 1 295) of Buddhist remains at Saheth Maheth (Rs 1 000) and for annual repairs to Hindu and Buddhist Monuments (Rs 2 410) The balance of Rs 3 918 was allotted to the Superintendent for the conservation of the Buddhist ruins at Sarnath including the purchase of bricks (Rs 3 000) and for annual repairs to the Sarnath Museum (Rs 918) At the instance of the Superintendent Muhammadan and British Monuments a sum of Rs 4 496 was reappropriated for works at Garhwa in addition to the grant made above (*vide* Appendix A) A brief summary of the works carried out during the year in the United Provinces is given below — — United Provinces Hindu and Buddhist Monuments Mr Madho Sarup Vats

An estimate amounting to Rs 20 877 for repairs at Garhwa was prepared by the Public Works Department on the basis of a conservation note drawn up by Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni in 1921 But as stated in the last year s report only a small section of the west wall of the fort was rebuilt Owing to the impending transfer of all conservation work in the United Provinces from the Public Works Department to the Archæological Department itself the former were not prepared to take up a work of which but the fringe had been touched During the year under report a sum of Rs 8 000 was provided but the expenditure amounted to Rs 12 496 the excess being met by re appropriation Work is yet in progress but is expected to be completed next year It will then be possible to deal with it more fully but in the meantime it will suffice to notice such repairs as have been more or less completed — *Garhwa*

The Surya temple in the north west corner was rebuilt to a height of 15 almost entirely with old materials picked up from the site The door sill and the jambs were also recovered and restored but the missing lintel

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and upper sill had to be replaced by new ones The shrine has been roofed with slabs 9 long and 8" thick and terraced over with 6 of lime concrete A 10" parapet has been provided and the roof drained by two spouts which discharge at the back The uneven floor of the temple was relaid and the images of Surya and of the *grahas* were re installed in position after repairing them with copper dowels and cement The area in front of the temple has been levelled and dressed

The west wall of the fort of which a length of 75 feet was rebuilt last year was completed the remaining length of an average height of 4 feet being conserved with old and new stones in lime mortar The back wall of shrine No 6 of the *Dasavatara* temple in the south west corner was out of plumb and had to be rebuilt with the same materials to a depth of 3 New pedestals were provided for three of the images (Plate III fig b)

To the left of the south entrance the compartments constitute an independent temple but none of the images worshipped in them have survived The wall at the back was bulging out on both faces for about 50 feet owing to the roots of a large *pipal* tree As the only alternative of cutting out the roots without dismantling the wall was impossible the wall had to be rebuilt with the old materials (Plate III fig a) The *dalans* of the palace or *Zenankhana* have been cleared of *debris* and the courtyards levelled and dressed.

Mahoba

The temples at and near Mahoba in the Hamirpur district were repaired by the Public Works Department some years ago and the mistake made in adding stepped pillars or buttresses to support broken lintels and architraves was already noticed by my predecessor[1] who also drew up a conservation note in 1918 on the temples noticed below Unfortunately however owing to the advanced state of decay of the Rahilya and Kakra Marh temples the principal recommendations have since been considered to be extremely dangerous in that the temples might collapse entailing perhaps loss of life All that could be done therefore was to underpin them and improve their general appearance

The Kakra Marh temple stands in the midst of the Madan Sagar lake at Mahoba and was like the latter presumably built by Madanavarman in the 12th century A D Its plan is similar to that of the larger Rahilya temple but the roof of its *mandapa* has fallen General Cunningham noticed in the sanctum a mark of a *linga* which shows that the shrine was dedicated to Siva Conservation measures comprised the underpinning of the foundations with hammer dressed stones in *bajri* the removal of the heap of lime and of modern paintings from the cella and of stone blocks from the platform round the basement of the temple

The Rahilya temple is situated four miles to the south west of Mahoba on the west bank of a large tank of the same name Cunningham ascribes it to the Chandel king Rahila great grandfather of Raja Dhanga who must have reigned about 900 A D It consists of a square *garbhagriha* an *antarala*

[1] Annual progress Report of the Superintendent Archaeological Survey Hindu and Buddhist Monuments N C for the year 1917 18

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and a *mandapa* Certain fissures in the walls and angles of the spire have been grouted, the compound roughly levelled and numerous blocks scattered around the temple stacked to the south

The Sijari temple, 8 miles south of Mahoba on the north bank of the Ramsagar lake seems to have been constructed about the 11th century A D and consists of three rectangular chambers on three sides of a common pillared *mandapa* in front of which is a small portico Each of the three chambers contains a row of moulded pedestals and was originally crowned by three spires of which the middle one was higher than the other two but the roof and *sikharas* of the southern chamber are now missing In 1918 the temple was being used as a cattle shed The interior was cleared of rubbish and the tops of spires covered with plain slabs

The fourth and the last of these monuments is the Makarbai temple situated in the heart of a village, 10 miles north east of Mahoba This is in an excellent state of preservation, and in the words of General Cunningham is a small but very beautiful temple of a unique type possessing three instead of one sanctum ' round a common *mandapa* The lintel of each shrine is carved with a *navagraha* Cunningham states that the central sanctum is apparently dedicated to Buddha as a seated human figure in the well known attitude is to be seen on the centre of the door lintel over the entrance one of the others is equally clearly dedicated to Siva But Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni contests this view and says None of the images that were worshipped in the temple have come down to us but the lintels of the entrances to the cellas bear figures of the nine planets (*navagrahas*) and other seated figures which look like Jaina *Tirthankaras* ' (Plate II fig *b*) The conservation of the temple executed previously by the Public Works Department and now by the Agra Office consisted of the provision of a saucer drain all round the erection of wire fencing and a wicket gate and the grouting of the roof and interior of the *mandapa*

Talbehat

Talbehat is a flourishing village situated 26 miles north of Lalitpur mid way between it and Jhansi on the main line of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Between the village and the large expanse of water known as the Mansarovara lake on the east is a rocky hill about 100 feet high on which stands a large fort of the Maratha period The walls follow the natural alignment of the rock and the fort is divided by a central bend into two parts The majority of buildings in the northern part are in complete ruins while those in the southern are much better preserved and contain the old palaces and the temple of Narasimha which is still in use for worship Altogether, there are six gateways providing access to the inner citadel the principal ones being on the east and west An estimate for special repairs to the fort amounting to Rs 1 295 was prepared and expenditure on the works summarised below amounted to Rs 1 193

Approaches about 6 feet wide leading to the entrances on the east, west and south sides have been constructed flights of steps to the south and east have been relaid and repaired where necessary and broken portions of

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dry stone pitching of the approach road on the east have been repaired The dense jungle inside the fort has been cleared to the ground level and the stumps of larger trees which could not be rooted out without interfering with the masonry, were coal tarred to stop their growth Side by side with this work the existing footpaths were improved

"The Narasimha temple, which is situated near the southern end of the fort, faces east and consists of a groined vestibule and a large vaulted prayer hall, at the western end of which is the low flat-roofed shrine dedicated to Narasimha The walls of the vestibule are painted with scenes depicting Maratha battles, floral designs, processions of infantry, cavalry and elephants and with planetary signs and gods Nearly half the paintings are gone and of what remains much is faded or mutilated The paintings in the hall are very much faded and are covered over with whitewash, which it was intended to remove But the work has only been partially done as the Conservation Assistant who was doing the work, was nervous of continuing it for fear of damaging the paintings and awaited instructions from the Archæological Chemist as to the best method of removing the whitewash The latter has now given his advice and it is hoped that the whitewash will be removed and the paintings exposed to view Structural repairs to the temple consisted of scraping off about $1\frac{1}{2}'$ of decayed material from the roof and laying 3" of fine concrete finished with a thin layer of cement and repairing the north *chhajja* at two places For carrying away rain water dripping from the *chhajja* a drain was constructed with a slope to the west

Bilsar

"The work at Bilsar was confined to fencing in of the area excavated in 1923-24 with the materials already purchased and lying at the site and providing steps and an iron gate at the entrance The large red sand stone trough and the Gupta pillar lying in the village have yet to be removed to the enclosure

Sarnath

"A sum of Rs 3 000 was allotted for conservation works at Sarnath Out of this Rs 2,709-13 were spent in purchasing bricks of two special sizes which could not be manufactured last year, and the balance of Rs 290 3-0 was utilized on the following —A portion of the south boundary wall of the *Dharmachakrajinavihara* was repaired, and a length of 75 feet of wall near the second gateway built to a height of 4 6" and of similar thickness with old and new materials The bed of the old drain attached to the main shrine and the forecourt and that of the *nala* to the west were cleared of silt and scoured out places in the former filled up A much needed improvement was effected by making a 3 wide inspection path way around the ruins Urgent improvements, which it is hoped to carry out soon are the digging of a soakage tank at the end of the *nala* referred to above, the construction of a godown behind the southern gallery of the Museum for housing surplus antiquities, the provision of a surface drain outside the west boundary wall of the Museum, and the erection of an iron gateway at the northern exit leading to the ruins

"As a result of the transfer of conservation works in the United Provinces from the Public Works Department to the Archæological Department annual

United Provinces Hindu and Buddhist Monuments

repairs to the Sarnath Museum for which a sum of Rs 918 was provided were undertaken by the Lahore Office Successive coats of paint disfiguring the doors were scraped off and varnish applied instead and brass fittings were cleaned and polished Leaks between the joints of *chhajjas* have been stopped by means of Pabco Leak Stopper and 1 700 c ft of *murram* were provided and spread over the footpaths

Kasia etc

Jungle clearance has been undertaken at the monuments at Chandpur and Dudhai in the Jhansi district (Rs 374) the temples at Akona and Sakura in the Hamirpur district (Rs 29) and at the Buddhist remains at Kasia in the Gorakhpur district where also the chaukidar s hut was re roofed and an iron grated window substituted for the wooden one (Rs 347)

Punjab Muhammadan and British Monuments Mr H Hargreaves

Shalamar Gardens

Kamran s Baradari

The total expenditure on the conservation of Muhammadan and British Monuments in the Punjab was Rs 1 05 051 2 of which Rs 50 281 2 were expended departmentally and Rs 54 770 by the Public Works Department Of this latter sum the greater part was spent on annual repairs and maintenance No special repairs of outstanding importance were executed by the Public Works Department but the work of providing a marble balustrade to replace the former inappropriate iron railing in front of the main pavilion at the Shalamar Gardens Lahore was completed and special repairs were carried out to the buildings attached to Kamran s Baradari on the right bank of the river Ravi near the old boat bridge

Anarkali s Tomb

The vicissitudes of Anarkali s Tomb Lahore have been markedly numerous and among the many uses to which this monument has been put was that of a church It is now being used temporarily to house historical records and as it is hoped to restore it later to something resembling its original condition the cross which surmounted the dome has been removed to give place to a finial of appropriate Mughal design The cross is being re erected in the compound of the Lahore Cathedral

Asaf Khan s Tomb

The tomb of Asaf Khan at Shahdara which stands in an enclosed garden was declared a protected monument in 1911 and the enclosure was acquired under the Land Acquisition Act in March 1919 for Rs 13,885 7-4 The owners however successfully appealed against this award which has been increased to Rs 39 899 5 which had to be provided in the year under review

Monuments in the Jullundur District

In the Jullundur District seven Kos Minars Shah Jahan s fine serai at Dakhni the serai at Nur Mahal and the two tombs at Nakodar have received special attention These works are still in progress but should be completed next year

Lahore Fort

But the most important work was that carried out departmentally at the Lahore Fort The northern area in which lie the principal ancient remains was made over to this department in 1924 but the local Government has now expressed its readiness to transfer under certain conditions all the fort save a small portion at the south west corner If this can be arranged it will then be possible to give a suitable setting to the Diwan i Amm and to mark by shrubberies the buildings of the former quadrangle to the south of it the foundations of which are still traceable In the meantime and

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Mr. H. Hargreaves

awaiting the settlement of this question special attention has been devoted to Jahangir's quadrangle north of the Diwan i Amm Its appearance when vacated by the military authorities is shown in Plate III fig c A number of cookhouses have been demolished and the ground partially excavated revealing a square tank with fountains in the centre of an elaborate system of pathways which divide the area into a series of garden plots (Plate III fig d) When all the demolitions have been completed and the ground completely excavated and cleared of brick *debris* it is hoped to restore both the foundations and garden plots

Beneath the buildings on the north east and west of this quadrangle are extensive chambers which have now been cleared of the great accumulations of rubbish These receive light and air from numerous shafts opening just above the outer path around the quadrangle In the military occupation these had been closed by screens blocked by brickwork or hidden behind steps It is proposed to close these openings by stone *jalis* which will give light and air to these interesting chambers and at the same time be in keeping with the other original details of these structures

When demolishing modern cookhouses in this area a number of beautiful tiles which must have adorned some of the Mughal buildings were found built into the masonry These have been carefully stored for exhibition later in the small museum it is proposed to maintain in the Bari Khawabgah In the south wall of the building facing the Chhoti Khawabgah very beautiful marble screens have been traced beneath modern plaster but these cannot be completely cleared until the modern verandah has been dismantled Facing this building part of a brick paved courtyard and traces of a former sunk fountain have been disclosed by excavation

The original outlet for the water of the tank lies at the north east corner and the water is led underground to the east side of the quadrangle where it falls perpendicularly into a stone faced shaft and then runs in a tunnel under the Mughal buildings and escapes finally beneath a stone threshold at the foot of the fort wall into the outer defences

Immediately behind and contiguous with the Diwan i Amm was a recent structure of the British occupation This has been removed and the whole area excavated revealing the foundations of early buildings some of very fine brickwork and apparently dating to the time of Shah Jahan Further examination is required to settle the complete plan

In order to provide water for the projected gardens in the Fort a tube well has been sunk in the outer defences but this work which was being carried out by the Public Works Department was not completed in the year under review A new water tower will be provided on the east side of the Fort outside the garden area when the present water tower which now stands as a disfigurement in the recently excavated tank will be dismantled

The operations at the Lahore Fort are likely to take some five years to complete but when once the question of the area to be transferred is de

finitely settled progress should be rapid and the results in keeping with the dignity and importance of the monument

Punjab
Muhammadan and British Monuments
Archæological Gardens Lahore

The removal of the grass edging from around the formal flower beds surrounding the central tank at the Shalamar Gardens Lahore has permitted the planting of annuals up to the original brick edging This requires twice as many plants as were formerly used but the show of flowers in the spring and autumn has more than justified the extra expenditure and labour The rose garden on this same terrace bloomed in the spring with exceptional splendour and was greatly admired

It had been decided to plant shrubberies in part of the third terrace and thousands of cuttings were planted in the Minto Park Lahore for this purpose but unfortunately these were entirely destroyed by the disastrous floods of last autumn More cuttings have been successfully planted and it was hoped to start putting in the hedges in October 1926

The Hazuri Bagh lying between the Badshahi Mosque and the Fort and forming an effective foil to the austerity of the one and the gloom of the other has been excellently maintained by the Archæological Gardener Its well kept lawns flower beds and fountains render this one of the most pleasing gardens in Lahore When the contemplated conservation of the Fort has been completed the most appropriate entrance would be the Hazuri Bagh Gate of the fort which has remained closed since the British occupation but which might then be re opened for the use of visitors

North West Frontier Province
Mr H Hargreaves

No special repairs were carried out in the Frontier Province the expenditure being devoted entirely to Annual Repairs and Maintenance

Western Circle
Bombay Presidency including Sind
Mr G C Chandra

It is satisfactory to note that the general effect of retrenchment upon the grant for conservation of the protected ancient monuments in the Western Circle seems to be gradually decreasing in view of the fact that the grant sanctioned by the Government of India during the year under report was more favourable in comparison with that of the previous year The net grant for the year was Rs 1 18 617 against Rs 83 910 of the previous year Nevertheless an appreciable increase in the yearly provision is yet needed for some years to meet the preliminary requirements of the many monuments of bewildering variety such as stupas cave temples forts temples mosques mausoleum mahals tanks wells and other structures which the Bombay Presidency including Sind is proud of possessing within its limits and which still await funds for their conservation Out of the total allotment Rs 22 818 were placed at the disposal of the Archæological Superintendent for the execution of repairs departmentally and the balance of Rs 95 799 was assigned to the Public Works Department for repairs undertaken through that agency The total expenditure incurred on conservation as detailed in Appendix A was Rs 97 866 of which Rs 22 744 were spent by the Superintendent and the remainder of Rs 75 122 (excluding agency charges) was utilised by the Public Works Department Besides the Central Government allotment the Archæological Superintendent received Rs 2 500 from the Bombay Government for continuing works inside the Shanwar Wada in the Poona City and Rs 350 through

Western Circle
Mr. G. C. Chandra

the Minister of Education, Bombay, as a contribution towards the continuation of the preliminary works of clearing *debris* from the house of the Killedar in the hill fort of Sivneri at Junnar in the Poona District

Sarnal

The important special repairs to the Galtesvara Mahadeva temple at Sarnal were continued during the year The deformed plinth of the *mandapa* has been reset properly and various broken pillars have been secured by fixing copper dowels (Plate V figs *a* and *b*) All broken lintels have been clamped in and strengthened by the insertion of T irons The carved stones of the dome of the *mandapa* lying scattered all over the area were arranged in regular order on the ground before being hoisted up and laid in their respective positions The wide open gap in the core of the *sikhara* immediately over the small cell above the sanctum was covered by constructing a simple flat arch of brick with necessary slopes on the top for the easy disposal of rain water Some of the old stones of the *sikhara* were relaid securely in their proper beds in cement mortar and the unfinished portion of the retaining wall to the west side of the temple was completed It is expected that the work will be finished during the ensuing year

Elephanta

The works in connection with the preservation of the various Brahmanical caves at Elephanta were resumed during the year Continuous channels for the diversion of rain water have been excavated in the surface earth on top of all the caves except in the case of the main one where training walls had already been built in 1923 24 The work of removing stones and *debris* from these caves which had been held in abeyance was again taken up and a cell has thus been exposed to view Silt from the built-up drain at the west wing of the main cave and all modern concrete filling in its western court have been removed By this latter work not only was the level of the court lowered but the old mouldings of the plinth and a slightly raised disc in the centre similar to that in the eastern court were exposed to view The pathway to the caves Nos 5 and 6 on the adjoining hill has been made more easy and the repairs to the water cistern which were entrusted to the Public Works Department last year have been completed and there should now be no scarcity of good water in the area The rickety wooden pavilion for the use of visitors has had to be removed to prevent a possible accident and a design for a new simple stone structure has been prepared and approved by the Director General of Archaeology Plans and estimates for additions and alterations to the Custodian's quarters at this place which were suggested by the Director General of Archaeology have been prepared and it is hoped that funds for this work will be allotted during 1926 -7

Jogesvari

A new special work has been commenced and is being carried out departmentally at the Brahmanical caves at Jogesvari in the Salsette Taluka of the Bombay Suburban District These caves dated 600 700 A D stand in a palm forest and can be reached by an easy walk of some 15 minutes from the Jogesvari station on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway The difficulty in respect of these caves is that their floor levels are lower than the level of the adjacent fields and thus in order to dispose of the rain water

Bombay Presidency including Sind

from their courtyards it has been found necessary to dig a channel through the fields from the foot of the hill to the nearest *nalla* The preliminary works carried out during the year consisted in the removal of the huge accumulation of big boulders and *debris* from the east and south courts and the clearance of silt from the old open drains The excavated material has been utilised in making a pathway round the foot of the small hill from which the caves have been cut The principal finds, besides small fragments of sculptures, recovered here while removing the accumulated *debris* were —(1) a small hollow elephant of copper with a long chain attached to it which must have been used as a receptacle for pouring water over the god, for instance a Siva *linga* (2) four small bells of bellmetal, two with and two without handles and (3) two round relic boxes of stone having close fitting lids of the same material

Nanaghat

At Nanaghat about 17 miles to the north west of Junnar, the repairs to the well known inscribed cave in the pass linking Konkan and the Deccan were continued during the year The worn out platform in front of the cave has been repaired by constructing a stone wall in lime mortar and steps have been provided at one end All hollows in its floor have also been filled in with stones set in lime and the condition of the monument has now been considerably improved The disintegrated portion where no inscriptions exist was edged off with cement and the whole inscribed surface was treated with a preparation of paraffin paste recommended by the Archæological Chemist There are several small water cisterns to the right of the cave and a halting place for travellers coming to Ghatghar and Junnar from Konkan, but the narrow ledge in front of them is dangerous for those who go there to fetch water for drinking purposes It is proposed to fix an iron railing at this place to insure against the possibility of accidents

Junnar

"Preliminary works to the Hammamkhana building close to the Killedar's house on the hill fort of Sivneri at Junnar (Plate VI, fig. *a*) were undertaken departmentally during the year and yielded satisfactory results in that a complete hot and cold bath system was traced The fire box or oven and flues are almost intact, only some of the earthenware pipes of the flues were found to have been damaged—probably by treasure seekers In addition to these various cisterns with fountains and some latrines have been uncovered [1]

Ahmednagar

At Ahmednagar urgent repairs to the Farh Bagh Palace were continued departmentally during the year All collapsed portions of the arches of the terrace have been reconstructed on old lines Some of the babul trees growing on the outer terraced platform around the tank which have been damaging the structure were cut down and removed with their roots This work of removing the trees has been temporarily stopped owing to objections raised by the local military authorities but a scheme for opening out a straight vista from the nearest public road to this monument and for planting trees all round

[1] An interesting building where repairs have been executed is that known as the Habsi Mahal Junnar District Poona (Plate V figs c and d)

Western Circle
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outside the platform is being prepared and it is hoped that when new trees are planted there will no longer be any objection to those which are damaging the platform being cut down

An interesting fact in connection with the plan of this palace is its resemblance to that of the Taj Mahal at Agra (Plate IV, figs *d* and *e*) The former building begun for Burhan Nizam Shah I (1508 1553) by Changez Khan and finished by Niyamat Khan was pulled down and partly rebuilt by Salabat Khan I but was finally completed by Salabat Khan II in 1583 A D The construction of the Taj began in 1632 in which year the Nizam Shahi dynasty of Ahmednagar ended and was completed in 1648 It is recorded that Shah Jahan spent some time in the Farra Bagh Palace when he was in the Deccan. So that it is possible that he may have derived ideas for the planning of the Taj Mahal from that building In the same plate (Plate IV fig c) is shown however a plan of Humayun s tomb at Delhi which has hitherto been generally regarded as the model upon which the Taj was planned

The works in connection with the excavation inside the fort at Ahmednagar were all completed during the year and the archæological area has now been separated from the military area by wire fencing The architectural fragments discovered at the place have been kept neatly arranged at the site

Mohenjo daro

At Mohenjo daro in the Larkana District various new buildings such as Officers quarters kitchens store and dark rooms office laboratory and rooms for the storage of antiquities etc required in connection with the excavations there were constructed at a cost of Rs 19 353 and in addition Rs 4 678 were also spent in furnishing the above buildings during the year More buildings have yet to be built here as excavations will be in progress for many years to come

Shanwar Wada

The works inside the Shanwar Wada in the Poona city were confined to the central area where the Palace of the Peshwas stood originally All modern walls constructed over the old plinth have been carefully removed and the general planning of the Palace has now been brought to view by repairing the old walls on the lines of original construction Every possible endeavour is being made by the local officers of the Archæological Department with the financial help of the Bombay Government to preserve the remains uncovered in the most appropriate manner

Raigadh

Of all the forts in the Kolaba District the hill fort of Raigadh is the most famous on account of the remains of buildings erected during the reign of Shivaji the founder of the Maratha Empire These remains consist of a darbar hall mahals temples tanks bazar stables and various minor structures Besides the construction of a new *chhatri* to commemorate the great leader from funds placed at the disposal of the *Bombay* Government by the Shivaji Memorial Committee the Executive Engineer Ratnagiri *Division*, also undertook the work of repairing the ancient retaining walls in front of the arcaded *dalan* immediately outside the temple of Mahadeva for which work the expenditure was met from the Central Government s grant.

Bombay Presidency including Sind

Bijapur

In the Bijapur District several special repairs were carried out by the Public Works Department during the year under review The repairs to the plastered soffit of the Gol Gumbaz for which a high scaffolding was erected last year were resumed The thickness of the original plaster varies from 4" to 6" and it was rendered in successive layers bonded together with broken tiles The same method of construction is being adopted in repairing the fallen patches and for additional strength thick iron nails are being driven in at intervals and tied together with galvanised wires The gaps left in the new compound wall around the Gol Gumbaz have now been closed up completely to vehicular traffic

The removal of a modern causeway between the outer platform of the Gol Gumbaz and the Naqqarakhana has led to the discovery of a continuous plinth moulding round the former The site now presents a much neater appearance with the two flights of steps at both ends constructed during the year according to the recommendations of the Director General of Archæology The question of providing suitable lawns and pathways around this great monument has been receiving attention for some years The Executive Engineer Bijapur Division has now succeeded in tracing out the ancient pipe line running from the Begam Talao to the Gol Gumbaz and some of the water towers erected at intervals along the line which were badly in need of repairs have been made watertight by plastering and pointing with cement mortar These works have resulted in the bringing of water from the Asar Mahal to the tower within the Gol Gumbaz compound There was also a subsidiary system of water supply from the Masa Bavdi situated to the north to the Gol Gumbaz and the fallen walls of the former were repaired to some extent during the year

A finial of a minaret at the south east corner to the Ibrahim Rauza which recently fell down has been reset in cement mortar and necessary repairs to the walls in the main hall of the Sangit Mahal which were badly over hanging and the walls of the Nari Mahal nearby were attended to Some land was acquired in the interests of these two mahals and was paid for from archæological funds A further acquisition of land required for opening out a drain in front of the Nari Gumbaz was also made during the year

Pattadkal

At Pattadkal in the Bijapur District two broken and over hanging lintels of the main entrance of the Chalukyan temple of Virupaksha were supported by an iron frame work The damaged pillars also were secured by iron bands made as inconspicuous as possible by painting a dull colour

Nagral

Besides completing the special works in progress in the Badami Taluka repairs to a monument named the Naganath temple in the village of Nagral were taken in hand during the year A pathway from the nearest public road has been opened out by cutting away forest jungle with the permission of the Forest Department, and the monument has now been freed from all trees and vegetation which had grown on and around it

Aihole

The condition of the Charanthi Matha temple at Aihole has been considerably improved by the removal of the remaining modern additions and alterations.

Western Circle
Mr G C Chandra
Tisgaon

In the Ahmednagar District work on the isolated gateways at Tisgaon which have no connection whatsoever with any walls in the vicinity was undertaken by the District Local Board. The repairs consisted mainly of underpinning the walls above the plinth and strengthening the bases of the corner pillars of the two square gateways and of filling in the exposed foundations with earth From the construction of these elegant structures they would seem to have been used as watch towers or shooting boxes by the Nizam Shahi Kings of Ahmednagar

Ahmedabad

In the Ahmedabad District two works *viz* —(1) repairs to the Raipur or Rajapur gate of the city of Ahmedabad and (2) repairs to the Mansar Talao at Viramgam were taken in hand during the year The special repairs to the Khan Masjid at Dholka were completed and here the tombs on both sides of the mosque were also attended to In the case of one the exposed foundation has been covered up by earth removed from the side of the plinth around the platform of the other Some more work at this site is necessary and will be taken up later after necessary conservation notes have been drawn up

Mahmudabad

The repairs to the Bhamaria well at Mahmudabad were continued from last year Most of the pillars pieces of stone railing and other broken fragments were taken out of the well while the silt was being removed The disintegrated faces of the brick walling inside the well were repaired with small bricks as far as possible and the open joints were pointed with cement

Champaner

One of the most important centres in the Presidency where extensive conservation works have been in progress for a long time is Champaner and Pavagadh in the Panch Mahals District Remains of numerous buildings constructed by the Hindus the Jains and the Muhammadans lie scattered all over the forest area at these places as well as within the walled city of Champaner founded by Mahmud Bigarah in the middle of the 15th century One by one mosques and mausoleums each having its distinctive features have been discovered and repaired by this Department The remains of three such mosques almost buried under *debris* with only their minars serving as guides have now been exposed to view They are locally known as (1) Kathra masjid (two brick minars) (2) Ek minar ki masjid and (3) Panch Mahuda ki masjid The first two named have been completely freed from all vegetation and accumulation of earth stone and *debris* and urgent repairs needed in them have also been carried out (Plate IV figs *a* and *b*) Preliminary work at the third mosque has also been started The planning of this mosque is quite different to that of others at Champaner in that it has only one row of pillar bases inside the building thus dividing it into two longitudinal bays instead of three which is the usual minimum number in a pillared mosque The remains of two raised platforms inlaid with stones of various colours have been uncovered inside the Ek minar ki masjid One is in front of the *mimbar* and the other to the south of it No other instance of two such platforms in a mosque in Western India can be recalled The presence of only one minar and other uncommon details in this mosque seem to suggest

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that it was intended solely for the use of the Shia sect of the Muhammadans In Burgess Archæological Survey of Western India Volume VI page 43 it was noted that the mosques and tombs have suffered by the destructive influences of climate and vegetation but the trees of the Forest Department have played a no less unimportant part in the destruction and the sooner they can be removed by that Department from the vicinity of the monuments the better it will be for those monuments Repairs to the Gabal Shah s well were also started during the year where some of the dislodged pillars and pilasters together with their lintels were set upright and true A portion of the wall outside the colonnade of the important Jami masjid at Champaner had bulged out very badly and was taken down and rebuilt properly in cement mortar

Pavagadh

At Pavagadh the strongest hill fortress of the Rajput chiefs which was taken possession of by Mahmud Bigarah before he founded the city of Champaner (Mahmudabad) special repairs to the Sadan Shah Gateway referred to in the report of 1922-23 were taken in hand This gateway the construction of which is distinctly Hindu having carved brackets and lintels instead of arches stands in the middle of the second tier of rampart walls on the hill One end of this rampart terminates at Sat Manzil where a most difficult work was carried out by the Public Works Department in 1922 23

The question of entering sacred places which are protected monuments with shoes on was decided by the Bombay Government in January 1923 Notices in English as well as in local vernaculars requesting visitors to take off their boots or shoes before entering the premises and to abstain from smoking while in them were fixed up at a number of monuments and for the convenience of visitors cloth slippers have been provided at some One hundred and nine steel enamel Notice Boards were purchased from a firm in Aundh State at a cost of Rs 1 000 and some belts and badges were also bought and distributed to chaukidars or caretakers of monuments

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In the Central Circle a sum of Rs 41 407[1] was expended on the conservation of ancient monuments in the year under review Of this sum Rs 16 450[2] were spent in the Bihar and Orissa Province namely Rs 12 402 on special repairs (non recurring charges) and Rs 4 048 on annual repairs and maintenance (recurring charges) and the residue of Rs 24 983[3] in the Central Provinces, where Rs 13 544 went to special repairs and Rs 11 439 to annual repairs

The grants for the two provinces were Rs 21 995 and Rs 30 453 respectively and the sums that were allowed to lapse unutilized were thus Rs 5 545 and Rs 5 470

With the exception of the operations at Nalanda in Bihar which were carried out by the Archæological Superintendent direct all conservation work in the Central Circle was done through the agency of the Public Works De-

[1] Inclusive of Agency charges paid to the Public Works Department
[2] Including expenditure on Nalanda by the Archæological Superintendent
[3] Includes expenditure of Rs 968 by the Archæological Superintendent on enamelled iron notice boards for protected monuments in the Central Provinces.

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partment an additional charge of Rs 24 per cent. in Bihar and Orissa and Rs 23 per cent in the Central Provinces on the estimated cost of the work being paid by the Archæological Department for this service

Bihar and Orissa
Nalanda

"On the preservation of the monastic remains excavated at Nalanda a sum of Rs 9 500 out of a total grant of Rs 11 500[1] was spent A brief description of the salient features of the site is given under 'Exploration' and it will suffice to remark here that the conservation of the remains is complicated by the existence of numerous successive structures built one over the other on the same spot

"*Monastery Site No 1*—Among the buildings under repair was monastery No 1 where the underpinning of the high enclosing wall in the north east quarter of the internal courtyard which was commenced in the previous year, was carried to completion This work has been described in detail in the last report

"The original drain discovered last year in this corner of the courtyard at the earliest level has now been completely cleared and it has been re utilized successfully in the drainage of rain water from the court It was a very fortunate find for its existence has solved the problem of carrying away surface water from the deepest excavation enclosed by this monastery

"In the centre of this courtyard and raised above the earliest level on some 10 feet of *debris* and earth is a *chaitya* containing in itself evidence of 3 separate levels representing three separate structures, each succeeding one erected on the ruins of an earlier *chaitya* The whole monastery it may be recalled contains no less than 9 separate levels of occupation within a total height of 25 feet With a view to the exposure of the greatest possible area of the earliest levels below this *chaitya* the high earthen ramp that had been left about it for its support was cut away yard by yard and a substantial retaining wall of brick erected *pari passu* beneath the *chaitya* so that it is now raised on a brick base 10 feet above the courtyard (Plate VI figs *b* and *c*)

"The work has been completed on the east north and south sides and partly done on the west With the primitive means available on the site, its execution has necessarily presented no small constructional problems and has demanded the closest supervision to forestall possible accidents In the course of the work a row of long *chulas* or hearths contemporary with the second level of the courtyard came to light on the south side of the *chaitya* The clearance of the earth here has also revealed the extent of a secondary *chabutra* containing a wide semi circular step which also belongs to the second level of the courtyard

"The broken north west corner of this *chabutra* has been reconstructed so that the *chabutra* now appears as complete on the side that is visible, the other side remains buried beneath the later *chaitya*

[1] The original grant was Rs 7,500 which was subsequently increased by reappropriation The balance [illegible] Rs 2,000 [illegible] to [illegible] a separate grant of this amount was made too late to permit of [illegible]

Bihar and Orissa

The excavation of the lower level of the verandah on the south side of this monastery mentioned in the account under Exploration (page 105) has revealed the back wall of the earlier building in a very shattered condition and badly out of plumb rising through the remains of its own *debris* On top of this inclining wall the corresponding wall of the next later monastery was built its pious builders having been as usual placidly indifferent to such mundane things as structural foundations This inclining lower wall will have to be dismantled for perhaps half its thickness right the way along the verandah and as the alignment of the later wall it supports falls some twelve inches outside its own the later wall will require to be supported on a series of reinforced concrete lintels carried on rail iron cantilevers let into the earlier wall below A start has been made with the work at each end and it is hoped to complete it next year This expedient has been successfully adopted in several similar situations on the site

The front wall of this verandah which was built partly on the parapet of the earlier colonnade below and partly on the sloping surface of the heaped *debris* behind it has now been underpinned from a solid foundation and made quite secure

Concrete lintels have been inserted in the manner above described beneath the later overhanging facing of this monastery at the east end of its northern front externally this has permitted both later and earlier structures here again to be safely exposed to view

Monastery No 4—A good deal towards the preservation of this monastery has been done in the year under report The corbelled roof of the inner passage around the eastern sanctum at the earliest level of occupation was revealed last year in a very dilapidated condition and the greater part of this corbelling has had to be dismantled and rebuilt In the reconstruction, the central portion of the passage has been left open and the ends of the corbelled roof have been racked back on either side of this opening so that both the interior of the passage and the construction adopted to roof it are more effectively exhibited (Plate VII figs *a* and *b*)

On this corbelling and over the southern half of the upper level the original plan of the later shrine chamber has been reconstructed in part with its dividing walls and concrete pavements and low *chabutra* So that here again a portion of both earlier and later structures erected on the same spot now appears in view

The eastern external wall of this monastery with its central projecting bay about the sanctum has been built up to slightly above the level of the uppermost concrete floor of the shrine The average height along this front of the new work necessitated is some eight feet

The western external wall containing the main entrance gateway and vestibule has also been reconstructed for its whole length where the original work was too shattered to leave in position In the reconstruction the height of the new work has been made to follow the approximate outline of the existing cell walls inside and on the southern half of this front where the

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remains are higher than on the north this has allowed of the original cornice being reconstructed (Plate VII figs c and *d*)

Of the actual original cornice only a single projecting brick was found in position on the south side of the entrance gateway Careful examination of a wall subsequently built against this cornice at the south west corner of the monastery however revealed that while the actual cornice itself had disappeared in the collapse of its own wall its empty profile was preserved in the later wall that had impinged on it so that one had its reverse template as it were to work on the position and outline of the cornice was thus indisputably settled and advantage was taken of this to reconstruct it

Inside the west entrance gateway the two flanking niches were also repaired in conformity with the existing remains These niches originally contained images but no trace of them has survived

In the south west corner of this monastery the stair mentioned in the account under Exploration (page 105) was reconstructed in part where it had broken away At the landing of this stair were found the remains of a wide window with steeply sloping sill that ascended through the thickness of the external wall to let in light from an opening above the cornice and the broken jambs and sill of this window were also carefully repaired in the reconstruction of the west external wall of the monastery The north external wall was also built up along the whole front to conform approximately with the height of the cells preserved along this side

It may be explained in passing that the height to which the old shattered walls generally are rebuilt is decided by the natural configuration of the ruins as exposed This outline is followed as far as is compatible with the structural needs of any particular portion of the remains and in this way the natural picturesqueness of the ruins is preserved Owing to the generally shattered condition in which the remains are found a good deal of reconstruction is inevitable but it should perhaps be stressed that no feature is reconstructed for which there is not clear evidence either definite or deducible in the original remains

Site 5 Monastic annex—This site adjoins Monastery No 4 with the several levels of which its own sequence of levels is contemporary A description of this monastery annex is given under Exploration

The conservation work carried out here included the rebuilding of the ruined eastern boundary wall over the greater part of its length to a height of some eight feet together with its contiguous store cells The fragmentary jamb of a door opening in the north west corner of the *site at the* upper most level was also repaired the old slot-hole *for* the door bar being reconstructed in the new work

The ruined stair that ascended from the courtyard of the 3rd level down and originally gave access to the upper level of *Monastery* No 4 immediately to the west has also been taken in hand and the treads and stepped side walls have been carefully reconstructed to the original height (Plate VIII figs a and *b*) This stair will again be useful

as a means of communication between the two sites a purpose it served originally

Stupa Site No 3—As is mentioned in the account under Exploration (page 103) the south east corner tower belonging to the earliest level of the stupa was brought to light in the year under review Its stucco surface which was cracked in many places was made secure by filling the fissures with a specially prepared cement to match the old work and the broken fragments of its plaster images were similarly refixed in position The upper circular drum of this tower had partly fallen and the missing portion was reconstructed in brick to accord with the part preserved On the top of this drum which originally was crowned by a solid dome a layer of concrete has been spread to render the structure watertight and on the concrete covering brick bats and earth have been laid so as to induce a growth of grass on the top and give a more natural appearance to the ruined tower

The several stucco covered votive stupas that were dug out of the laid brick filling about this tower have also been repaired with cement in the crevices to ensure their preservation.

On the very top of the stupa mound the low fragmentary remains of the shrine like structure that were found[1] have been secured and the traces of walls flanking the entrance on the north were preserved by reconstructing them to a height of some 12" above floor level with new bricks care being taken to follow exactly the evidence of the old work The remaining plaster here has also been rendered secure and as an instance of the significance that the smallest thing may hold in archæological conservation it may be mentioned that it was an upturned edge of floor plaster here not half an inch high that disclosed the extent and shape of the original brick jambs of the entrance gateway which had themselves wholly disappeared in its ruin

So little of the remains survives at the topmost level that only the *inner* face of the containing walls of this shrine was found to exist within the configuration of the stupa crest so that there is no evidence of the thickness of these walls but only the outline of the inner faces No outer wall face can therefore be constructed in the repair and the brick on the outside has *accordingly been left rough to simulate the hearting of the wall*

Brick making—A round lakh of special bricks of the large Gupta size' averaging 15"×10"×3 needed for the appropriate repair of the excavated remains was made on the site by the Archæological Superintendent this year in addition to three quarters of a lakh of smaller bricks of modern size required for underpinning and such structural expedients as have to be differentiated from the original work The cost of the large bricks worked out to Rs. 28 per thousand as against Rs 55 per thousand quoted by outside contractors and of the small bricks Rs 10 as against Rs 30 delivered on the site A dozen reinforced concrete lintels averaging 6 feet long 6 inches deep and 10 inches wide were constructed on the site during the year at an inclusive

[1] Described under Exploration p 103

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cost of Rs 3 each The reinforcement was contrived by the simple though effective expedient of embedding in both areas of the *resistance couple* iron wire netting so that the lintels could be used equally well either side up As has been indicated above these have been required to support the overhanging wall faces of a later structure erected on the ruins of an earlier one

The works done through the agency of the Public Works Department embrace the following —

Rajgir A further sum of Rs 281 was spent on continuing the conservation of the Rajgir Forts which date back to pre historic times A brief note on the history of this site and its principal features is given in the previous report together with details of the repairs to be done

The original estimate for this work was Rs 967 and the principal item was the replacement in position of the large boulders that had fallen from the old cyclopean walls and lie at the foot of them Owing to difficulties experienced by the Public Works Department in handling these heavy stones it has been found necessary to increase the estimate to Rs 4 853 and as the current allotment was limited to Rs 644 work on the walls has had to be postponed Lesser items in the estimate were however executed These comprised the repair of the low modern wall erected to enclose the so called shell inscription cut in the rock path of the defile through the Old Fort and the replacement of its iron gate the removal of whitewash disfiguring the walls of the Son Bhandar Cave the clearance and levelling of the ground about the Maniyar Matha a circular brick structure believed to be a colossal phallic emblem and the setting up of enamelled iron notice boards under the penal provisions of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act warning the public against damaging the monuments

A further set of notice boards forbidding unauthorised excavation on the site and the removal of antiquities from it under Sections 18 and 20 of the Act was also erected against a separate estimate of Rs 207 at a cost of Rs 190

Bihar The removal of whitewash from the tomb of Malik Ibrahim Bayu at Bihar was also carried out this work being provided for in the same estimate of Rs 4 853 under reference above This tomb which dates from the middle of the 14th century has been briefly described in the report for the year 1923 24

Palamau Further work was also taken in hand on the two old Chero Forts at Palamau the Purana and Naya Qila which date from the 17th century A description of these Forts and a brief note on their history has been given in the report for the year 1922 23

The forts are situated deep in the jungle of the Forest reserve and the principal work that has to be done for their preservation is the removal of the dense jungle growth that all but obliterates them Substantial pro

[1] Th[illegible] subsequently [illegible] to [illegible] 3

gress to this end was made in the previous two years against an estimate of Rs 3 557 but the work was far from complete and a sum of Rs 1 579 against a further estimate of Rs 4 281 was spent during the year under review in continuing it Great trees and thick jungle have been cleared from the encircling walls of the two forts and from a margin of some 10 feet along them both inside and out Tall trees growing from the tops of the walls have been cut down and the work in hand aims at the removal of the great intertwining pipal roots that spread over and penetrate into them for unless they are removed the jungle will only spread again Bihar and Orissa

The conservation of the fort walls generally will be limited to the removal of this jungle for funds will not permit of their constructional repair The main gates with their outworks and enclosed courts will however be kept up in sound structural condition They are an interesting example of the fortifications of this period and the Nagpuri Gate of the New Fort has the further merit of being a particularly fine example of Early Mughal architecture It is sadly ruined and almost everything but the actual archway itself has collapsed but such as remains is well worthy of preservation The elaborate arabesques raised in relief on the outer façade of fine grained white sand stone are exquisitely wrought and are comparable with some of the best work at Agra

The fall of the adjacent fabric has left exposed the outer abutment of this archway and it is proposed to erect a buttress against it for its support

Paths through the dense jungle in the interior of the forts have been cut and it is now possible to approach the remains of the several small palace-buildings within the walls of the Old Fort These buildings are generally too badly ruined to repair and it is proposed merely to keep them free of jungle and clear the *debris* from about them

The Raja s *kachhari* in the New Fort is generally in better condition and a few minor repairs will be put in hand for its preservation A path cut through the thick jungle up the hill side to the entrance of the New Fort has greatly facilitated access to it and it is learned that the jungle clearance effected here has induced many more people to visit the remains than formerly It is of course impossible to clear the whole area within the walls and no more will be attempted than to maintain free of jungle the paths and margins that have already been cleared

The small brick mosque situated close to the breach made in the wall of the Old Fort by the British in 1772 and through which one now enters the fort is also being preserved and the broken parapets and roof with its low triple domes are being made watertight and the undermined walls repaired

The East Gateway of the Barabati Fort at Cuttack also received attention and a great *bar* tree that grew out of the top of the gate has been cut down piece by piece so that its removal might not injure the old shattered fabric The great roots that penetrate it are being cut away as far as possible and the cracks they have caused are being filled with concrete to make the whole watertight Picturesque as the great tree was its removal was essen *Cuttack*

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tial to the safety of the structure which can now be put into a state of relatively sound repair The estimate for this work amounted to Rs 360 and a sum of Rs 285 has been spent against it A brief account of the fort and its history is given in the previous report

Khandagiri

Repairs to certain of the caves at Khandagiri in the Puri District were carried to completion at a cost of Rs 508 against an estimate of Rs 690 The work was in progress from the previous year and it involved the erection of masonry pillars to support the fractured roof of the small Khandagiri Cave and the repair of the roof of Tatua Cave No II The damage at this latter cave had been caused by the ingrowing roots of a tree above This has now been cut down the roots removed and the cracks they had caused have been filled with concrete to prevent further leakage of water into the sculptured interior

These caves at Khandagiri have been often described and it will suffice here to remark that they date from about the middle of the 2nd century B C they are exclusively Jaina in origin in contrast to the early caves of Western India which are Buddhist and they are of special interest archaeologically both for the important epigraphical records they bear including the celebrated inscription of Kharavela king of Kalinga and for the evolution of plastic art revealed in the sculptures they contain Of particular interest in this connection are the indications they afford of the manner in which indigenous art at this early period was animated by Western Asiatic inspiration and how increasingly devoid of life and expression it became as this vitalising factor disappeared

Bhuvanesvar

On the completion of the repairs that have been in progress since 1922 23 on a number of the famous shrines at Bhuvanesvar in the Puri District a further sum of Rs 16 was spent making a total expenditure of Rs 3 035 against an estimate as revised of Rs 4 040 The works which embraced fifteen different shrines were of a minor nature and consisted principally in the provision of expanded metal doors for the openings of the temples to exclude animals and birds small repairs to masonry and jungle eradication

As explained in the previous report the repairs have been done by the Archaeological Department as a special case for none of the shrines affected except the Raja Rani is now a protected monument since it has not been possible to reconcile the divergent views of the Archaeological Department and the Bhuvanesvar Temple Committee in regard to the measures appropriate to the preservation of the shrines. Responsibility for their upkeep therefore devolves on the Temple Committee and it is to be hoped that they will view their obligations in this direction more seriously than they appear to have done hitherto

At present no chaukidar appears to exist for any of the shrines and on a recent visit to Bhuvanesvar in February it was apparent that someone presumably with the knowledge of the Committee had been actively engaged in [illegible] one of them the Meghesvara—a distinctive double storeyed

temple That this should have been possible does not augur well for the future of these monuments, but if it stimulates the Committee to a more serious regard for the welfare of the shrines in their charge, it will not have been without its mitigations A brief account of the Bhuvanesvar Temples and the development of the local Indo Aryan style of architecture that they portray is given in the report for 1922 23 **Bihar and Orissa**

"Many of the monuments under maintenance in the Bihar and Orissa Province have already been described in previous reports mention may here be made of the following —

"The important inscription of Asoka engraved on a rock at Dhauli near Bhuvanesvar and the large half sculptured elephant that surmounts it with which it is contemporary *Dhauli*

"In addition to the first ten of the general "Rock Edicts" expounding his principles of Government and ethical system, the record contains Asoka's special "*Kalinga Edicts*", which were probably issued about the year 256 B C, after the emperor's invasion of that province and its incorporation in his dominions in 261 B C The administration of the newly acquired territory evidently caused much anxiety to Asoka, who was sometimes not well served by his officers The royal instructions conveyed in this edict which are addressed to the officers in charge of the provincial capital Tosali, enjoined just and paternal Government, and specially insisted on sympathetic and tactful treatment of the wilder tribes, and officials disregarding them were warned that disobedience of orders was not the way to win the favour of either Heaven or their master The maintenance of this monument involved petty repairs to the stone-shelter that was erected over the inscription in 1905-06 to protect it from the weather

"The Atharanala bridge over the Madhopur stream, some two miles north east of Puri According to the Palm leaf chronicles kept in the Puri Temple the bridge was built by Raja Matsya of the Kesari dynasty, who is said to have ruled between 1036 and 1050 A D but the authenticity of this record it must be said, is disputed *Puri*

"The bridge is certainly of Hindu construction and it probably dates from pre Muhammadan times. Thirty eight feet wide it traverses about 280 feet of waterway by means of 19 spans, of the horizontal corbel construction characteristic of Hindu work The piers are some 7 feet wide, with intervening spans of about 8 feet and the corbelled spans are finally closed with a deep lintel across the top The two centre spans and their piers are somewhat wider, and the bridge rises gradually from the sides to the centre, the rise being followed by a plain cornice band of slight projection, decorated originally with rude figures of lions and elephants at intervals, only 3 of which now remain The abutments at the ends of the bridge are rounded on both sides, the more effectively to resist the force of the stream The corners of the piers, too, have been rounded off on the east face

"A similar bridge at Jajpur also of Hindu origin and pre Muhammadan date At Jajpur the bridge is 210 feet long over all and 31 feet wide It *Jajpur*

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has eleven spans, of which the central five are higher and wider than the side ones, and the spans generally are of about the same width as the piers between them. A number of stones carved with human and animal figures appearing promiscuously in the piers indicate that the bridge has been repaired, probably with the remains of a mediæval temple.

Patna City

The Agam Kuan in the Patna City, is a well that is traditionally associated with Asoka, though the present superstructure is patently Muhammadan in character, and there is little to connect it with Mauryan times. It has been identified with Asoka's 'fiery hell', and, according to a legend related by Yuan Chwang in the 7th century A.D., Asoka is said to have become converted to Buddhism through witnessing the escape unscathed of a Buddhist monk whom he had cast into this furnace. It is possible that the site marks the location of the royal slaughter house or out-kitchen.'

Central Provinces
Chanda

'The repair of the Achalesvara gate, which has been in progress for the previous two years, was carried to completion at a total cost of Rs. 3,960, Rs. 183 being spent in the year under review. The estimate for this repair was Rs. 3,990 and the work has been described in detail in the previous reports.

A further sum of Rs. 3,270 was spent, against another estimate of Rs. 15,839, on the repair of certain of the other limited portions of the Chanda Fort walls that are maintained as an ancient monument by the Archæological Department. It may be mentioned in passing that the obligations of the Department towards this monument are limited to the maintenance of the gates and *khirkis*, and a short length of the wall flanking them. The remainder is in the charge of the local Municipality.

The portions affected by the estimate are three of the four main gates, viz., the Bhumba, the Jatpura, and the Pathanpura, and also three of the five small wicket gates, the Bagar, the Chor, and the Hanumant *khirkis*, and the repairs provided for include the rebuilding of a fallen bastion adjoining the Bhumba gate, and the supporting of a displaced pier behind it with a flying buttress which will leave the old stair adjacent still open for access to the roof.

"The roofs of all these gates, together with the tops of the bastions that flank them, are being repaired as necessary with new concrete, and the open joints and crevices are being filled with mortar toned down to match the old work. Where the old stone flags still exist on the top but have subsided they are being taken up and relaid evenly with a slight fall to facilitate drainage. The necessity of making these structures watertight by measures of this kind was brought very forcibly to notice by the collapse of the Achalesvara gate, which was due primarily to neglect of these precautions. As stated above this gate has now been repaired, and it is hoped that the stitch in time that is being applied to the others will render any more extensive repair unnecessary.

'The Chanda Fort is, perhaps, the finest example of a Gond fortification there is. A description of the wall and its gates and a brief note on the

history of the Gonds who built them in the 15th century A D has been given in the report for the year 1922 23 **Central Provinces**

A further sum of Rs 400 was spent on the repair of the 18th century Fort of Balapur in the Akola District which has been described in the previous report The fallen portions of the wall and bastions have now been built up breast-high to permit of the earth behind them being dressed back to a natural slope to support the high ground above and the broken ends of the old masonry have been secured against further dilapidation This work was commenced in the year 1923 24 and the cost to date amounts to Rs 5 692 against an estimate of Rs 8 700 (Plate VIII figs *c* and *d*) *Balapur*

The conservation of Nadir Shah s tomb at Burhanpur in the Nimar District was continued and a further sum of Rs 2 205 was spent in the year under review The repairs were commenced in 1919 20 and the total expenditure to date amounts to Rs 12 066 against an estimate as revised of Rs 12 538 *Burhanpur*

The work involves the refacing of the ruined external walls with plain ashlar stone in which only the square outline of the mouldings and projections is being repeated and no carved decoration The refacing has now been carried up to the full height along the west south and north sides the upper parapet on the east side remains to be done Such of the old facing as it was possible to save has been secured in position but the greater part of the external walls will be new

This tomb and that of Adil Shah adjacent are contained within the same walled enclosure along with the ruins of a mosque and a colonnaded *dalan* The compound within this enclosure has been cleared of *debris* and the various levels of these remains as revealed by plinth mouldings and column bases *in situ* have been opened up to view On the completion of the structural repairs the enclosures will be laid out on simple appropriate lines as a garden and planted with trees

An architectural description of the tomb and a brief note on the Faruqi king who lies buried in it have already been given in the report for the year 1922-23

Reference was made in the previous report to the series of groynes that were under construction below Shah Nawaz Khan s Tomb at Burhanpur, with a view to preventing further erosion of the high river bank on which it is elevated The necessity for some kind of protection was brought to the notice of the Central Provinces Government in 1922 and the scheme for the erection of groynes was evolved by an Irrigation expert who had been deputed by the Local Government to examine the site and make recommendations for protecting the river bank The scheme was accepted and a number of groynes were erected last year in the river bed but the effect of the river-flood on them during the rains has clearly demonstrated that this particular expedient is not likely to prove a success Further work on the groynes has therefore been held in abeyance until the peculiar needs of the situation

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can be more definitely ascertained A sum of Rs 3 168 in all had been spent on this work against an estimate as revised of Rs 5 519

On minor repairs to the tomb itself a sum of Rs 171 was spent against an estimate of Rs 210 These comprise the removal of a disfiguring colour wash from the open verandah of the tomb the securing of broken plaster inside the dome with neat fillets of cement run around the broken edges and making watertight the roof of the old brick gateway that stands out in front of the tomb and originally served as an entrance to the garden that once enclosed it

An architectural description of this monument and a brief note on the saint who is interred in it have been given in the previous report

A sum of Rs 245 against a couple of estimates totalling Rs 504 was spent on the execution of certain repairs at the Burhanpur Fort Though somewhat urgently needed these repairs were of a minor nature simple underpinning of undermined portions of the high river front wall the removal of large roots growing in it and filling gaps in the old masonry with new work to match it and similar repairs were executed to the palace ruins adjacent Very little of the Burhanpur Fort has survived except along the river front and that for the most is in a very ruinous condition but by such simple measures as those indicated above it is hoped to keep in fair repair the limited portion of it that bounds the Palace area within A brief note on the history of the Burhanpur Fort has been given in the report for the year 1922 23

Asirgarh

The conservation of the Juma Masjid in the Fort at Asirgarh which had been in progress since 1917 18 has now been completed at a cost of Rs. 15 125 a sum of Rs 695 having been spent in the year under report the estimate for this work was Rs 13 993 A description of the mosque appears in the report for the year 1922 23 and details of the repair involved in its conservation have also been given before It will suffice here to remark that the mosque had been used as a barrack for the troops in occupation prior to the abandonment of the fort as a military post in 1904 and the works in hand were directed to the reclamation of the mosque as an ancient monument A modern upper storey erected on the roof has been removed together with a wide stair that had been built to serve it windows were removed from the range of *mihrab* recesses in the western wall of the prayer chamber and the old broken *chhajja* on its east front has been replaced by a new one together with the missing brackets beneath it Both the high minars on the western wall have been substantially repaired and new bracketed *chhajjas* to match the old ones have been provided the north west minar indeed has been largely rebuilt (Plate IX figs *a* and *b*)

On a recent visit a few repairs of a minor nature appeared to be called for but the conservation of this monument may now be said to have been completed Perched on the crest of the Asirgarh Hill the mosque with its [illegible] is a picturesque and prominent land mark and it is hoped that it will now be secure from further dilapidation for many years to come

A sum of Rs 871 was spent against an estimate of Rs 1 371 towards the conservation of the Early Mughal monuments at Khimlassa in the Saugor District

Central Provinces

Khimlassa

The monuments affected are the Citadel gate a structure noteworthy for its unusual horse shoe shaped archway of corbel construction from which disfiguring whitewash and pointing is being removed the Dargah of Panch Pirs an elaborately carved tomb inset with stone trellis in its columnar sides where again whitewash is being removed and cracked lintels beneath the *chhajja* are being supported on angle irons inserted along their soffits and a big rectangular well artificially enlarged from a natural depression in the rock where a portion of the battlemented enclosing wall is being repaired and *debris* cleared from the step descent into the well All these structures are located in the fort Outside it in the *basti* the small triple domed mosque is under repair its roof is being made watertight with concrete in the cracks and fissures the floor made good with murum whitewash removed and steps are being provided for access to the high *chabutra* on the entrance front The Idgah some ½ mile away with the turret-flanked wall and multiple mihrabs is also receiving attention its three little surmounting *chhatris* are being made secure and disfiguring whitewash is being removed These structures have all been described in some detail in the report for the year 1922 23

For the repair of the Nagina Mahal in the Fort a separate estimate of Rs 1 160 was funded This is a very picturesque structure reminiscent of the Panch Mahal at Akbar s famous city of Fathpur Sikri near Agra and it comes very prominently into view as one approaches the fort Unfortunately it is very badly ruined two of its facades having collapsed altogether but what remains is well worth saving The Mahal is a three storeyed structure the lowermost storey forming a solid basement of plain unrelieved masonry From it project great bracketted corbels that sustain the slender open columns of a trabeate second storey and above this rises an open twelve columned chamber to form a third surmounted in turn by a high drum ned dome Both upper storeys were shaded by wide continuous *chhajjas* but most of these have fallen

The works in hand include the erection of a buttress to support a badly inclining pillar of the 2nd storey which it was not practicable to reset straight making watertight the cracks and absorbent patches in the dome and roof with grout and concrete filling open joints in the structure generally and opening out again some doorways in the lowest storey that had formerly been blocked up with rubble On this work a sum of Rs 660 was spent in the year under review

A further Rs 45 was spent against a separate estimate of that amount on the replacement of a broken lintel beneath the *chhajja* of the Citadel gate of the Fort

Among the monuments under maintenance the following may be mentioned a number of the most important have already been described in previous reports —

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Karanpur and Kanitalai

"A large image of the boar incarnation of *Vishnu*, with its body garlanded and caparisoned with delicate carving at Karanpur in the Jubbulpore District, and two other *avatars* of Vishnu, a large stone fish and tortoise, very well rendered at Kanitalai in the same neighbourhood.

Panagar

"A similar large image of the Vishnu varaha but with its body covered with tiny human figures in rows at Panagar in the same district is also maintained. These images appear to date from the early mediæval period, and they have all been set up on stone platforms for their better preservation.

Chanda

"A group of 16 colossal stone figures at Chanda known as the Lalpeth monoliths is also kept up. The sculptures lie on the ground arranged in a rough circle around a Siva linga, and are perhaps more remarkable for their size than for their artistic qualities. They would appear to have been carved *in situ* out of the solid rock. The largest is a ten headed Durga 25 feet long, and the bull of Siva and the fish and tortoise of Vishnu are among the more prominent of the other figures. These monoliths are probably assignable to the late mediæval period. They have been protected by a post and wire-railing, and a number of the more unevenly bedded figures have been supported on rubble masonry pedestals to prevent possible damage by fracture.

Burgaon

"The temple of Somnath at Burgaon is also maintained. A small shrine oblong in plan, with its severely plain façades relieved by a simple treatment of five shallow vertical facets only the lowest part of the *sikhara* now exists. In contrast to a plain low plinth, whose only relief is a rounded nosing, a narrow band of elaborate ornament resembling a continuous series of *Kirtimukha* heads marked the springing of the curved *sikhara*.

"Decoration is concentrated on the entrance doorway where an image of Siva on the lintel is flanked by separate images of Parvati to right and Yama to left, and figures appear at the base of the otherwise plain door-jambs which rise from an elaborately ornamented threshold. Originally there would appear to have been a shallow porch, but this has now disappeared in its entirety.

"There is something intangibly "Greek" about the design, which is quite pleasing. The temple which is believed to date back to Gupta times, was put into repair in 1913-14.

Lohara

"The Mahadeo Temple at Lohara in the Yeotmal District. A peculiarity of this little shrine is its almost total lack of carved ornament, its decoration being achieved by mouldings and recessed planes. The temple is built largely of plain blocks of ashlar stone, but the base of the *sikhara* is elaborated with multiple bands of simple undercut mouldings.

"The plain curving sides of the *sikhara* are divided into seven vertical facets the centre one of which reaches up to touch the circumference of the hefty ribbed *amalaka* that surmounts the whole. A boldly projecting bay with stepped pyramidal roof connects the tower with the open mandapa and porch in front, on the plain continuous plinth of which moulded half columns

are ranged in support of a flat trabeate roof This shrine, again, would appear to date from the mediæval period

Central Provinces

Pachmari

"The Caves at Pachmari in the Hoshangabad District These caves are cut in the north face of a little detached hill close to the town They appear to date from early Gupta times or perhaps earlier, but seem never to have been quite finished They are five in number and occur in two levels the widest cave which measures some 34 feet across, being on the lower level The façade of this cave is very ponderous and squat two low square columns *in antæ* support the heavy architrave on crude block capitals The interior is a single oblong chamber 8 feet high and 11 feet deep

Of the upper caves the principal one consists of a set of 3 chambers with a pillared verandah and a court in front At each end of the court is a small low roofed porch The east wall of the verandah, but not the west, is ornamented with a wide band of shallow carving in spiral and floral forms In the back wall, and corresponding with the front columns and *antæ* are pilasters, the lines of which are carried along the ceiling to give the appearance of beams supporting the roof

"In the cave to the east of this, new masonry pillars were constructed in 1918 to replace the old decayed ones, and afford support to the rock structure above

Patur

"The caves at Patur in the Akola District which also probably date from Gupta times They are two in number and are excavated in the east face of the rock, which stands quite close to the old high road between Balapur and Khamgaon The caves are alike in plan but the northern one is much ruined Each consists of a small rectangular chamber opening off a double verandah supported on heavy square pillars some of which are cham fered at the corners The outer verandah is about a foot lower than the inner, and that again some 2 feet lower than the chamber behind On one side is a small passage-like chamber, which may have served as a kitchen in ancient days and in the middle of the other chamber is a small pit about 3 feet deep, which was possibly used for storing grain

"There are no carvings of any sort in the caves, but traces exist of one or two inscriptions in Nagari and late Gupta characters The entrances of the caves have been enclosed with post-and wire fencing to exclude cattle

Gandai

"The Mahadeo temple at Gandai in the Drug District This temple is a little gem and it is complete, except for a missing porch over the entrance to the *sikhara* sanctum, there was no *mandapa*

"Seven shallow facets project on each façade rising from base to crowning *amalaka* The vertical facets of the lower walls are banded horizontally with multiple mouldings, delicately undercut, and on the facets ranged in two rows between the moulded bands, are little human figures in high relief

The four external angles of the curving spire ascend as a continuous series of square blocks, deeply undercut to echo the banded base and rising with the wide central facet is a sequence of little human figures in pairs, again repeating the motif in the base below

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"The whole spire, even to the flat surfaces of mouldings, is covered with a delicate tracery of flat arabesque, which gives a lace like texture to the surface without masking the clean outline of its contours, and the high stepped plinth on which the shrine stands is delicately panelled with human figures elephants and horses, and with scenes depicting combat A high pyramidal roof projects from the spire to emphasise the entrance doorway which again is elaborately ornamented with little sculptured figures, on threshold and jambs and architrave

In 1916 17, because of the precarious condition of the foundations, the temple was dismantled from top to base and re erected on a new foundation, and a post-and wire fence was set up about it for its better protection

Enamelled iron notices for Protected Monuments

"A sum of Rs 968 against an allotment of Rs 1,000 was spent by the Archæological Superintendent on the purchase of notices on enamelled iron sheeting to be set up at monuments in the Central Provinces that have been notified under Section 3 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904

"These notices convey a warning against damage or defacement under the penal provisions of the Act, and in the year under review 117 were obtained, 10 being in English 60 in Hindi and 47 in Marathi They are being stored in the Archæological Superintendent s Office, and will be supplied on demand to Public Works Department Officers for erection where needed"

Eastern Circle Bengal
Mr R D Banerji
Sabhar

'The formalities in connection with the acquisition of land at Sabhar in the district of Dacca were completed towards the end of the year under review and the conservation of the ruined structures begun The ruins at Sabhar extend over a mile and are to be found on both sides of an ancient river course Two groups of mounds were purchased in the first instance and work was immediately taken in hand The most important part of the conservation work consisted of providing outlets for rain water and in sloping the ground so as to preserve the remnants from further destruction by water As frequently happens in the case of ancient sites the ruins at Sabhar have served as brick quarries for the neighbourhood for a long time and it was not expected that buildings of any considerable size or in a state of good preservation would be found there In spite of this fact, however, the results obtained were full of interest To the south of the old river mentioned above lies the village of Rajasan where the villagers have been cultivating on the tops of mounds containing ruins Only four low mounds were visible, the intervening ground having been almost levelled by ploughing Remains of the plinths of four different buildings were uncovered in the excavation of these mounds Owing to the lack of stone in the neighbourhood the architects here probably employed terracotta as the material for various architectural members such as lintels and pillar

The most prominent among the terracotta objects is a large pillar base measuring originally 2 2" square, only half of which is now preserved In its interior are several chambers divided by terracotta partitions probably for the reception of the reinforcing concrete This pillar base appears to have

supported a brick or wooden pillar Other fragmentary pieces recovered appear to be door jambs and lintels impressed with a number of round seals bearing the figures of Buddha Several lumps of terracotta were found on the top of the eastern mound Similar objects discovered in these mounds years ago are preserved in the Dacca Museum A number of terracotta plaques similar to those found in the Paharpur Excavations were discovered in the Rajasan mound The motifs employed in the terracotta plaques discovered at Sabhar were those of human figures Ganas animals and arabesque designs etc

Bengal

In Dacca city the mosque at Atashkhana near the Lalbagh Fort was completely repaired at a cost of Rs 1 627 Although Rs 2 000 were allotted for special repairs to the mosque of Baba Adam at Kazikasba near Rampal the work could not be begun owing to there being available no Public Works Department subordinate with experience in archæological conservation

Dacca District

Steps to conserve the temple excavated at Paharpur in the Rajshahi District *which is described on pages 108 14 were also taken in hand during the year* Rs 4 319 were allotted for this purpose by the Director General of Archæology from funds at his disposal and this amount was utilised in filling up great depressions inside the quadrangle sloping the ground away from the excavated temple and cutting drains across the enclosure walls

Paharpur

At Gaur in the Malda District an approach road was made to the enclosure round the Darasbari mosque and a wicket gate was provided in the fencing around the Dakhil Darwaza The compound of the Gunamant masjid was fenced in at a cost of Rs 633 while heaps of rubbish inside the Chika mosque were removed and a stone pillar re built at a cost of Rs 1 246 The special repairs to the Darasbari mosque were completed at a cost of Rs 712

Gaur

In the Burdwan District Rs 227 were spent on special repairs to the temple of Ichhai Ghosh at Gaurangpur and in the Hooghly District Rs 260 on the Dutch tombs at Chinsurah

Burdwan District
Hooghly District

A plot of land was acquired to clear the frontage of the Radha Binod temple at Vishnupur in the Bankura District at a cost of Rs 330 Land was also purchased at Sabhar in the Dacca District for the conservation of the mounds at Rajasan and Majidpur at a cost of Rs 1 388 A piece of land measuring about 3 acres lying to the east of the quadrangle at Paharpur was acquired for the drainage of the excavated site at a cost of Rs 2 574 Some modern buildings adjoining the great mosque of Murshid Kuli Khan at Katra in the Murshidabad District and the land on which they stand were acquired at a cost of Rs 2 189 Some land adjoining the Gumti gate at Gaur in the Malda District was also purchased for the conservation of this gate at a cost of Rs 141 and another piece was acquired for the Darasbari Mosque at a cost of Rs 122

Land Acquisition

In Assam land was acquired for the conservation of the ruined Gupta temple at Dah Parbatiya in the Darrang District at a cost of Rs. 596 and the repair work was begun Rs 976 being spent on the actual conservation work of this temple During the progress of this work the Assistant Engi

Assam
Mr R D Banerji
Dah Parbatiya

Eastern Circle
Mr R D Banerji

neer in charge discovered numerous terracotta plaques which have been described elsewhere, and found that the stone door frame stood in its original position marking the entrance to the old shrine. He also discovered the stone drains of the main building and four stone pillars to the east of the stone doorway. These pillars are small and very plain and appear to have belonged to some later temple on the same site. More land will have to be acquired before the outline of the temple can be completely revealed. The jungle on and around the Bamuni Hill has been removed and it has now become possible for the Superintendent to inspect the ruins of the massive temple at this place. Rs 2,217 were spent on this work alone during the year. The Natmandir attached to the Sibdole temple at Sibsagar was repaired at a cost of Rs 25 and jungle was cleared from the enclosure around the palace of the old Jaintia Rajas at Jaintiapur Nizpat in the Sylhet District. At Gauhati a platform was provided below the rock sculpture locally known as Vishnu Janardan on the left bank of the river Brahmaputra at a cost of Rs 457.

Bamuni Hill

Sibsagar

Sylhet

Gauhati

Southern Circle
Madras
Mr Mohd Hamid Kuraishi

In the Southern Circle Rs 25,859 were devoted to Conservation out of which sum Rs 17,256 were expended on special, and Rs 8,462 on annual repairs. The remaining Rs 140 were spent by the Archaeological Superintendent on repairs to some tombs near Pondicherry and on the clearance of rank vegetation around the sculptured Dolmens at Banagudishola near Kotagiri in the Nilgiris.

Masulipatam (Bandar)

In the ancient Arsenal and Godowns at the Bandar, now used as the Port and Customs Office a large number of window shutters were broken in the cyclone of 16th May 1925. One of the walls of a room on the first floor, which is occupied by the Customs Collector at present also fell down and the roof was disturbed. As the repairs were of an urgent nature as the buildings are in daily use, a sum of Rs 333 was added by reappropriation to the existing grant of Rs 369, and the greater part of the damage was repaired. Some of the decayed roof timbers in the buildings are still to be repaired as they are either rotten throughout or have decayed at the ends. This work it is intended to undertake next year.

Thimmalapuram

Thimmalapuram is a small deserted village nine miles south west of Marammanahalli Railway Station in the Hospet Taluk of the Bellary District. It was a flourishing town in the 16th century A.D., though nothing but four ruined temples remain now to mark the site of the village which was, apparently fortified in the old days. Two of these temples are large buildings standing in walled enclosures, the other two are quite small and of no architectural value. All of them are built in the typical Vijayanagar style of the 16th century but are much inferior to the famous temples of Hampi in the same district. The largest temple is dedicated to Krishna and contains a beautiful black stone image of that deity playing on the flute and attended by two [illegible] figures which, local tradition says, represent the architect of the temple and the sculptor who carved the image of Krishna. This temple has a fine pillared hall or *mandapa* attached to the central shrine. It stands in a large high walled enclosure with a pillared verandah

running all round the inner side of the enclosure walls and a gateway with a lofty tower or *gopuram* of the usual kind facing the west Inside the pillared hall is a detached inscribed slab The other large temple is dedicated to Siva and also stands in a high walled enclosure at a distance of some 800 yards to the west of the Krishna temple The main shrine is cruciform in plan and contains three little shrine chambers each of which originally contained the usual *linga-in yoni* but only two of the three *lingas* now remain *in situ* In front of the main shrine is a pillared hall facing the south and there is the usual verandah running all round the inner side of the enclosure walls for the use of pilgrims and a lofty gateway is on the east side Set up in the front hall is an inscribed slab The plan of the building is uncommon but not rare and was a favourite with the Jains of Southern India A few yards to the south of the Krishna temple is a little ruined shrine dedicated to Virabhadra which is of no particular interest and a triple celled Siva temple locally known as the Mallikarjuna temple The three shrine cells stand in a row facing the west and originally contained *lingas* In front is the usual hall in which is an inscribed stone slab On the north side is a ruined masonry well and the remains of a gateway is on the west side Only the two larger temples *viz* those dedicated to Siva and Krishna are being maintained as protected monuments by the Archaeological Department Madras Presidency

The inscribed slabs in these temples contain five inscriptions all dated in the Saka year 1461 (roughly 1539 A D) According to Mr Krishna Sastri the late Government Epigraphist for India, three of them register the construction of the temples of Bachesvara Ammesvara Krishnesvara and Gopinatha and the Lingalayya well by Bayakara Ramappayya for the merit of his parents, brother and son The fourth refers to the construction of the temple of Mallikarjuna by Namasivaya the agent of this Ramappayya The fifth inscription which is engraved on all the four slabs is a Sanskrit record which gives the genealogy and the donations of Ramamatya of the Parasara gotra, a well known officer of the time of the Vijayanagar king Achyuta He is mentioned in Nos 420 and 445 of the Epigraphical Report for 1925 from the Narasaraopet Taluk of the Guntur District All record charities of his daughter Chinnamamba and of his son Bachaya With the exception of the image of Krishna and the detached inscribed slabs these temples are not remarkable as specimens of Vijayanagar architecture

'At the time of the Archaeological Superintendent's visit in 1920 the whole site was covered with jungle and rank vegetation A sum of Rs 330 has since been spent in clearing away the vegetation and thick bushes from the pathways connecting the two large temples with the main road and with one another and for some twenty feet all round the temples Notice boards have also been provided The temples are in a neat and tidy condition now, but vegetation grows very rapidly here as the place is situated in the midst of a forest

"The ruined fort of Penukonda (lit Big hill) was the residence of the Vijayanagar princes as early as the year 1354 when King Bukka I of Vijaya *Penukonda*

Southern Circle
Mr Mohd. Hamid Kuraishi

nagar entrusted the province (of Penukonda) to his son Vira Virupanna Udaiyar in whose time the fort was built This is clear from the inscription on the walls of the northern gateway of the fort and tradition also states that Krishna Deva Raja the greatest of the Vijayanagar kings (1509 30) made the town his residence at one time It was to the refuge of this fort that the last king of Vijayanagar fled in 1565 after the disastrous battle of Talikota The ruined fortifications enclose the old town and to the west of it a hill which is some three thousand feet in height and is crowned with the remains of the citadel consisting of a big circular hollow tower a large granary a small Hanuman temple and some modern out-houses all of which are situated in a small enclosure approached by a short steep flight of stone steps Just below this little enclosure is a large well a few ruined shrines and *mandapas* and some modern stabling and servant s quarters The citadel is reached from the foot of the hill by an excellent pathway maintained in good order None of the buildings possess any architectural features of value, but they have an old character about them and are of course full of historical associations Since they have been repaired by Government they provide excellent accommodation for visitors who can enjoy a glorious view of the surrounding country from the summit of the hill

An estimate amounting to Rs 110 for repairs to the citadel was sanctioned in 1924 and provided amongst other items for patch plastering general clearing up and the re construction of a fallen portion of the parapet wall on the north side

Hampi Ruins

Besides making provision for the maintenance of six watchmen to look after the monuments for the upkeep of several miles of roads and pathways and for keeping the buildings and their immediate surroundings clear of rank growth repairs were also carried out at several of the buildings These repairs consisted generally of the re plastering of roofs giving appropriate gradients to prevent percolation of rain water through them of re plastering parapets of supporting some of the walls which were out of plumb with buttresses of stone in lime masonry of protecting cracked stone lintels or heavy corbels with similar masonry piers and of providing drainage facilities so that rain water may not stagnate around the monuments Further some of the notice boards had to be restored and a fencing of barbed wire was provided in front of the Hazara Rama temple Stone pillars for demarcating a piece of land acquired for the pathway leading from the main road to the Vitthala temple were also erected

[illegible]

For the Hill Fort at Uchchangidurgam in the Bellary District a small special repair estimate was sanctioned The repairs comprised the removal of [illegible] from the top of the King s and Queen s Palace and the construction of [illegible] support for some of the cracked lintels besides the usual clearing of vegetation and small shrubs from the walls and gateways etc

The [illegible] Superintendent for Epigraphy Madras brought [illegible] notice in 1923 the existence of a huge stone slab

measuring 6 feet by 7 feet and fully inscribed in Telugu Kannada characters of about the 7th century A D lying half buried at a village called Velgallu in the Madanapalle taluk of the Chittoor District As the owner of the slab was willing to have it declared a protected monument and had no objection to its removal for safe custody the slab was taken to the Gurramkonda Mahal a protected monument some 6 miles distant from the village For the time being the stone leans against the outside wall of the Mahal (which is used as a Rest house) as it is not possible to set it inside the verandah It will be necessary now to provide some sort of permanent shelter for the inscription as a protection from the elements **Madras Presidency**

At Nawab Halim Ali Khan Sahib s Mosque in the Siddhavattam Fort Cuddapah District the walls had badly cracked in two places and a portion of the roof had fallen down leaving the remainder of the building in a very precarious condition The wide cracks in the walls were closed by grouting with stone jelly concrete and the necessary repairs to the roof were carried out *Siddhavatam*

The east basement of the Shore Temple which has suffered considerably in late years from the action of the sea was found to be in urgent need of repairs and in accordance with the instructions of the Superintendent it was grouted with pure cement the joints being pointed with the same material afterwards The stone revetment flanking this portion of the basement also required repacking with rough boulders in certain places Visitors having expressed difficulty in identifying the important sculptures or finding their way to them three cast iron sign boards and iron name plates have been fixed at the Seven Pagodas for their convenience The work here is still in progress The chief conservation work at Mahabalipuram is the annual maintenance of the roads and pathways and the care of the young trees which have been planted to afford shade along the roads to the Shore Temple and the Five Rathas Owing to lack of rain all the casurina trees that were planted along the road to the Five Rathas some nine years ago and afforded considerable shade to visitors using the road perished in March last Rain trees have since been planted in their place and two additional coolies have been employed to help the two permanent men in attending to the watering of these young trees A sum of Rs 1 235 was spent towards the conservation of the ancient monuments, the maintenance of roads and pathways and for watering the young trees at Mahabalipuram during the year under report *Mahabalipuram*

A description of the Dutch Fort at Sadras in the Chingleput District has been published in the Annual Report for 1923 24 Repairs to it this year consisted of replastering the walls archway and dome of the main entrance to the Fort as well as the compound walls and some of the tombs in the cemeteries within and without the Fort The usual clearance of jungle and rank vegetation was also undertaken *Sadras*

An estimate amounting to Rs 285 for special repairs to the Dutch Cemetery at Pulicat in the Chingleput District was sanctioned but it was not possible to spend the whole amount during the year The proposed repairs *Pulicat*

Southern Circle
Mr Mohd Hamid Kuraishi

consist of the renewal of masonry in some places and the usual whitewashing of the compound wall and cement plastering of the tomb The ordinary *chunam* mortar plastering with a coating of cement done last year has not stood well and so the use of cement alone in the patch plaster repairs has been provided for

British Cochin

A short historical and descriptive sketch of St Francis Church has already been given in the Annual Report for 1921 22 It is only necessary to report now that owing to certain untoward circumstances the work which had been taken in hand could not be completed this year When the compound wall had been almost finished the Town Planning Officer British Cochin ordered certain changes in the alignment of the front wall and the Public Works Department Engineer in charge had to demolish certain portions and rebuild them according to the suggestions made by the Town Planning Officer The iron gates and railings also were not supplied by the Public Works Department Workshop in time before the end of the year and therefore out of a sanctioned estimate of Rs 9 000 a sum of Rs 6 085 only could be spent

Mudabidri

The picturesque little town of Mudabidri is situated 22 miles north east of Mangalore its nearest Railway Station and is the second most important Jaina town in the district Besides the Great Chandranath temple which is the finest specimen of Jaina architecture in South Kanara and a number of Jaina tombs scattered about the town contains the palace of the Jaina chieftain locally known as the Choutar The palace is a spacious but insignificant looking building and as part of it was used as a Deputy Tahsildar's office until some 15 years back it has been modernised and repaired to suit present day requirements The inner court at the west end of the so called palace contains four beautifully carved wooden pillars (Plate X figs *a* and *b*) a coffered wooden ceiling and a fine old carved door leading into a passage on the east side of the inner courtyard This portion of the palace was declared a protected monument in 1921 and as the west wing of the inner court which contained the carved pillars and coffered ceiling, was covered with a thatched roof on mud walls above the level of the ceiling and further was in a very dilapidated condition threatening irreparable damage to the carved pillars etc it was decided to undertake conservation measures which have been taken in hand this year The repairs comprised the entire renewal of the upper half of the building by the erection of a new tiled roof on new rafters and beams supported on stone walls carried right up to the roofs of the adjacent double storeyed thatched halls wood oiling of the pillars and carved portions of the ceiling and tarring the remainder of the wood work The carved wooden door mentioned above which is also included in the protected portion of the palace is in a somewhat precarious position The roof [illegible] leaking at that point and the door the top portion of which is already [illegible] will probably be so harmed and beyond repair in the course [illegible] that urgent action is called for here The residential [illegible] palace contains an old wooden partition pierced with [illegible] (Plate X fig *c*) This is also protected

Madras Presidency

Tranquebar

* Tranquebar is a quaint old town situated on the Coromandal coast 19 miles south east of Mayavaram railway station in the Tanjore district It was the first Danish settlement in India and once an important seaport The strip of land on which the town is situated was acquired from the Nayak or Raja of Tanjore by Roelant Crape a Dutch adventurer in the employ of the Danish East India Company (founded in 1616) sometime before the Danish Admiral Ove Gedde arrived with his tiny little fleet off the Coromandal coast and with the help of Crape concluded a treaty of commerce with the Raja of Tanjore in November 1620 Immediately on the conclusion of the Treaty Gedde laid the foundation of the small fortress known as the Dansborg with the consent of the Raja The town of Tranqueber was built sometime afterwards on the site of a village the Tamil name of which was Tarangambadi (wave village) a name which the Europeans found themselves unable to pronounce accurately (The ancient name of the village as given in an inscription of a Pandya king Kulasekhara in an old ruined Siva temple on the sea shore was Sadanganpadi) The town is enclosed by a brick wall the remains of a fortification The imposing entrance gateway is decorated with the arms and insignia of the king of Denmark with swords and cannon balls and bears the date 1792 In 1624 the fort became the property of the king of Denmark to whom the Company owed money and remained in his possession till 1845 when it was ceded to the English East India Company

In the southern portion of this old town is the little fortress in which the building known as the Dansborg is situated The latter is a quaint old structure built in the Gothic style and quite baronial in appearance in spite of later additions and alterations It consists of a large central hall facing the sea and flanked by wings on the north and south sides The roofs are vaulted and with the exception of the ceiling over the central hall very low the windows are small so that the general appearance of the interior is rather gloomy and depressing An ornamental parapet above the cornice and a number of little turrets are the only decorative features of the exterior which is otherwise plain and severe The two side wings and the little porticos in front are probably of a later date and the entrance gateway into the outer fortress on the north side bears the same monogram as the main gateway of the town which proves that it was added in the 18th century In recent years the Dansborg was extensively repaired by the Public Works Department and converted into a Travellers bungalow and for some unknown reason the flight of steps which once led up to the roof and further up to the watch tower, whence a splendid view of the sea and the surrounding country could be obtained was removed so that it is impossible for visitors to enjoy this portion of the building now a days

The upper floor of the castle which has been converted into a Travellers bungalow is maintained from provincial funds but the ground floor which consists of a number of dark low vaulted cells supporting the upper portion of the building being of purely archæological interest is maintained by the Archæological Department

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The vaulting of the cells on the ground floor was decaying rapidly under the action of sea air particularly in the southern block of cells where the decay extended to 2″ or 3″ from the surface and some of the bricks of the vaulting had fallen It has been necessary to repair this damage thoroughly as the very existence of the Castle depends on the vaulting of the lower cells An estimate amounting to Rs 1 330 was therefore prepared and the work which has been in progress for two years, is now completed

alem

' The Hill Forts at Atur, Sankaridrug, Krishnagiri and Royakottah in the Salem District were also attended to during the year under report The conservation work at these monuments consisted chiefly in repacking or rebuilding with rough stone revetments certain portions of the rampart walls platforms and stair cases, and the usual clearance of jungle and rank growth A sum of Rs 1,043 10 was spent on these Hill Forts '

Burma
ircle
Mons Chas
Duroiselle

During the year 1925 26 a grant of Rs 72 230 was originally made by the Central Government for conservation works in the Burma Circle This amount was made up of Rs 6 500 for works to be executed by the Superintendent Archæological Survey including Rs 1 000 for excavation charges and Rs 65,730 for works to be carried out through the agency of the Public Works Department A sum of Rs 1 000 which was obtained by reappropriation was subsequently added to the latter, bringing the total grant placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department to Rs 66 730 Out of this sum the Public Works Department expended Rs 53 100 on actual works, while Rs 12 213 was credited to that Department as Agency charges at the rate of 23 per cent on the actual expenditure on works carried out, and the Superintendent spent Rs 6 368 out of the sum placed at his disposal That is to say the total expenditure including agency charges on conservation during the year amounted to Rs 71,681 and of this sum Rs 49 090 were spent on special repairs Rs 21 591 on annual repairs and maintenance, and Rs 1,000 on excavation work

Pa

" The special works at Pagan consisted mainly in the continuation of repairs to the Dhammayazika pagoda which were begun last year During the year under report the work comprised the closing up of the holes made by treasure hunters at the base of the pagoda the repairing of the terraces, the battlements the vases or flower pots at the corners of the terraces and the four remaining stair cases The last mentioned item was still in progress when the year closed and it is expected that if funds will permit, the entire work on the main shrine will be completed and the necessary repairs to the [illegible] temples on the platform be taken in hand in the course of the next financial year A sum of Rs 17 020 excluding agency charges was spent on the conservation of this pagoda during the year and a provision of Rs 12 000 has been made for the continuation of it during the next year

[illegible] of the difficulties which have recently confronted the Archæological Department in its work of conserving the ancient monuments at Pagan has been the [illegible] of the Burmese Buddhists in wishing to see their [illegible] brought up to date by the fitting up of electric lights on

them by paving their floors with coloured or marble tiles and by having them Burma re whitewashed They are quite unconcerned as whether or not such improvements are compatible with the nature of the buildings and their one contention is that the sanctity of the monuments will be greatly enhanced by such additions Thus the Ananda one of the most beautiful temples at Pagan (but n w not under the Department) has had the floor of the sanctum paved with coloured tiles and an elaborate electric light installation has just been com pleted its power house a wooden building with a corrugated iron roof having been erected in the compound not far from the temple itself Moreover a hideous brick structure covering the approach on the west side from the gate of the compound to the temple was being constructed when the Archæolo gical Superintendent visited Pagan in November Unfortunately the temple is in the charge of Trustees who are responsible for these monstrosities and Government has control neither over them nor the building in their charge But what appears to be the most deplorable aspect of the case is that Bud- dhists all over Burma are being seized with the pious desire to see such inartistic monstrosities practised on every one of their beautiful monuments A section of them has lately asked the Archæological Superintendent to allow them to pave the floor of the sanctuary of the Thatbyinnyu Temple one of the protected monuments maintained by the Central Government with Italian marble slabs, the cost being met by public subscription The building in ques tion is a brick structure covered with lime plaster To preserve the origi nal character of this old monument the Superintendent had to refuse to grant the desired permission It is incumbent upon every one in charge of ancient monuments to see as far as possible, that those noble heritages of the past are handed down to posterity in a pure and simple condition with no such modern accretions as will disfigure them in any way

There are now 43 monuments at Pagan which are being maintained by the Central Government The Superintendent inspected 28 of them in Novem ber and detailed notes embodying such measures of conservation as were found necessary for these buildings were drawn up and printed with the approval of the Director General of Archæology and the Public Works Depart- ment officers in charge have been supplied with copies of these notes Besides the annual allotment of Rs [illegible]000 for the upkeep of these buildings there is a provision of Rs 1 800 a year for the maintenance of a staff of durwans who are in charge of them These durwans ten in number were originally in charge of nearly 150 monuments both protected and unprotected and were under the dual control of the Public Works Department and Civil Officers at Pagan But since the year 1921 they have been brought under the sole charge of the Public Works Department and under the orders of the Govern ment of India the care of monuments other than those protected and accepted as charges of Central Government has been discontinued One of the principal duties of these durwans is to keep the compounds of the buildings in their charge clear of vegetation throughout the year and to see that no tree takes root on the buildings themselves But owing to the great area of the com

Burma Circle
Mons. Chas. Duroiselle

pounds of some of these buildings it has been found necessary to employ outside labour for that purpose for a few weeks in the year, the cost for which as well as the cost for petty repairs to the buildings themselves is charged to the allotment of Rs 3 000 mentioned above

During the year works under petty repairs were carried out to twelve monuments and they comprised chiefly repairs to enclosure walls which had been damaged by cattle or which were on the point of collapsing owing to the deterioration of the old bricks

Repairs were carried out also to the north and west gateways of the Nagayon temple Those at the former consisted mainly of removing old and unsound bricks and fixing new ones in lime grouting cracks and uprooting trees The west gateway had to be rebuilt owing to its dangerous condition, and the old wooden lintel below the arch on the west side of the dome was replaced by a new one The use of wooden lintels over doorways and openings is a feature of the Nagayon Temple the lintel over the entrance to the sanctum being beautifully carved The building is assigned to the 11th century A D

Some preliminary measures for arresting the further deterioration of the brickwork in the walls of the Damayangyi Temple were also undertaken during the year The unsound bricks in the old cracks on the west and north corner walls of the main building were replaced by sound ones No special repairs have yet been undertaken at this building The Damayangyi (Plate XI fig a) was built in 1170 A D by King Narathu who was killed by some Indians It is believed that the building was never completed and this is attributed partly to the king being killed before its completion and partly to the very strict supervision which he held over its construction It is the biggest building of its kind in Burma and being stripped of its outer coating of plaster, one can follow the details of the construction of its parts above the plinth level It was here that Yule noticed for the first time the use of a flat brick arch, perfect in its construction over a window although it may be added that the same can also be seen in the earlier buildings at Pagan

Mandalay

At Mandalay work was continued on the buildings on the Palace platform and the *pyatthats* on the Fort walls at a cost of Rs 18 887, excluding agency charges

The king's apartment on the Palace platform was showing signs of weakness The floor was sagging and when the plankings were removed the greater portion of the scantlings underneath was found to be rotten The original estimate which provided for repairs to the verandah at a total cost of Rs 1 012 has been completed and a second estimate providing for necessary repairs to the floor of the main apartment is under preparation

This apartment is situated close to the south of the Glass Palace the chief apartment in the Palace and was added by King Thibaw for use as an audience room in place of the old one, which was situated on the other side of the Glass Palace and used by King Mindon but dismantled soon after his death The materials obtained from the latter were used in building a

monastery which can still be seen in the group of monasteries to the east **Burma**
of the Fort on the other side of the moat

King Thibaw's apartment contains a room roofed over with a double multiple roof and an open verandah—the floor of which is raised a few feet above the Palace platform as well as that of the main room—runs around it on three sides north south and west Next to that apartment on the east side is the Royal Treasury The building is of wood and it is expected that the present repairs will preserve this feature of the Palace for some time to come

The other work on the Palace platform comprised the continuation of the laying of the *pakkangyi* stone slabs round the apartments and the maintenance of the gardens

The *pyatthats* or bastions on the Fort walls which constitute one of the finest features of the Golden City (Mandalay) have owing to the nature of the material (wood) with which they were built proved a standing source of trouble and no little expense in their maintenance Quite recently a strong wind blew down completely two of the smaller ones those that remain are in need of constant repair and in spite of the care that has been bestowed on them for many years the work of conservation is not yet complete and it will not be possible to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion before yet many more years elapse by which time most of the old material will have disappeared altogether But it should be observed that in this case the form rather than the materials which in themselves can never be expected to last more than a few decades is being perpetuated so far as is possible

During the year the works on these *pyatthats* comprised the provision of concrete footings to *pyatthats* Nos 8 13 14 and 23 including the splicing of new teak posts and the jacking up of the old ones renewing the roofs of *pyatthats* Nos 16 and 17 and renewing the old and rotten pillars of No 18 at a total cost of Rs 6 213

King Bagyidaw's tomb at Amarapura underwent certain minor repairs *Amarapura*
during the year The works consisted of the uprooting of big stumps of trees growing on the roofs by removing the old brickwork and afterwards replacing it in lime mortar of whitewashing and patching up the old plaster to render the building watertight at a total cost of Rs 319

There are two groups of Royal tombs under maintenance one being at Mandalay within the Fort and the other at Amarapura within the old walls. A notable feature of the latter group is that each of them was built in the form of a temple with a hollow basement surmounted by a dome crowned with multiple roofs Within the basement there is generally placed an image of Buddha and the mausoleum thus becomes a place of worship This feature is totally absent from the tombs at Mandalay The tombs at Amarapura were erected not over the remains of the kings but on the spot on which each was cremated

King Bagyidaw's tomb consists of a basement square in plan with openings on three sides Against the wall on the remaining side is an image of the

Burma Circle
Mons. Chas. Duroiselle

Buddha seated on a pedestal. An open verandah with a low battlemented railing runs round the basement and is shaded with roofs similar to those of a wooden *pyatthat*. Bagyidaw was the seventh king of the Alaungpaya dynasty (1752–1885) and reigned from 1819—37. His capital was at Ava but he died in seclusion at Amarapura. His last years as king were troubled by the loss of the Maritime provinces to the British after the treaty of Yandabo, which was signed on the 24th February 1826, and by the constant quarrels between two factions at his Court: one, the war party, headed by his Chief queen the notorious Nanmadaw Me Nu and her brother, the Minthagyi Maung Oh; and the other, the peace party, headed by the Tharrawaddy or Shwebo Min, the king's brother. These troubles weighed heavily on the mind of the king, who, in time, developed the insanity which seems to have been hereditary in the family of Alaungpaya. In 1831 he became unfit to take any part in public affairs, and a council of regency was appointed consisting of his brother Tharrawaddy Min, his brother-in-law Minthagyi Maung Oh and two other ministers. Tharrawaddy Min soon withdrew in disgust and, as he could suffer no longer the audacity of Minthagyi Maung Oh and his sister, left Ava and raised the standard of rebellion. Major Burney was then the British Resident at the Court of Ava.

'Tharrawaddy Min took possession of the Palace with little or no trouble and made himself king in 1837 by deposing his brother Bagyidaw. The former then made his capital at Amarapura where the latter was taken and kept in seclusion and treated well till he died in 1846.

'Tharrawaddy Min was succeeded by his son Pagan Min under almost similar circumstances to those mentioned above. The king went mad, and his sons one after the other put him in confinement and tried to seize the throne. The last to succeed was Pagan Min, who had been appointed as the king's regent during the latter's insanity. But Pagan Min was no better than any of his immediate predecessors. He was a man of weak intellect, and of frivolous nature. It was he who built the Kyauktawgyi temple at Amarapura which is now one of the monuments under maintenance. The Kyauktawgyi is said to be a copy of the Ananda temple at Pagan, but the contrast between the two is as great as that between the characters of their founders. While Kyanzittha, the builder of the Ananda, was a warrior of great repute and a solidifier of the country, the other was a man who had no interest in anything but the coarsest of pleasures and pursuits, and was a squanderer. But one interesting feature, which the Kyauktawgyi temple contains and the Ananda does not, is that its porches are adorned with paintings representing many religious buildings of different types, built or repaired by Pagan Min in different parts of Burma, and depicting scenes from the life of the people of the country, which latter give a faithful picture of the costumes and habits of the people during that reign and which will prove of much more interest when a few decades have passed than they actually do at present. The repair work at the temple during the year consisted principally in making the roofs of the building and porches watertight so as to preserve the paintings men-

tioned above in the eradication of vegetation and in petty repairs to different parts of the building at a total cost of Rs 3 929 excluding agency charges [1]

Burma

As in the previous year conservation works have been in progress in Rajputana and Central India at Ajmer Amber in the Jaipur State Khajuraho in the Chhatarpur State and Mandu in the Dhar State Besides the works at the aforesaid places the Bikaner Jaisalmer Kotah Rewah and Sirohi Darbars also report having carried out certain conservation works in their respective states during the year

Rajputana and Central India Mr B L Dhama

A teak wood door for which a design was supplied to the Public Works Department by the Archæological Department has been fixed at the east entrance of the Arahi din ka Jhonpra at a cost of Rs 251 to prevent cattle from going into the Jhonpra Another design for a door of Mughal pattern and a stone *jali* fan light window over the door to be fixed in the room adjoining the inscription room in the Magazine Fort was also supplied The door and the fan light window have now been fixed at a cost of Rs 223

Ajmer

The Magazine Fort was built by Akbar and was used by successive Mughal emperors as their residence during their visits to Ajmer It was used by the British as a Magazine until the year 1857 The building is massively built of stone is square in plan and consists of a courtyard surrounded by vaulted chambers on all its sides with octagonal bastions at the four corners It is pierced on its west side by a lofty handsome and imposing gateway It was from one of the balconies of this gateway that the Mughal emperor Jahangir gave the first official audience to Sir Thomas Roe the accredited ambassador of King James I of England in 1616 A D In the centre of the courtyard there is a rectangular doublestoried building consisting of a hall with square chambers at the four corners and a two storied verandah without intermediate floors on all the four sides between them This building was restored by the Archæological Department at considerable expense and in it the Rajputana Museum is now located

The Fort is a protected monument in charge of the Provincial Government and the tehsil and other offices are situated in it During the occupation by such offices many alterations have been made but it would be possible to bring this interesting little fort almost to its original state if the building could be evacuated and made over to the Archæological Department Other buildings outside the fort which once were adjuncts to it have been completely renovated and thus have lost all their archæological value

A total sum of Rs 7 393 was spent on the maintenance and conservation of the ancient monuments at Ajmer during the year

At Amber the conservation work on the unique palace of the Kachhwaha Rajputs has been in progress At the request of the Jaipur Darbar Sir John Marshall visited Amber in February 1926 and has since supplied a conservation note to the Jaipur Darbar for the guidance of the State engineers entrusted with the conservation measures The beautiful Dilaram s garden at the foot

Jaipur *Amber*

[1] For an illustration of the building and an account of the previous conservation work see Pl I and page 31 of the Archæological Survey of India Annual Report 1907 08.

Rajputana and Central India

Mr. B. L. Dhama

of the palace is being restored on the lines suggested by Sir John Marshall in his aforesaid note

Amber is situated about 8 miles to the north of the modern city of Jaipur It s entirely surrounded by hills and is reached by a good metalled road flanked on both sides with gardens cenotaphs palaces and various other buildings Little of the history of Amber previous to the advent of the Kachhawahs in the middle of the 12th century A D is known except that it was held by the Susawat Minas At one time it was known by the name of Ambavati as evidenced in an inscription dated Samvat 1714 or A D 1657, which is lying in Singhi Jhunta Rams temple at Amber

Amber abounds with buildings of interest which are worthy of conservation and of being described in a separate memoir Amongst these buildings the most remarkable is the palace which is an excellent specimen of a 16th century Rajput palace It stands on a terraced plateau at the south west foot of the Jayagarh Fort hill and overlooks the town of *Amber in the valley* It consists of several courtyards with *dalans* residential quarters gateways, etc the most notable of which are the Jalail chowk Singh Pol Dewan i Am Dewan i Khas Sukh Mandir and Raja Man Singh s Zanana palace Three Rajas namely Man Singh Mirza Raja Jaya Singh and Sawai Jaya Singh II were responsible for the buildings in this palace The palace of Man Singh which was commenced in 1580 A D is essentially of Hindu style whereas the additions of Mirza Raja Jaya Singh and those of Sawai Jaya Singh II are built in the style in vogue in the emperor Shah Jahan s time and so show more Saracenic influence than Hindu From time to time minor additions and alterations were also made by subsequent rulers but these have little or no architectural pretensions

Chhatarpur

Khajuraho

' At Khajuraho the work of conservation is being carried out in a very admirable and satisfactory manner by Lala Balkhundi Lal the State Overseer who deserves much credit The following monuments have been repaired during the year in accordance with the recommendations made in a supplementary conservation note —

The old *chopra* or square tank Chitragupta or Bharatji s temple the Vamana temple and the Mahadeva temple at Lalguan The repairs to the Chaunsath Jogini and the Khandhariya temples were completed during the last year and reference to these was made in that year s report The open air museum has been provided with a steel collapsable gate to prevent cattle and villagers from entering and damaging the sculptures arranged therein

The total expenditure incurred on repairs at Khajuraho during the year is reported to have been Rs 2 135 8 of which Rs 442 12 were expended from the state funds and Rs 1 692 12 0 out of the grant made by the Government of India It is hoped that next year will see the completion of all the repairs recommended by the Archaeological Department and that after this further conservation works on a number of other ancient monuments scattered about in the State which were inspected during the year at the request of the Chhatarpur Durbar will be taken in hand

'At Mandu substantial progress has been made in the conservation works Owing to insufficient rain during the year a scarcity of water was experienced but inspite of this good headway has been made and a larger sum than in previous years has been expended Repairs to the following monuments have been completed — Rajputana and Central India Dhar *Mandu*

'Andheri Baoli Alamgir gate Chishti Khan s palace Delhi gate Dilawar Khan s mosque Gadhasa s palace and shop Hindola Mahal, Hammam Hathi gate Jahaz Mahal Jali Mahal Mahmud s tomb and tower of victory Malik Mughis mosque mosque near the Tarapore gate Rupmati pavilion Sat Kothri Taveli Mahal and the tomb north of the Alamgir gate

An important feature of the conservation work at Mandu this year has been the repair of the alarmingly big crack in the soffit of the vault of the south chamber of Rup mati Pavilion It was at first thought that a pillar in the centre would be necessary for the support of the cracked vault but it was finally decided that it was possible to dispense with an unsightly feature of this kind and the crack has been mended very satisfactorily without a pillar The crack was opened out and filled in with good solid stone masonry in lime in order to form a strong key between the two sides of the crack — a procedure which has now brought the damaged portion of the vault into one homogenous mass again

Works of repair on the Ujal Baoli the Lal Bungalow and the Champa Baoli are still in progress The State Engineer has assured the Archæological Department that all the outstanding works will have been completed by next year When all the works are finished it is hoped that it will be possible to prepare a detailed survey of the more important repairs with photographs of the monuments

A total sum of Rs 14 771 7 was spent on the conservation and maintenance of the ancient monuments of the State during the year of which a sum of Rs 10 205 3 was expended from the grants made to the Darbar from time to time by the Government of India

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SECTION II

EXPLORATION AND RESEARCH

Under instructions from the Director General of Archæology in India I visited the so called Georgian tomb near the Isvar Gangi Siva temple at Benares on the 2nd July to report on the tomb which was first noticed by Dr R N Saha It is situated on a terraced mound close to the south west corner of the Dayanand Anglo Vedic School It measures 8 4" × 5 6" and rises to about 2 6 above the ground, while the masonry lamp post to the west presumably on the head side is 3 0 high The inscribed tombstone is 4 3 × 10' On the same terrace there are three other graves but unlike them the Georgian tomb lies east to west and is worshipped by the Hindus and Muham Northern Circle Hindu and Buddhist Monuments United Provinces Mr Madho Sarup Vats *Benares*

Northern Circle
Mr Madho Sarup Vats

madans alike Tradition says that the direction of the tomb was changed by the extraordinary holiness of the saint buried in it But I think a more rational explanation is to be found in the geographical position of Georgia which is situated approximately north of Mecca If therefore an Indian Muslim s grave stretches *north and south and the head of the corpse* is turned towards the west or Mecca it would on the same principle be necessary to place a Georgian Mussalman s grave east to west with the head turned towards the south or Mecca In this particular instance it appears that the home burial custom was still adhered to and the grave was laid as it should have been laid in Georgia itself

The inscription on the tomb is in a peculiar script unlike any known epigraph in India It consists of 21 lines but parts of lines 3 and 4 to 7 are getting blurred though the outlines of the letters are still visible on the stone Lines 16 to 21 have lost some letters more or less entirely The epigraph is inscribed in a cursive style with a preponderance of curves at the top and the bottom the straight lines coming in only as exceptions Possibly there are conjuct letters also

Ahar

The *pargana* of Ahar lies in an out of the way place 29 miles east of Bulandshahr and 8 miles north of Anupshahr Tradition ascribes to the place the hoary antiquity of the *Mahabharata* period Mr Carlleyle derives the name Ahar from *Ahi hara* or destruction of serpents by king Janamejaya who is said to have performed here the great snake sacrifice mentioned in the *Mahabharata* But the site of the sacrifice pointed out to Mr Carlleyle and which is also shown to day is the village of Taharpur about 3 miles north north west of Ahar

In the winter of 1923 Mr W E J Dobbs I C S Collector of Bulandshahr while camping at Ahar accidentally discovered a large sandstone inscription of 28 lines in *kutila* characters of the 9th and 10th centuries A D Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni who is publishing the inscription in the *Epigraphia Indica* says that like the Siyadoni stone inscription this record is a public copy of a series of ten separate documents recorded at different times and that seven of them deal with the safe investment of the income of the temple of *Sri Kanakadevi* situated in the town of Tattanandapura on the Ganges The slab is said to have been brought down from the steep edge of the *bada* called site A in this report more than two decades ago by a flood in the river Ganges Mr Dobbs anxiety to get the site explored led him to make the generous offer of a contribution of Rs 1 000 consisting of Rs 900 given by Chaudhuri Karan Singh and Rs 100 offered by himself on the condition that the Archaeological Department should contribute another Rs 1 000 This was agreed to and Chaudhari Karan Singh was also good enough to allow the Archaeological Department to explore any of the mounds owned by him As however I had also to participate in the excavations at Mohenjo daro in Sind conducted last cold weather under Sir John Marshall s personal direction not more than 20 days were available for the operations at Ahar where, according to the Gazetteer, the ancient mounds cover a total area of about 3 800 acres

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Trial trenches were sunk at five places scattered over nearly 1½ miles and their sites are termed A B C D and E Sites B and C lie on the south and north of the village respectively while A lies to the east But A and C belong to the late Muhammadan period and are on the same level as the modern village while B which is appreciably lower than they dates back to about the 9th century A D Site C was excavated to 21 and A to 18 and both of them yielded Muhammadan copper coins ranging from the 14th to the 16th centuries A D and specimens of glazed Muhammadan pottery were reclaimed at varying depths Site C was somewhat barren of buildings and smaller antiquities but A showed no less than seven strata of which the upper five are placed one above the other without intervening *debris* and follow each other in quick succession There is an interval between the sixth and seventh strata the remains of which are composed of whole bricks as against smaller and larger brickbats in the remaining five (Plate XII fig *d*) Apart from Muhammadan antiquities fragments of several stone sculptures were recovered from site A These belong to the mediaeval period and must like the inscription referred to above have been brought from elsewhere and preserved as relics of ages gone by The treatment for instance of a conventional peacock with foliated tail standing on a lotus is reminiscent of the mediaeval period like the two human heads shown in Plate XII fig *e*

In site B a wide trench measuring 88 × 60 revealed the existence of a large house with several rooms and four strata of buildings of which the first and the fourth are poorly represented while the second and the third are much better preserved Their depth from the existing surface is 3 1″ 3 8″ 8 6″ and 10 respectively Most of the interesting finds made here were found in association with the third stratum which consists of a series of oblong chambers on either side of a long wall running east and west and yet another series across the chambers to the north (Plate XI fig *b*) The westernmost chamber in the latter series contained a *chulha* or family hearth at a depth of 8 Pottery from this site comprises some excellent specimens of large spouted vases *handis* etc evidently superior to the Muhammadan pottery from sites A and C (Plate XII figs *b* and *c*) Other antiquities include two lower members of hand grinding mills (Plate XII fig *e*) a mortar (*ukhal*) some household articles of copper such as a casket a saucer a spoon and a scythe (iron) a trefoil (*kutumukha*) a star shaped boss a bell and a rattle (Plate XII fig *f*) But what lends special interest to the site and helps in dating the other antiquities is the discovery of five silver coins Four of them are circular and one rectangular Of the former three bear the legend *Sri Sri Vi* and *Sri Vigra* and can therefore be ascribed to one or another of the Vigrahapalas of Magadha[1] But being the least barbarous specimens they may perhaps be assigned to about 900 A D or a little earlier The fourth coin is struck in imitation of the coins of Sassanian Firoz which are placed by V A Smith among the unassigned coinage of the north western type between 500 and 1000

[1] Cunningham s *Archaeological Survey Report* Vol XI Plate XLIII No 1 pp 1 6 and V A Smith s *Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum Calcutta* Vol I Part III Plate XXV No 10 and p 239

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Mr. Madho Sarup Vats

A D[1] It is a very decadent specimen and rudely caricatures on the obverse a Sassanian head with winged headdress, and shows indications of the fire altar and supporters on the reverse Being degraded and found with the coins of Vigrahapāla it may possibly be assigned to the 8th or 9th century A D The fifth coin is rectangular but unfortunately not clear, though it is possible to recognise on its obverse the couchant figure of an animal (bull ?) facing left

" Site D locally known as the *khera* near Rukmini *tal* rises only a few feet above the level of the low lying fields and is situated about three quarters of a mile south of the principal mounds For want of time the trench (90′ × 60′) had to remain shallow and yielded nothing except a number of carved Hindu bricks The stone head of a bearded male with upturned moustaches and elongated eyes picked up from the surface, like the other head from site E, probably belongs to the 10th or 11th century A D Among the buildings unearthed here, attention may be drawn to a strange circular brick structure placed on a sort of temporary platform two bricks deep It is 2′ 8″ high and has a rectangular cavity in the centre found bricked up even below the level of the platform on which it stands (Plate XI, fig c)

" Between Rukmini *tal* and site B there is a girdle of six or seven mounds strewn over with brickbats and fragments of stone sculpture These have been named E but could not be examined properly

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Mr. Madho Sarup Vats

Rokhari

" The erosions of the river Indus eastwards have exposed at the village of Rokhari in the Mianwali district an interesting Buddhist stupa, and I was informed of the discovery at the earliest possible opportunity by Mr T F Cooke, Superintendent of Police, Mianwali Rokhari lies six miles north west of Mianwali where there is a Dak Bungalow, or three miles from the Samandwala railway station on the Kundian-Kalabagh Section of the North Western Railway The stupa, of which more than half the square basement and upper part were exposed by floods, lies north of the village, and is about half a mile from the large mound (1,150′ × 1,000′) noticed by General Cunningham[2] " These mounds have been worked for saltpetre for ages, and they are entirely covered with small heaps of rubbish, the remains of the workings " Their condition is still the same but I may mention that numerous fragments of pottery varying in colour, decoration and thickness lie scattered abundantly over the heaps, and interspersed with them I found several fragments of shell bangles, facetted beads of agate and other stones during the short time I spent in wandering over them From the end of the mound to the newly discovered stupa the distance must be at least $\frac{3}{4}$ths of a mile

" Early in August, 1925, the stupa was under water upto the base mouldings of the drum and none of the four steps seen on my visit on the 5th October were then visible (Plate II, fig c) A seated headless stucco figure of Bodhisattva is in the niche on the west and is perhaps wearing amulets (?) on the upper part of his arms, but there is nothing corresponding to it on the north

[1] See the Catalogue, p 255.

[2] Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey Reports*, Vol XIV, pp 20-32

and east sides which are also exposed The drum of the stupa is in two tiers the circumference in each case being divided by Corinthian pilasters into a number of shallow homogeneous niches In front of the Bodhisattva niche referred to above is a flight of steps losing itself in water and according to a diver who was made to feel the steps by means of a long stick there are about 14 of them altogether Taking this number to be approximately correct the floor level of the stupa would be about 10′ 6″ below the top step as the risers are 9″ high The upper part of the square plinth is relieved by a modillion and a dentil cornice above and below a torus moulding These are remarkably well finished in lime plaster which must have been applied all over the stupa as large patches of it are still visible over the drum and the dome The whole fabric is built of Kanjur stone quarried from the neighbouring hill of Sakesar some 20 miles east of Mianwali But over the south west corner of the plinth is a subsidiary and later brick stupa visible by the side of the man seen in the photograph Assuming that the plan is regular the portions now visible indicate that the plinth is 35 square and the diameter of the drum 23 so that even if there be no miniatures in the court now under water the stupa is of a fairly large size On stylistic grounds it may be assigned to the Kushan period The depth to which the stupa is perennially under water incidentally furnishes an interesting testimony to the considerably lower bed of the Indus about the beginning of the Christian era

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At Rokhari I secured from the villagers two typical terracotta figures One is the mailed head of a foreigner with a long drawn face knitted eye brows blazing eyes and fearful moustaches. He wears long ear pendants The other is a tiny Kushan figure seated in European fashion and holding some thing in the hollow of his hands The reverse shows Kushan drapery more clearly

The stupa and portions of the ancient site referred to above would probably repay excavation but the only danger is that if the river retains its present fury the site itself may be gradually washed away In the present conditions excavation of the stupa would only precipitate destruction of the fabric

Frontier Circle Baluchistan

Mr H Hargreaves

So little is known of Baluchistan sites that while I was encamped near Nal in Jhalawan Kalat State every opportunity was seized of visiting and inspecting all sites in the neighbourhood of which any information could be obtained Artificial mounds in this region are generally known as *dambs* Owing to the sparse population it was not always possible to find anyone in the neighbourhood of the mound from whom its name might be ascertained In consequence the names given to the sites are those supplied by the guides Though every effort was made to obtain the correct local name it is by no means certain that the names here recorded are those generally used Nevertheless the direction and distance from the Sohr Damb are sufficiently accurate to enable future explorers to trace these sites without any great difficulty

Lagh or Lard

Laghor Zard one of the sites mentioned on page 221 of the Jhalawan Gazetteer lies about 3 miles north north-east of the Sohr Damb from which

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camp it was visited on May 11th 1925 The 'motor road' from Nal to Khuzdar passes quite close to the site and indeed, cuts through three *bands* on its south western edge Coming from Nal and just before reaching the cutting through the first and highest *band*, ruined walls are seen at the base of the hill on the left and further on, two other smaller *bands* are passed

Isolated stone walls are visible around the hill particularly on its southern and eastern faces These are of cyclopean masonry but exist to no great height On the eastern side they extend some distance up the hill and also out into the plain towards a small rocky isolated hill where walls of undressed stone are traceable on all sides right to the very top, and even surround projections of the living rock which crown its summit Close to the highest rocky projection is a small stone platform some of the stones being very excellently dressed quite unlike the rough stones of which the other walls are built Northward of this little hill and on a low ridge of alluvium covered with small stones are numerous low stone walls extending to a distance of some three hundred yards The ruins of a more or less rectangular structure about 70 feet by 50 feet are very noticeable

"Potsherds are found all over the site but are most abundant on and near to the isolated hill These are generally of plain red ware, but some decorated specimens were recovered on and around the small hill, and although not of the typical "Nal" type yet seemed to have affinities in both decoration and form A small selection of specimens was made and these have been preserved for examination and study

"The existing walls are of no great height being mere foundations or a few courses at most, and there is no certainty regarding the superstructures, for there are now no traces of earthy mounds of ruined *kachcha* walls, while the existing *debris* seem far too little to be the remains of stone walls of a height necessary for domestic buildings

There is no 'mound' in the usual sense of the word and it is probable that the site was not occupied for any long period but excavation to the south and south west of the little hill would be necessary before this can be definitely ascertained

Leri Damb

The Leri Damb lies about a mile and a half south-west of the Sohr Damb from which camp it was visited on the 12th May It is a small low mound roughly circular in plan about 130 feet in diameter and rising in the centre not more than 10 feet above the adjacent fields The material is the usual grey earth of Baluchistan mounds but is covered with water worn stones and gravel A small collection of boulders on the south western edge may mark the site of a former building and similar large stones on the mound itself are undoubtedly the *debris* of ancient walls or foundations

'The site is not at all extensive and there are no traces of potsherds at any great distance from the edges of the mound

'The superficial pottery is largely coarse thick ware resembling that found at the Sampur Mound at Mastung, as is also the decorated ware. A collec-

tion of potsherds was made for examination and comparison with specimens from other sites No potsherds of the typical 'Nal' decorated ware were recovered Baluchistan

The site calls for no immediate attention but if work is again taken up at the Sohr Damb it would be well to run a couple of trial trenches across it as this could be done comparatively cheaply, and it would be interesting to see what vessels and antiquities this mound yields and whether surface indications are to be relied upon in such cases The absence of 'Nal pottery on this site may be due merely to the fact that no excavations have occurred here and it is not improbable that the lowest stratum might reveal it as it is in the lowest level at the Sohr Damb that this special ware was found

Aughan Damb

About a mile west-north west of the Sohr Damb is a low mound known locally as the Augham Damb Roughly circular in shape and rising only about 14 feet about the surrounding country, it is not a very conspicuous object Its diameter is roughly 120 feet It is composed of the usual grey earth the *debris* of *kachcha* walls but is covered with gravel, small stones and water worn boulders, the latter seemingly the remnants of stone walls or foundations Potsherds are plentiful but are limited to the mound itself so the settlement cannot have been extensive and they resemble in type those found on the Leri Mound about a mile and a half away Specimens were collected for examination and comparison No fragments of the typical Nal ware were found but this may be due merely to the fact that no excavations have disturbed the lower strata

The site is seemingly of the same age as the Leri Mound and does not call for immediate exploration

Lashkari Damb

'About three miles south of the Sohr Damb in a tamarisk jungle is a mound somewhat larger than the Leri Damb rising about 20 feet above the plain It is of the usual type grey earth so thickly covered with stones and gravel that it might at first sight be mistaken for a natural stony hillock The potsherds found all over its surface and traces of stone walls indicate its true nature Traces of burnt *kachcha* brick are visible

The mound is roughly oval in shape the major axis 400 feet the minor 280 feet This mound lies roughly south west of Nal village and about a quarter of a mile from the Purki *nala* On the low land north of the mound is a small mud hut and the ruins of another A man met with at the site and claiming to be owner said it was called the Lashkari mound after one of his ancestors

" A collection of potsherds was made for record In general these resemble in ornament and form those from the Leri and Augham Dambs and some are fragments of shallow vessels decorated interiorly

Singho-ka Damb

' Half a mile to the east of the Sohr Damb is a small but high mound which according to the only person met with in the vicinity, is said to be called the Singho ka Damb It rises about 30 feet above the fields on its south side, and is about 180 feet in length from north to south Small stones and gravel cover the surface and many large undressed stones the *debris* of

former walls litter the mound the edges of which have been cut away by cultivators whose fields touch it on all sides

Potsherds are less numerous than on most of the sites already described and they are largely of coarse ware and fragments of large vessels but some are decorated and resemble those found on other sites in the neighbourhood No Nal pottery was recovered Fragments of quartzite grinding stones were noted The settlement can never have been large or very important

Bahlol or Bilol Damb

About a mile south of the Sohr Damb and about 100 yards to the east of the hamlet of Zila (or Zilag) is a small roughly circular mound the highest point of which rises some 15 feet above the plain Its diameter is about 150 feet According to the villagers it is called Bahlol or Bilol Damb It is of the usual type grey earth with a covering of stones and gravel Walls are traceable and more large stones than usual litter the surface.

For the first time potsherds of the Nal type were met with here and it was imagined that this might be due to the fact that in order to make a *band* for an adjacent field some excavation had been carried out at the north eastern corner This would naturally touch the lower strata of the mound and it was in the lowest stratum at the Sohr Damb that this kind of ware was recovered

In order to test whether this surmise was correct a trench was cut through this mound but the finds were quite unimportant and no traces of vessels of the typical Nal pottery were recovered so that if any necropolis existed here it most probably lay outside the seeming edges of the mound It is unlikely that the potsherds of the Nal type were brought here from the Sohr Damb a full mile away so search in the immediate vicinity of this mound or at a lower level in our trench might yield valuable evidence Time and labour were too limited to permit of extensive excavations at this site on the occasion of our visit to Nal

Tazi Damb

The Tazi Damb about a mile south west of Dat village and beyond a dry *nullah* at the back of the low hills marking the main Nal valley was visited by my Personal Assistant Khan Bahadur Mian Wasi ud Din who reports that the so called Damb itself is a solitary sheer rock not more than 50 feet in height with a length from north to south of 300 feet The eastern side being almost precipitous it can only be climbed from the west There is no sign of habitation and hardly any vegetation on it Close to the southern end of this rock is a small rubble enclosure in which the Brahui nomads occasionally kill their goats or sheep for sacrifice such enclosures being common near most mosques or Ziarats in this country

Extending for half a mile around this rock is a rough shingly plain with a sp[illegible] and low tamarisk jungle Over this plain are to be found fragments of coarse pottery mostly water worn as the land is liable to floods and is no higher than 3 feet above the bed of the nearest dry torrent

Outwardly there is nothing remarkable about this pottery which seems to have no analogy to that found at the Sohr Damb and points to a con

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paratively late occupation of the area There are no indications of walls and nothing is said to have been found by the people camping in the neighbourhood

Kulehri Damb

Of the Kulehri Damb about a mile and a half to the north west of the Tazi Damb K B Mian Wasi ud Din writes that it is a stony mound rising against the eastern face of a sharp spur of a hill and is about 200 feet by 400 feet and 20 feet in height The straight ledge standing behind it seems to have been chosen by the original inhabitants as a defence against strong gales if not also against enemies There are a few superficial alignments of one course of stones Potsherds of a coarse type are found on the surface, but none similar to those of the Sohr Damb An interesting round perforated stone fragment was obtained here but of greater interest is a sharp flint instrument $2\frac{3}{8}''$ in length found on the surface of the mound

The mound as a whole is thickly covered with dark brown rubble and has no vegetation on it There is no reliable tradition regarding it

Miri Butt, Khuzdar

When passing through Khuzdar on April 30th a visit was paid to a site known as the Miri Butt which lies about a mile and a half south of the Rest House and at the base of a rocky edge On the edge of the site near a water course is a small room built of fine red tiles with thick joints of mortar obviously containing *surkhi* Foundations of stone walls are numerous Large earthen vessels are reported to have been found and remains of these are still visible where villagers have made small excavations A hoard of silver coins is said to have been found between walls which probably means inside a room Potsherds of decorated glazed ware are numerous Two copper antiquities a small bowl and an arrow head were picked up on the mound Owing to the limited time at our disposal a detailed examination of the whole area could not be made but the site appears to mark an extensive settlement for the remains extend well into the plain

The decorated potsherds found on most of the Baluchistan mounds were not met with and the glazed pottery and brick walls point to another and later period According to the Jhalawan Gazetteer, page 60 an Assistant in the Ethnological Survey reported the discovery at this site of a kiln for making glazed pottery, but this was not recognized on the occasion of our visit and may no longer exist

Masson[1] refers to a considerable mound north of Khuzdar where he found the soil strewed with fragments of burnt brick and pottery over a large space but from its position this would appear to be some site other than the Miri Butt Lying as it does at the intersection of several natural highways Khuzdar must from the very earliest times have been a place of some importance and mounds in its vicinity are likely to be of more than ordinary interest

Nal

It may be recalled that in the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey for 1904 05 Sir John Marshall described a new type of pottery recovered from a mound known as the Sohr Damb near Nal in the Jhalawan

[1] Masson *Journeys in Baluchistan Afghanistan and the Punjab* London 1842, Vol II pp 43-44

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division of the Kalat State As this pottery was of a unique type and the mound had never received examination by an archæologist it was decided to make trial excavations there in order to ascertain exactly in what circumstances this interesting ware had been found and if possible to unearth along with it some other class of antiquities which might throw light upon its origin and date

Nal according to the Jhalawan Gazetteer lies in 27° 40 N and 66° 48′ E and some 3 834 feet above sea level and is about 250 miles south of Quetta It was reached on April 30th but when it was discovered that the Sohr Damb lay some five miles to the east, the camp was removed next day to the hamlet of Gumbadi at the foot of the mound

The description of the Sohr Damb on page 105 of the report for the year 1904 05 based on information supplied by the Gazetteer officer is entirely misleading Far from being 30 feet high with a diameter of 50 feet it is a very large mound 1 010 feet in length and 600 feet at its widest part (Plate XIII fig *b*) Moreover it lies not one and a half miles to the north east of Nal but five miles to the east It is a conspicuous object for miles around and is by far the largest mound in the neighbourhood Its main axis runs north east and south west and the mound attains its maximum height towards its southern end It is everywhere covered with small stones and potsherds but when these are removed greyish buff earth the seeming material of *kachcha* structures is everywhere visible save on the southern end where the ground has been subjected to great heat and is of a red colour This redness is very noticeable when approaching the mound from Nal and it is doubtless to this that it owes its name of Sohr Damb the red mound (Plate XIII fig *a*)

Cultivation extends to the very edges of the mound but as the adjacent fields are unirrigated no earth is removed from the mound to be used as manure by the villagers for their fields Nevertheless on the west north east and south east cuttings have been made to provide channels to bring rain water from the higher ground on the north and east to the embanked fields on the south On the west these excavations are extensive and have separated a portion of the mound *vide* G in Plate XIII fig *a* According to an old workman employed on the excavations the original water channel on the west was small but flood water gradually deepened and broadened it and on an exceptionally heavy shower exposed layers of earthenware vessels and thus first revealed to the villagers the presence of vessels *within* the mound In 1903 the Gazetteer staff excavated a small area on the west of the mound *vide* A in Plate XIII fig *a* and recovered the 50 pieces described by Sir John Marshall

But the most extensive excavations at the site were those carried out in 1908 by the Hazara Pioneers under the command of Colonel (now General Sir Claude) Jacob when some 250 vessels were obtained and divided into four lots one of which is said to have gone to the Quetta Museum and the other three to the officers who participated in the operations Other antiquities were

Mar[illegible] p 10 [illegible] XXXIII XXXIV

recovered but unfortunately no record of these was prepared and no information concerning them is now forthcoming Baluchistan

' The Bizanjau Sirdar in whose jurisdiction the mound lies, has occasionally carried out minor excavations in order to obtain vessels for European officials and some broken vases the result of these operations were with the Political Agent in Quetta in March 1925 It was suggested that these be sent to the Quetta Museum

' It has been necessary to refer to these earlier excavations as not only had they yielded the first recorded antiquities, but had to some extent disturbed the site and confused the strata and moreover in no small degree influenced the direction and extent of our operations

' *Area A*—Work was started on the north west side of the site (A on Plate XIII, fig *a*) close to the former excavations of the villagers, Gazetteer staff, and the Hazara Pioneers, and it was here that the most important discoveries were made This spot was chosen because if the pottery were funerary, as was suspected, it was unlikely that it would be found all over the *site which, from superficial indications, did not appear to have been merely a* necropolis As will be seen from Plate XIV, fig *a* the mound rises steeply at this point and in places 13′ 6″ of *debris* had to be removed to reach the existing structural remains Clearance revealed the foundations or lowest courses of the walls of thirteen rooms or enclosures (Plates XIII fig *a* and XIV fig *a*) The word ' room ' is used here for convenience though it is by no means certain they were rooms in the ordinary sense of that word

' The walls in this area are of three types Those of type A are built of *large stones from the neighbouring hills, and as these have a more or less* parallel cleavage the walls have a smooth face and the stones require little dressing The irregularities of the large stones are corrected by filling the interstices with small stones or flattish water worn pebbles, but the technique in no way resembles that of the monuments of Gandhara and no ' diaper ' results (Plate XIV fig *a*)

" Walls of type B are of large, roughly cubical or oblong water worn boulders the interstices being filled with small water worn stones Certain walls show a combination of these two styles and have been designated type *C* Most of the walls in this area are of the A type Generally these walls have only one or two courses but the west wall of A 2 and A 3, being a retaining wall has four courses on its western side (Plate XIV, fig *a*) One wall exhibits a true bonding

" In all probability stone was used for the foundations or lowest courses the superstructure being of *kachcha* bricks for in many places traces of these still exist

" There are two clearly marked levels in this area A 1 A 2, A 3, being 1′ 8″ higher than the rooms to the west (Plate XIV, fig *a*) The stratum in this area which yielded antiquities was 46 inches in thickness, its highest point being marked by Group A (*infra*), its lowest by the burial in A 7, (Plate XIV, figs *a* and *b*) This was not preserved in its entirety all over Area A owing

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to the operations of the previous explorers who in some places had left only a few inches undisturbed noticeably in A 5 6 8 9 10, 11 All the antiquities and burials found in this stratum belong to one period and in view of the metal implements recovered (Plate XV figs *a* and *b*) this may fairly be assumed to be the Copper Age

The first operation in the excavation of this area was the removal of the spoil earth of the previous explorers In so doing several baskets of decorated potsherds of the 'Nal' ware were recovered Careful examination of several hundred specimens proved that while the outlines in black, sepia and olive green were permanent the blue red yellow and green used to fill in the mass were fugitive colours not only washing off, but actually rubbing off when handled It was obvious that such pottery could not have met daily needs and must therefore have been either for pure ornament or for funerary purposes A very careful watch was kept for complete vases which might be recovered but for the first fifteen days only occasional vessels, sometimes upside down and quite empty and yielding no information were found

Funerary Deposits I Fractional burials Group I, in A I—On the 16th May a collection of seven vessels more or less on the floor level and roughly in one alignment were discovered at the southern end of A I Between and behind these vessels fragments of human bones were met with but nothing resembling a complete skeleton nor were the bones arranged in any way Of the seven vessels only one a wide open bowl contained anything save earth but in that a tooth a vertebra and a bone fragment were recovered These may have fallen into the bowl after burial [1]

Remains in A 5—Four days later in the south eastern corner of A-5 a large broken vessel a polychrome vase (Plate XV fig *e*) a plain bowl and a fragment of a large broken pot containing a decorated vase were found No bones were found with these and the vessels contained earth only On the 20th of May in the south west corner and two inches above the stone floor two more vessels were traced and behind these part of a long bone The next day two small vases were unearthed and a few feet to the north the remains of a large broken vessel close to which were some animal bones and a very large rib of a buffalo or camel

Deposit in A 3—While levelling the earth in A 3 on May 21st near two decorated vases two copper chisels four fragments of a copper cutting implement with serrated edge and two pieces of a copper chisel were recovered (Plate XV, figs *a* and *b*) No human remains were found with these but it seemed probable that these vessels and copper implements were part of a funerary deposit which had been disturbed by previous excavators

Group A east of A 2—The certainty that these vessels were indeed

[1] [illegible] I M S Director [illegible] of Ind [illegible] has examined these remains [illegible] reports that [illegible] It is hoped to publish [illegible] Major [illegible] Baluchistan Excavations to be [illegible]

funerary vases was reached on May 23rd when in the high eastern bank 10 feet below the surface and 6' 2" behind the east wall of A 2 and 1' 4" above the floor level appeared five vessels and a skull. Further clearance disclosed a long bone lying on one of the vessels while part of a skull and other bones lay beneath. The vessels having been removed further clearance became possible and finally more vessels, five skulls, a lower jaw bone and the upper end of a long bone were revealed in an area 3' 2" by 1' 6". Later and deeper digging into the bank revealed one more vessel but no more human remains, so that it is plain in this case that complete skeletons were not interred. Moreover from the position of the bones and skulls it seems certain that these were buried as bones and not as parts of a body clothed with flesh. The absence of lower jaw bones in four cases supports this supposition. The little cavity which yielded this deposit is shown in the background of Plate XIV, fig. a, just above the east wall of A 2. Baluchistan

Group B in A 6.—On the same day in A 6 was found a collection of 32 vessels practically on the floor level and in an area 9' 9" by 5' 3" (Plate XIV, fig. d). A large bone was lying with its head on one vase, many others were scattered among the pots and two long bones were found lying together. No skull was found with these but eight days later when removing the earth at the north-west corner of A 6 the skull of an adult was found alone. This may have been part of Group B but it was fully three feet distant from the nearest vessel. Even with this skull nothing like a complete skeleton was recovered, no pelvic bones, no shoulder blades, no vertebræ.[1] On examination it was found that eighteen of the thirty-two vessels contained earth only—one was quite empty having been covered by another vessel—but the remainder contained bones or bone fragments. Two phalanges were in one vessel, parts of two small ribs in a second, three metatarsal or metacarpal bones in a third and so on. This may be considered as typical of a form of fractional burial of which some twenty-four examples were met and one of which is Group F in A 7 illustrated in Plate XIV, fig. c. The skull in Group F being better preserved than usual was given a coating of paraffin wax and wrapped in patties of cotton cloth and has been submitted to Major Sewell, I.M.S., Director, Zoological Survey of India, for examination who reports that the skull is markedly dolichocephalic with a prominent occiput.

II. Complete burials.—During the clearance of A 7 what appeared to be two short irregular *kachcha* walls were met with and after Group F (Plate XIV, fig. c) had been cleared on June 3rd it was observed that the faces of the more easterly wall were not parallel and the space between was of softer material. Careful knife work finally revealed a barrel-shaped grave edged with *kachcha* bricks and containing a complete skeleton (Plate XIV, figs. a and b). The grave was 5' 1" in length, the east end 2', the west 1' 8" wide and the south side was less curved than the north. The body lay on the left

[1] Major Sewell reports that the bones recovered with Group B were those of four persons, two adult, one youth of about 18 years and an infant of about one year. Bones of a bird and a small mammal were also recovered.

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side, head to the east, face to the south with the left arm bent and the hand in advance of the body, the right arm similarly bent, with the hand to the face The body was not straight and the angle made at the knees was about 50 degrees The attitude was that of a person sleeping naturally on the left side with the knees bent but not violently contracted The body is not therefore crouched as in the pre dynastic burial in Egypt or in the Copper and Bronze Age burials in Central Europe, but it is interesting to note that the latest pre dynastic Egyptian tombs have sometimes a lining of mud brick round the edges, as was the case here, and the bodies were also usually placed on the left side

"No vessels or other antiquities were found in this grave This burial is contemporary with the fractional burials in this same area In order to obtain the photograph shown in Plate XIV, fig e, it was necessary to remove the brick edging on the south side and partly on the north side also The *kachcha* bricks measure 21′×9″×3½

"*Infant's grave in A-7*—The second piece of seeming *kachcha* wall proved on clearance to be a little grave 2′ 6″×1′ 11″ made of *kachcha* bricks set on edge (Plate XIV, fig *d*), the bricks being of the same size as those in the grave just described After very careful clearance a mere handful of bones was recovered which prove to be those of an infant and seemingly the remains of a complete burial, but the bones as discovered gave no indication of the position in which the body had been placed No vases or other objects were found in this grave

"*Infant's grave in A-13*—During the clearance of A-13 some *kachcha* bricks were met with at a depth of 9′ 9″ After removing these a small chamber made of *kachcha* brick set on edge exactly resembling the one described above, was revealed At this spot the ground was very damp, but in this grave a few small bones were found together with sixteen beads and a heart-shaped crystal pendant The remains are reported to be those of an infant and from the variety of bones obtained would appear to be a complete burial Here again no funerary vases were recovered

"*Complete burial of infant in open ground*—But complete burials, at least of infants, do not seem to have been limited to those in formal graves, for six feet north of the infant's grave just described a little skull and some bones, were found but no funerary vases were recovered Quite close to the neck of the skull, and *obviously part of a necklace worn when the body was buried*, ninety tiny white disc beads were obtained Major Sewell reports the remains to be those of an infant of about one year

"*Funerary vases*—The funerary vases recovered in these operations numbered 264 and present a great variety of form and ornament (Plate XIII fig d Plate XIV, fig c Plate XV figs d e, and f) Animals depicted on vases or potsherds are the humped bull, fishes, antelope, Sind ibex, birds, scorpion a winged lion (?) and an unidentified creature possibly a crane The vessels shown in Plate XIII, fig d, all from a very small area and one level, exhibit great diversity of form and decoration It is hoped to deal fully with

these beautiful and interesting vessels in a Memoir devoted to these Baluchistan researches

Baluchistan

Other antiquities recovered in Area A.—In addition to the funerary vases already described Area A yielded all save three of the copper antiquities shown in plate XV figs *a* and *b* some fragments of silver foil 267 beads of agate cornelian lapis lazuli paste shell faience marble and limestone some of these being two inches in length and of great beauty as well as a heart-shaped crystal pendant The grinding stone and grinder (Plate XV fig *c*) the weight (Plate XV fig *c*) the ringstone (Plate XV fig *c*) as well as spherical hammer stones red ochre yellow ochre red ferruginous earth and cerrusite were also recovered in this area and were seemingly part of the funeral deposits

Purpose of the structures in Area A.—Most of the rooms and courtyards of Area A yielded burial deposits or evidences of their former existence and as these were found on and above the floor level it appears as though all this area had been devoted at least at some period entirely to funerary purposes But it is at present impossible to state whether this was the original object of these structures which may only later have been used as a necropolis No domestic articles have been recovered in this area and all the objects recovered are such as might appropriately have formed part of the funerary deposits the chisels and tools with the dead craftsman the palette, grinder and colour all found together with the artist who made polychrome vases the weight with a trader and the beads and ornaments with their former owners

The superstructure of these walls cannot be conjectured although some portion appears to have been of *kachcha* brick It is of course possible that the burials were in houses and adjoining courtyards though this seems unlikely as in A 5 the funerary vessels and copper implements were found on a solid stone floor

How much valuable evidence was removed and destroyed by the former excavators cannot be stated but it is certain they found and removed burial groups from the upper stratum In no case do they seem to have reached or destroyed the stone walls though they probably removed the contents of A 2 A 9 -10 11

Trial excavations were carried out at several other points on the mound and are dealt with briefly below

Area B.—Twenty-eight feet north of Area A a piece of stone wall of type A and seven feet in length was already exposed when the site was reached Plate XIII fig *a* Clearance showed that this consisted of only two courses with a superstructure of well moulded mud brick These bricks were 23 × 9″×3¾ and of these two courses still existed Seven feet behind this wall level with its top and parallel to it was a second wall of type C In a trial pit behind this latter wall the celt shown in Plate XV fig *c* was recovered On the west side of this wall is a cutting made by drainage from the top of the mound Here undercutting by water had disclosed a fragment of a wall or a foundation made of mud bricks 12″×12″×7½″

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Area C—On the eastern side of the mound touching the fields and almost at the same level traces of stone walls of type B were found (Plate XIII fig *a*). Clearance showed that these were foundations resembling those in Area A and at most only two courses were preserved. No antiquities were found in this area. A trench nine feet deep was carried thirty feet into the field. After a depth of four feet only occasional potsherds were met with and at five feet some large stones. Below this only earth was found. It seems unlikely therefore that the settlement extended at this point beyond the present limit of the mound.

Area D—On the very summit of the mound was an area very red in colour and obviously formed of *kachcha* brick which had been subjected to great heat (Plate XIII fig *d*). A trench was carried across this and at the southern end only the *debris* of burnt mud bricks and potsherds were met with. Towards the north, however, the material was very black and here 2′ 10″ below the surface a *kachcha* wall was traced and finally knife work revealed a complex of walls and chambers whose purpose at present cannot be conjectured. In Room 1 2′ 6″ below ground level the charred ends of rafters were found on either side of the trench. These are plainly visible in Plate XIII fig *c*. At a further depth this chamber was sub-divided into four smaller irregular compartments by *kachcha* walls and these were likewise crossed by small rafters whose charred ends are still visible 6′ 3″ below the upper rafters. Much charcoal was obtained in clearance. In two of these small compartments under the lower rafters large broken vessels were found. One of these contained ash and four pieces of bone which Major Sewell reports to be two phalanges and the fragment of a rib of a small mammal of the size of a gazelle and the fragment of a rib of a mammal such as an ox. On the wall between two of these compartments a broken copper knife was found. Broken figurines of bulls, burnt animal bones, a grooved disc of bone and fragments of coarse undecorated pottery were the few objects found in these little chambers. The walls of the main and subsidiary chambers are of *kachcha* brick with mud plaster and these are not now very straight. They are very much blackened by smoke, not the blackening likely to ensue from a single conflagration but rather from continual exposure to smoke, like the walls of a blacksmith's shop.

"About eight feet north-east of the *kachcha* wall in the foreground of Plate XIII fig *c* another room with walls of *kachcha* brick and some eleven feet square was traced. The walls had bulged and were no longer rectangular. At seven feet below the surface it was crossed by a large charred beam which supported nine rafters. This room was dug up to a depth of fifteen feet and 4′ 3″ below the nine rafters the charred ends of eleven other rafters were traced in the side walls. Under these rafters in the east wall a twisted charred beam touching a wall plate was discovered. If this chamber had floors only [illegible] it can hardly have been a living room. In this were found three earthen drinking vessels, some figurines of bulls, a spherical stone and a fragment of [illegible]

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The copper knife in Area D would seem to make these structures contemporary with those of Area A, but when Area D was in occupation, Area A on the outskirts of the settlement would seem to have been used as a deposit for ashes and rubbish judging from the strata revealed by excavation

The three earthen vessels found in Area D have no likeness in form texture or decoration to the funerary vessels but may nevertheless be contemporary though found at a height of forty feet above the necropolis

Area E—A trench fifty six feet long was driven into the mound on the south west side of Area A in order to touch a part undisturbed by previous explorers and yet near enough to Area A to reach similar strata (Plate XIII fig *a*) Finally it merged into Area A In this trench E were found many beautiful beads vessels the second infant's grave with the necklace and the complete infant burial without a defined grave and a fractional burial Group G which yielded the interesting stone weight (Plate XV fig *c*) and the vases (Plate XIII fig *d*)

Area F—A shower revealed on the ground indications of a wall on the slope of the mound between Areas A and D Excavation disclosed chambers on either side of a *kachcha* wall A single workman was employed for several days to clear these rooms with a knife and recovered a copper seal of geometric design a fragment of a copper chisel six beads all of different forms and of five different substances as well as two vessels quite unlike those recovered in the necropolis These chambers were not completely cleared but appear to have been habitations.

Area G—Mention has been made in the introduction of the villagers extensive excavations on the west which had separated a part of the mound (G) in Plate XIII fig *a* Traces of a stone wall being visible in this bank a few men were set to clear it and disclosed finally three chambers with walls of C type and again only two courses in height Two of the rooms had floors of water worn pebbles In examining the earth below these floors one hundred and forty eight beautiful beads of many materials were discovered In the second room were found the little stone palette Plate XV fig *c* two pieces of worked bone or ivory and a white paste seal showing a bird picking something from the ground and a fragment of a small copper chisel The third room yielded another fractional burial with twenty six funerary vases many of great beauty and ornamented with fishes (Plate XV fig *d*) and a stone chisel obviously imitating a copper tool and seemingly made for funerary purposes This stone chisel still bore the fine striations of the tool used to polish it

These excavations in Baluchistan were undertaken primarily with the object of discovering if possible some links between the early civilization of Mesopotamia and that of the Indus Valley as exemplified at Harappa and Mohenjo daro It must be confessed that as now revealed the differences between the Nal antiquities and those of the Indo Sumerian sites are far more marked than the resemblances It is true that the pattern of inter laced circles seen on the funerary vase (Plate XIII fig *d*) is found on pottery at both Harappa and Mohenjo-daro and a stone weight resembling that shown on

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Plate XV fig c has also been found at the latter site but these alone are too few and feeble to link Nal with the Indus Valley civilization It must not however be forgotten that the Nal excavations have dealt principally with a necropolis while it is city sites which have been explored at Harappa and Mohenjo-daro and a cemetery of the Indus civilization has yet to be traced

The Nal operations have however demonstrated the existence in Baluchistan of remains of the Copper Age and have determined the purpose of its unique pottery They have yielded a collection of two hundred and sixty nine beautiful and artistic vessels and other contemporary antiquities which are now available for study and which should aid in the ready identification of other sites, and have revealed the existence of three different but coeval forms of burial and placed at the disposal of anthropologists a skull and other remains of this early and hitherto unknown race

"The civilization thus revealed is of an advanced type and certainly not that of a nomadic people such as the present inhabitants who are only now emerging from barbarism and have no notion of the use of stones for building purposes or the making of even the simplest pottery One can hardly avoid the conclusion that when this Nal civilization flourished climatic and physical conditions were more favourable than now or that the then inhabitants by concerted action more carefully conserved and controlled the water supply and in so doing assisted in the formation of alluvial soil over the dry and rocky substratum thus preventing the erosion which to day tends to leave only a barren and gravelly surface and it is more than probable that to this stone using race should be attributed the ancient *gabrbands* so numerous in Jhalawan

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Sind
Mohenjo-daro
Sir John Marshall

The operations at Mohenjo daro in the Larkana District of Sind were conducted during the winter of 1925 26 on a scale larger than any previously essayed in this country As stated in previous reports the discovery of this remarkable site was made by Mr R D Banerji (then Archæological Superintendent in the Western Circle) in 1922 and during the three following years excavations were carried out both by the discoverer himself and by his successors in the Western Circle Messrs M S Vats and K N Dikshit Each of these officers in turn achieved valuable results at Mohenjo daro but they were working with a small staff and few labourers and with an equipment which made it impossible for them to do full justice to their task Each seasons discoveries made it increasingly evident that the site was one of primary importance and that if the operations were to be adequate they must be organised with improved facilities and on a greatly increased scale Apart moreover fr the claims of Mohenjo daro itself there were other reasons for concent tin for e eason on this particular site as many officers and their could b spared from Northern and Western India For it was evident that he Indus culture represented at Mohenjo daro was spread over a ir including the whole of Sind Baluchistan and much of the Punjab, if no oth r tract ll to the East and South To trace out this culture over such al ent of territory would demand the combined labours of

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the Superintendents and their staffs in the Western Northern Frontier and Rajputana and Central India Circles and at the outset it was eminently desirable that all these officers should be given an opportunity of collaborating together on the same site of studying the new classes of Indus antiquities with which they would afterwards have to deal and of mastering the most up to date methods of excavating and handling them.

For the temporary accommodation of these officers and their staffs during a single winter season nothing more was required than their own camps and these they were able to bring with them but for a continuous and systematic campaign extending over many years it was indispensable that a permanent laboratory museum offices store and work rooms should be provided as well as residential quarters for the officer in charge and his assistants who were to remain on the spot during the summer time It was also necessary that communication between the camp and the nearest railway station at Dokri 8 miles distant should be secured by the construction of a driving road between the two places All this meant considerable outlay before the actual work of digging could begin Thanks however to the liberality of the Bombay Government and to the interest shown in the project by H E Sir Leslie Wilson the construction of this road was taken in hand and completed during the summer of 1925 and the most essential buildings were ready for occupation by the beginning of December And here I would offer my grateful acknowledgment to the local Public Works Department in Sind for the expedition with which after many initial difficulties and delays it eventually pushed through the erection of these structures To Mr K N Dikshit my Superintendent in the Western Circle my thanks are also due for the assistance that he rendered over the preliminary preparations throughout the summer and autumn of 1925 As stated above Mr Dikshit had already been excavating for a season (1924 25) at Mohenjo daro on a quasi independent footing and not unnaturally felt some disappointment when it was decided to extend the scope of the operations and place them under other control In spite of his disappointment however he threw himself into the new scheme with praiseworthy energy and afforded much help over the getting together of the requisite labour material supplies etc Unfortunately after the excavations had started his health broke down he lost heart in the work and eventually withdrew on medical leave before he could complete the plans or write up the report Recently however Mr Dikshit has supplied me with a rough note on his section of the digging and this note has been utilised by Mr Ernest Mackay in writing up the account given below of the DK area

By the beginning of December when I arrived at Mohenjo daro the following officers with their staffs were already assembled in camp —Mr H Hargreaves Superintendent Frontier Circle Mr M S Vats Officiating Superintendent Northern Circle Mr K N Dikshit Superintendent Western Circle Mr B L Dhama Assistant Superintendent Rajputana and Central India and Mr Sana Ullah Archæological Chemist In addition to these gazetted officers there were also present Mr A D Siddiqi Mr N G Majumdar Curator

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of the Rajshahi Museum, and Messrs O M. Moneer, J K Ray and K N Puri, all of whom did valuable service in the matter of supervising labour. From Taxila Mr Siddiqi also brought with him several of my own trained overseers besides a quantity of excavation material, tools and camp equipment.

"With this controlling staff I was enabled during most of the following three months when work was in full swing to employ effectively a body of between 1,000 and 1,200 labourers. Of this number not more than about 300 could be engaged locally, the rest were obtained through contractors from Karachi and consisted for the most part of Mekranis who had migrated into Sind with their women and children under stress of famine and who were inferior in physique and intelligence to the local Sindhis. For local labour the wages paid were 11 annas a day for adult males and 8 annas for women and children. For contract labour they were 14 annas for adult males, 11 annas for women and 8 annas for children. Although the labour contractors were responsible for the welfare of their employees, no provision was made by them either for housing or for medical supplies, and with the advent of winter (which can be bitterly cold in this part of Sind) pneumonia and other troubles became rife among the Mekranis and small pox also broke out. The latter it was easy to isolate and deal with, but the former necessitated the construction of dug outs for the whole body of imported coolies—the charge for which was met partly from my excavation grant, partly by the contractors. At the same time the services of a Sub Assistant Surgeon were loaned by the Medical Department, Bombay, and for the rest of the season this officer proved of the greatest possible use in combating diseases among the coolies.

"With these prefatory remarks I now turn to the actual work of exploration. The visible remains at Mohenjo-daro cover an area of some 206 acres and consist of rolling mounds of decaying bricks and *debris* intersected in places by long more or less straight depressions, which may be assumed to follow the lines of the main thoroughfares through the ancient town. Near the north-west corner is an eminence—the highest on the site—crowned by the ruins of a Buddhist Stupa of the Kushan period, but for the rest the surface remains appear to date back to the Chalcolithic period, and beneath them descending to a depth of some 20 or 30 feet below the present level of the alluvial plain are strata on strata of still earlier cities. The digging essayed in previous years on this site was confined in the main to three areas. The first of these is in the vicinity of the Buddhist Stupa; the second, excavated by Mr M S Vats in 1923-24, lies on the further side of the broad depression to the east of the Buddhist Stupa; and the third, excavated by Mr K N Dikshit in 1924-25, is near the north-east corner of the site. In apportioning the work to be done during the past season it seemed advisable to allow Messrs. Vats and Dikshit to continue digging in the areas with which they were already familiar. For the sake of convenience these two areas are distinguished by the letters VS and DK. Mr Hargreaves was given a new area (HR) to the south of the former and separated from it by a deep depression along which

the new road from Dokri has been carried and Messrs Siddiqi and Dhama (working under my own personal supervision) the areas Sd and Dm round about the Buddhist Stupa In describing the excavations in these five areas I shall start with the two last named and take the other three (Hr Vs and Dk) in their order from South to North

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A general plan of the whole site had already been prepared under Mr Banerji s direction three years previously but it soon became apparent that although this plan had served Mr Banerji s own purposes well enough it left much to be desired and one of the first things to be done was to set about a detailed and accurate survey of the site For this purpose I was fortunate in securing from the Survey of India the services of Mr A Francis First Class Surveyor attached to No 20 Party (Cantonments) Mr Francis joined me at Mohenjo daro in February and was engaged on this survey until the middle of August 1926 The map which he has prepared—as excellent a one as could be wished from an archæological point of view—is on a scale of 100 feet to the inch with contours at 5 feet intervals It will be published along with the special Memoir on Mohenjo daro which is now in course of preparation but for reasons of economy it has been omitted from the present preliminary report The detailed plans of the buildings unearthed on a scale of 10 feet to the inch have been plotted by the surveyors belonging to the several circles and checked by their respective Superintendents Provisionally they have been blocked in in black and white, but it must be understood that as often as not they represent structures of two or more periods super imposed one above the other which sometimes present a perplexing if not meaningless appearance For the monograph which is to be issued later it is intended to elaborate these plans in several colours which will enable the reader to distinguish the different strata at a glance

(Area Sd)

The position occupied by the Buddhist Stupa alluded to above is such an obviously important one in relation to the rest of the town that there was every hope of earlier remains of more than ordinary value being found either beneath its foundations or in the immediate vicinity This hope has not been disappointed Within the precincts of the stupa court—that is between the base of the stupa and the surrounding cells—three deep trenches were opened *viz* one on the northern one on the eastern and one on the southern side while other deep cuttings were made in the sloping sides of the mound outside the monastery on the north and east sides At every point these trenches revealed the presence of successive layers of buildings of the chalcolithic or Indus period And here I may say parenthetically that I shall use the term Indus henceforth to designate the particular culture of the chalco lithic period which I have hitherto designated Indo Sumerian since the latter term is likely to imply a closer connection with Sumer than now seems jus tified The uppermost of these early strata can be clearly seen in the picture reproduced on Plate XVIII fig *a* where the lowest steps of the Buddhist stupa are visible on the left of the photograph and the pavement of the court yard immediately beneath the feet of the standing figure on the right Two or

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three feet below this pavement (at the right hand bottom corner) is a brick floor of the chalcolithic period, earlier than the Buddhist remains probably by some 2,500 years and more, and in the middle of the trench are other foundation walls of the same age Then, in the succeeding picture (Plate XVIII, fig b) can be seen, at a lower level, two water channels lined with a coating of lime plaster and brick piers belonging to the next stratum, and in Plate XIX, fig a, at the bottom of the trench, a flooring of much earlier date at a depth of about 37 feet below the pavement of the stupa Altogether, five distinct strata of remains have been exposed in the trenches round about this stupa and it is probable that several more strata have still to be found when the digging can be carried deeper The remains exposed consist of massively built walls of kiln burnt bricks, foundations of sundried brick, finely constructed drains and water chutes, and brick pavements, some of which are laid in several layers of brick of two different sizes—the larger measuring 1′ 2″ × 5½″ × 3½″ and the smaller 10½ × 5″ × 2½″ Whether it will eventually prove worth while to extend the digging within the actual stupa area and lay bare more of the structures to which these remains belong is doubtful Such an extension could only be made by demolishing parts of the super imposed stupa and monastery, and the latter constitute an outstanding landmark which it would be the greatest pity to sacrifice The trial trenches within the courtyard have served a valuable purpose in establishing the stratification of successive layers, and for the present it is not proposed to widen or deepen them further On the other hand the trenches outside the stupa area on the north, and probably on the east also, will be carried right down to water level and can afterwards be opened out to whatever extent may seem desirable

"The minor antiquities recovered in these trenches include eight engraved seals, beads of carnelian, ivory, bone, copper, shell, crystal, terracotta stone, faience and glass toy figurines, balls cylinders and cones of terracotta, terracotta and shell bangles, copper chisels, chert scrapers, pieces of mother of pearl and lead Among them the most interesting are the four seals figured in Plate XXXII, 1 4, the toy frog carved out of shell (Plate XXXVI fig c) and the toy ram of faience (Plate XXXVI, fig b) The two last were found in the same room near the south east corner of the stupa court at a depth of between 5 and 7 feet below the pavement of the court The seal No 135 (fig 2) was found underneath the same chamber at a depth of 17′ 6″ from the surface The other three seals reproduced all came from inside the stupa enclave but from a depth of between 4 and 9 feet only

"Simultaneously with the sinking of the deep trial trenches described above an area of some 9,000 square yards was excavated to the south west of the stupa mound and a complex of buildings brought to light more imposing than any yet found on the site A panoramic view of this area taken from the stupa court is reproduced in Plate XVII fig a Most striking among the buildings discovered is the massive structure designated the "Bath", which lies parallel with the west side of the stupa court and about 100 feet from it (Plate XX) As at present revealed, it comprises a sunk Bath or Tank in

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the centre surrounded at a higher level by a fenestrated corridor with a platform in front and halls or smaller chambers behind the former on the north and south sides the latter on the east The north east corner of the building has yet to be excavated but the main lines of the plan are clear The walls throughout are solidly built of kiln burnt brick sundried brick being used only for such infilling as was required between them as well as for the foundations The outer wall which on the north east and south sides ran alongside open streets is more than six feet in thickness with a pronounced batter on the outside It was pierced by two large entrances on the south and by smaller ones on the east and north Of the chambers ranged along the east side of the building the middle one is occupied by a large well the walls of which consist of two concentric rings of burnt brick with a filling of sun dried brick between From this chamber two water channels lead into the inside corridor and an outlet is also provided in the outer wall The fenes trations of the corridor surrounding the bath are preserved only at the north and south ends but they may safely be presumed to have extended originally along all four sides and in their entirety must have constituted a bold and impressive feature the wall serving as it were in place of a colonnade just as in the Parthian temple of Jandial at Taxila a fenestrated wall is sub stituted for the normal Greek peristyle. Intervening between this corridor and the sides of the tank was a paved platform—narrow on the north and south broader on the east and west—which was supported on a series of cross foun dation walls with mud or *kachcha* brick filling between In the plan these foundation walls present the appearance of a number of small chambers but they must be pictured as invisible when the structure was complete The tank itself measures 39 feet by 23 feet and is sunk about 8 feet below the surrounding floor level At either end is a descending flight of steps with 9 treads and at the foot of the steps stretching from side to side of the tank is a landing The floor is laid in finely rubbed brick on edge as most of the bath room floors in the private houses of the time are also laid and remark able care and ingenuity has been displayed in the construction of the sur rounding walls These walls which are nearly ten feet in thickness are made up of three sections—the inner and outer sections of *pakka* brick the infilling between them of *kaccha* brick but in order to render them watertight the face of the inner wall was laid like the floor of the bath in finely rubbed brick laid in Gypsum mortar and the back was coated with an inch thick layer of bitumen supported at the back by an extra course of kiln burnt brick The coating of bitumen can be clearly distinguished in the photograph on Plate XXI fig *a* where my Excavation Assistant Mr Siddiqi is pointing to it with his knife Bitumen was also found in the recesses at each end of the treads in the flights of steps descending into the tank where the ends of the wooden planks used for lining the steps were apparently bedded in it The manner in which this bitumen has been turned to account here as a damp proof course and indeed the whole construction of this edifice evidences a surprising degree of skill and knowledge on the part of the architects—

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particularly when it is borne in mind that they had not yet emerged from the chalcolithic age The practice of employing bitumen as a cementing and waterproofing agent was of course widespread among the Sumerians and Babylonians but it does not therefore follow that the architects of Mohenjo daro learnt the use of it from that quarter or that they brought the bitumen itself from the banks of the Euphrates That close intercourse was maintained at this period between Sind and Sumer, and that this intercourse was carried on by sea rather than by land is all but certain It is therefore within the range of possibility that the bitumen was actually imported from northern Mesopotamia, whence the Sumerians themselves may be presumed to have obtained it On the other hand bitumen is found at various spots in the Suleman range and western Baluchistan at no great distance from the Indus Valley, and it is obviously more reasonable to suppose that it came from one or other of these sources rather than all the way from Mesopotamia

"For what purpose the tank in the centre of this building was intended can only be surmised But taking all things into consideration—and particularly the position and imposing character of the building—the most plausible hypothesis seems to be that it was connected in some way with the City's religion—serving either as a bath for devotees at a neighbouring shrine (and there are reasons for believing that the City's principal shrine was located in this quarter) or as a tank in which sacred fish crocodiles or the like were kept Sacred tanks for both of these purposes have long been a familiar feature of Indian religious life and it is likely enough that they were already in use during the Chalcolithic age

"It should be added that substantial alterations were afterwards made to the original Bath structure by filling in and thus raising the level of the chambers along the north side inserting a staircase in the eastern corridor to give access to this higher level and adding an extra retaining wall against the face of the outer wall on the north At some date subsequent to these additions the building seems to have been destroyed by fire for evidences of a conflagration were found in the shape of layers of charcoal as well as of a mass of burnt copper in the corridors and of burnt clay plaster still adhering to the inner wall face of one of the chambers from which it may also be inferred that timber was used for supporting the roof of the building and perhaps for other purposes also

Among the relatively few minor antiquities recovered in this building, may be noticed the following —two small phallic (?) emblems one of alabaster the other of faience found together on the floor of the tank a miniature pot of blue faience a copper spear head and chisel and several rectangular pieces of the same metal bearing incised figures of animals and pictographic legends and one bearing a horned figure (? Gilgamesh) clad in leaves and carrying a bow, two square seals of the usual type with pictographic legends one engraved with the figure of a bull (Plate XLV fig 8) (570) the other of a rhinoceros (Plate XLV fig 7) (2172)

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A word may be added at this point regarding the objects referred to above as phallic emblems There are two classes of objects found at Mohenjo daro of which the character is peculiarly perplexing One is of the chess men like objects examples of which are figured in Plates XXIX, fig e, XXXII fig 12 and XXXIX figs 11 12 14 and 15 The other is of the ringstones illustrated in Plate XXXII fig 11 Many examples of both classes have been found at Harappa as well as at Mohenjo daro, and they not only vary greatly in size—the chess men from half an inch to a foot or more in height the ringstones from half an inch to three or four feet in diameter—but they are made of all sorts of materials faience terracotta alabaster, stone and copper Taken in conjunction with the circumstances in which some of them were found these facts leave little doubt that they were objects of some cult worship One suggestion that has been made is that the ringstones were mace heads analogous to those found in Mesopotamia but a more probable explanation in the opinion of the writer is that they were *yonis* and that the chess men like objects were *lingas* The *yoni* and the *linga* are well-known emblems of Siva throughout the length and breadth of India and there can be no question that the cult is one of the most ancient in the land going back to a time long before the advent of the Aryans This explanation of these curious emblems however is put forward merely as a tentative one, which further discoveries may modify

The two large jars which are figured in Plate XXI *b* stood side by side in the entrance way on the north side of the Bath which had been closed by throwing a thin wall across it Many such jars containing smaller pots have been unearthed at Mohenjo daro and Harappa and hitherto it has been thought that they were some sort of cinerary urns Remains of human bones however have not yet been found along with the ashes which are present in some of them and it may be therefore that they were nothing more than receptacles for household vessels though it must be admitted that their uniformity militates against this view

To the west of the building above described near its southern end and separated from it by a narrow lane is another solidly built structure with battering outer walls The lower part is on the same level and presumably of the same date as the bath but the interior was subsequently filled in, and over the filling at a height of some 4 to 5 feet above the original floor, was constructed a series of massive brick plinths of various dimensions with recessed chases in their sides The character of these plinths is perplexing At first sight they might be taken for the plinths of some Buddhist stupas and indeed the solidity of their brickwork suggests that they were intended to bear a lofty superstructure But what kind of superstructure that was, there is no means of knowing All that can be said at present is that so much of the plinths as is now visible served only as foundations the inter spaces between being filled in with *kachcha* brick or rubble and it may be added that the vertical chases in their sides appear to have been intended for the reception of stout timbers

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The process which was common at Mohenjo daro of filling in and reconstructing old buildings is well exemplified also in another and still more massive edifice on the opposite side of the street to the south of the Bath This third edifice has a frontage on the north of some 120 feet in other directions its limits have not yet been ascertained The original building appears to have been approximately contemporary with the Bath but all that is now visible of it is the lower parts of its heavy battering outer walls on the north and east and a few interior chambers near the eastern side including a bath room with a singularly well laid floor of brick on edge For the rest the interior has been filled in with *kachcha* brick or clay and its level twice raised first to a height of about 4 feet and afterwards of about 12 feet above the first floor level while the outer walls have been extensively rebuilt Of the second period of reconstruction the only visible remains are some brick pavements but the third period is represented by several spacious courtyards and a number of apartments some of the inner walls of which are provided with vertical chases resembling those already described in building B

To the east of the Bath and building C and between them and the Stupa is a group of several structures marked D, E F, G in the plan all of which are massively and regularly built but still in a large part concealed beneath later accretions and south of these again are a number of smaller and more *kachcha* erections (H J K and L) evidently belonging to a later period The impression produced by all the earlier structures in this quarter of the site is that they were too massive and well planned to have served as private residences while on the other hand they do not appear to have formed part of a royal palace Possibly they will be found to have been connected like the Bath with some temple but that is a surmise which doubtless the spade will be able in due course to confirm or not All the roads and lanes between them are provided with a system of underground drains which discharge into the common drain flowing south between buildings C and F The photograph in Plate XXI *d* shows one of these drains laid bare between blocks D and F and from this photograph as well as from the one reproduced in Plate XIX fig *b* the reader can obtain an idea of the general massiveness of the adjacent buildings

Among the minor antiquities recovered from this part of the site the most valuable are the seals of which some examples are reproduced in Plate XLV, Nos 2 4 5 6 7 and 9 Other finds however that deserve special notice are the exquisitely modelled ram of faience (Plate XXXII 13) the composite creature part bull part ram and part elephant executed in alabaster (Plate XXIX fig *a*) and a variety of earthenware vessels both plain and painted typical examples of which are figured in Plate XXII

(Area Hr)

The area Hr excavated by Mr Hargreaves is situated to the south west of the city site A deep depression divided it into two well marked portions and this as anticipated proved later to mark a street The principal excavation lay to the east of this depression but the western boundary wall of the street was also traced for some 300 feet (*cf* Plan Plate XXIII)

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When the operations ceased the plan of the buildings was fairly clear but it must be realised that on this as on other parts of the site all the buildings shown are not of one period "The principal features" writes Mr Hargreaves "are a main street about 35 feet wide running north and south with side lanes running east and west and with one long narrow lane parallel to the street for some considerable distance and then finally turning westward into it For convenience of reference the lanes have been named South Lane High Lane and Deadman Lane the last so called because part of a skeleton was discovered at the corner where it turns westward The eastern limits of High Lane and South Lane have not yet been traced nor the southern limits of Deadman Lane

Beginning from the south we have a large block of buildings bounded on the north by South Lane on the east by structures only partially excavated, on the west by Deadman Lane while the southern limits have yet to be traced The most striking feature of this complex of buildings is the great difference in level between the northern and southern portions The latter is at a low level reached by a double flight of steps The large courtyard to the north had a deep filling of *kachcha* brick A drain from this higher area runs behind the western flight of steps and round the northern and eastern sides of the lower courtyard The circular masonry here is not a well but merely a ring of brickwork In this courtyard were found numerous objects of faience and skeleton No 1 (Plate XXIV *b*) was found in the upper area East of the low level courtyard is a large room (Plate XXV *a*) the walls of which were cleared to a total depth of 20' 3" In this clearance the white limestone head No 910 was found Few certain doorways are traceable in this block of buildings but there are certainly windows facing South Lane (Plate XXIV fig *a*) It may be noted that the walls are not always at right angles The very little space between this block and its partially explored neighbour to the east is very noticeable The skeleton referred to above lay on its left side the head to the north the face to the east but the leg bones unfortunately had been displaced by the workmen before they could be checked and it is uncertain whether the position in which they have been photographed is correct With the skeleton were found 13 amber coloured glass beads belonging to a necklace and on the upper arm were three broken bangles of ivory (?) Round the neck were the remains of a metallic ornament The metal looked like silver but the Archaeological Chemist reports that it is zinc in which case this burial would appear to be of relatively late date[1] The form of the beads also support this supposition.

"The limestone head of an image (Plate XXVIII fig *a*) was found at a depth of 6' [illegible]" in the room shown in Plate XXV fig *a* The head which is about three quarters life size is bearded and save for some slight damage to the nose lip and right ear is well preserved. The hair is elaborately but

[1] Mr Sana Ullah remarks that the earliest description of the extraction of zinc [illegible] century Sanskrit [illegible] From India the knowledge [illegible] to have passed [illegible] was produced at a somewhat later period The metal and the secret of its manufacture [illegible] into Europe [illegible] the Dutch East India Company [illegible] century

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conventionally treated and indicated by chevrons on the top of the head but on the large chignon simple horizontal parallel lines replace the chevrons A narrow fillet binds the hair running round the top of the forehead and crossing the chignon Another line running obliquely to the fillet across the ear and at the base of the chignon is suggestive of a second fillet or the raised edge of a head covering

The hollow eyes were probably filled in with shell or other material The ears are mere ovals without lobes but having a small hole in the centre The cheek bones are high the nose prominent the lips thick The chevron treatment of the hair and the form of the eye are common to both this image and the one described below (page 85) Careful search was made for the remainder of the image but without success It may however be recovered later when the surrounding area is excavated

On the north side of South Lane are two clearly defined blocks of buildings with doorways opening into the lane (Plate XXIV a) The structures to the east are not so substantially built as those to the west The most striking features in this area are the well (No 1) and the bathroom and other chambers on a high level at the north west corner (Plate XXIV fig c) A narrow passage leads eastward from the south east corner of the well chamber to eight steps which descend to a low level courtyard (Plate XXIV fig d) On the right of the passage are two small brick paved rooms one clearly a bathroom with an outlet which falls into the long drain in Deadman Lane Well No 1 is of well burnt wedge shaped bricks and was cleared to a depth of 40 feet when four feet of water was obtained Seemingly the brickwork descends much deeper than 40 feet and in all probablity the water level is now higher than formerly Judging from grooves in the steening the result of friction of the ropes in ancient days no windlass or other mechanical contrivance was used

The remainder of the buildings are on the same level as the courtyard but do not resemble living rooms It should be noted that the openings shown in the north and east walls of the courtyard appear to be windows not doors as they are at a higher level than the yard itself

North of this block is another bounded on the west by Deadman Lane To this complex there is no obvious entrance but once inside there are doorways giving access to many of the rooms on the west At the south east is a courtyard in a corner of which were found the skull vessels etc of Burial 3 (Plate XXVI fig c) These latter included fragments of a large broken vessel and in and around many objects of faience chert implements objects of alabaster such as miniature vases balls and beads a small shell spoon and fragments of copper and ivory Further clearance to a depth of 2 6" disclosed a skull (marked X in photograph 2308) in a large potsherd. Among the potsherds many of which were decorated several complete vessels were found of which the most striking can be seen near the right margin of the picture touching the wall This vessel which is of an unusual form is of red clay and is decorated with animals one of which a fawn is well preserved

Apparently the skull alone had been buried in a large vessel along with numerous small antiquities and fragments of this vessel are plainly visible in the photograph No other example of this form of burial was found on Site Hr

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From the north west corner passages lead to the north and west At the end of the northern passage is a small room and on the west side a doorway the entrance to a very narrow chamber the western wall of which is of enormously thick brickwork as though it formerly carried some high superstructure

If the western passage is followed one comes to a narrow courtyard on the south of which is a second well (No 2) in a small chamber This well has yet to be cleared North of the courtyard are two rooms only one of which has an entrance

On the east of the northern passage (Plate XXVII fig a) is a group of chambers some having very thick walls All were cleared to a depth of seven or more feet but none have openings of any kind It can only be supposed that these were foundations for higher structures That there must have been some superstructures is plain from a very remarkable feature in this block of buildings namely a vertical drain in the little chamber at the extremity of the northern passage This consists of earthenware drain pipes with spigot and socket joints embedded in brick masonry This vertical drain falls into a horizontal brick drain which runs southward to the end of the passage, turns to the west bending round the corner of the well chamber and then curving southward falls into the drain in Deadman Lane (Plate XXVII fig b)

To the north of the structures just described is an open area marked by some fragments of brick masonry at a low level where numerous faience antiquities and seals were found East of this is a still larger open area which was a solid mass of *kachcha* brick

North of these open spaces are structures bounded by High Lane all of thick and solid brickwork Some of the rooms are situated at a considerable height and were reached by a flight of steps These chambers have not been cleared to any great depth but here again the lower walls seem to have been foundations for rooms built at some considerable height Plate XXV fig b shows High Lane and on the left the northern wall of this series of structures At the base of the south wall was found an opening with solid bottom brick and sides The top was of earth and after clearance it was discovered that this opening was the termination of a sort of flue contrived in the solid brickwork and leading to the top of the wall This flue must have been a latrine or rubbish chute (Plate XXV fig c) Five courses of bricks at the base prevented the rubbish from falling into the lane

East of this interesting feature is a perpendicular line of half bricks marking a drain A little clearance at the foot proved that it fell into a horizontal brick drain which crosses from the south side of High Lane to the north and then runs eastward

On the west side of these buildings is an oblong structure facing the street of which only the perimeter has yet been traced

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North of High Lane is a group of buildings of fine masonry the plan of which is plainer and more intelligible than those hitherto described The entrance to these structures is on the north side of High Lane and gives access to a courtyard in the north west corner of which is a little enclosure which might have been a watchman s room Turning to the right a larger courtyard (Plate XXVI fig *a*) having rooms on all four sides is entered The first chamber on the south contains a well (No 3) the second is a bathroom with a floor of well rubbed finely jointed bricks (Plate XXVI fig *b*) In the wall between the well and bathroom is an opening through which water was passed from the well chamber to the bathroom A horizontal drain of terracotta pipes encased in brick work was discovered in the fourth room on the south of the courtyard Small rooms of irregular shape run along the east side in one of which was traced another vertical drain of pipes On the north is a large room with doorway but the most striking room is on the west side a curious chamber with a narrow outside passage on the south and numerous niches inside A noteworthy feature is the rounding of the south west corner of the wall on the exterior while retaining a rectangular inner corner inside room

On the western side of these buildings is a more or less square block of structures of less substantial build and only partially cleared but probably connected with them, and having entrances from the western extremity of High Lane These buildings face the street

Separating the block from the partially excavated structures on the north is a narrow passage with a long drain (Plate XXV fig *d*) which gives a good idea of the prevailing condition of the walls The building to the north west has a small courtyard with a well (No 4) facing the street Most of the rooms here have doorways but the small oblong chamber on the extreme north appears to be the foundation of a high room to which a flight of steps gave access A long narrow room with a doorway on the north has many niches in the walls but no objects of any kind were found in them

At the present juncture it is impossible to say whether the substantial structures with very thick walls to the east of these buildings just described are connected with them or not but it is certain they must have carried upper rooms There is the possibility that they may have been part of the dwelling to the south, but only further clearance can decide this point

Some clearance was done on the west side of the Main Street and a number of chambers with very thick walls were traced Only a few of them, however could be cleared and in these very interesting pottery and other antiquities were recovered The boundary wall of these buildings facing the street is five feet in thickness and the structure is evidently one of considerable importance The most remarkable find in this area was that of 14 skeletons discovered in a small room facing the street (Plate XXVI fig *d*) The skeletons were lying in various attitudes as if they had died thus herded together in this small room Owing to the action of salt both bones and skulls were—for the most part—in a disintegrated and friable condition, making

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their removal a matter of great difficulty Two of the skeletons wore shell bangles—one on the left wrist one on the left upper arm and near the left wrist of another three copper bangles Copper rings for toes and fingers were found with three others four in one case two in another and two copper rings with two bracelets in another But more important still a characteristic seal of the early Indus type (Plate XLV 14) was lying close by one of the skeletons—a find which taken in conjunction with the copper and shell bangles leaves little doubt that this group of skeletons belongs to the chalcolithic period

In the foregoing description of his digging Mr Hargreaves has said very little regarding the minor antiquities recovered in the several buildings Though not on the whole as numerous as the minor finds made in some other parts of the site notably in the DK area these antiquities constitute nevertheless a very varied and interesting group among which the following are specially noteworthy I quote largely from the descriptions of them in Mr Hargreaves list

Stone and alabaster objects —(*a*) Alabaster image (ht 16$\frac{1}{2}$") found in three fragments and pieced together From the *débris* on the South East of the site (No 163 Plate XXVIII fig *b*) The figure is of a man seated with upraised knees the right a little higher than the left Hands rest on the knees Face of exceptional length exaggerated somewhat by a full and pointed beard the hairs of which are indicated by incised chevrons The eyes are full and slope downwards to the outside they were probably filled in originally with shell The nose is long and pronounced but all traces of the mouth are lost owing to the damage of the face The ears are well marked but conventionally treated the lobes being absent

No hair is visible on the head but a diadem passes over the forehead the two ends hanging down the back The body appears to be clothed as the edge of the garment is clearly depicted between the knees and small circles faintly traceable on the back seem to indicate a decorated fabric The long hands and very long forearms and receding forehead give the statue an almost simian appearance

How far the sculpture represents an ethnic type is problematical Its very archaic appearance may be due merely to the limitations of the sculptor

Parenthetically it may be observed that alabaster was used freely, not only for images such as the one described above but for numerous objects such as miniature vases (Nos 396 2606) ringstones (No 2184) rings (Nos 1692 2086 257) and for little balls and other objects to which no specific purpose can be assigned (No 133)

(*b*) White limestone pedestal with an image of seated composite animal. Head broken The image is similar to one found in Sd area (compare page 80 above) It has the body of a bull the head of a ram and the trunk of an elephant Ht 8$\frac{1}{4}$" (No 1072 Plate XXIX fig *b*)

(*c*) A fine specimen of a grind stone of grey sand stone Oval shape with narrow recessed waist and four legs Length 1 11$\frac{1}{4}$" (No 742 Plate XXXVII fig *a*)

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(*d*) A phallic (?) emblem of white limestone. Ht. 6½".

(*e*) A small bead-like object of steatite, the size of a hazel nut, and the shape, roughly, of a triangular prism. Ht. ⅝". At each corner is an admirably executed monkey, the whole strikingly Chinese in appearance. The motif of the three monkeys calls to mind certain objects of blue marble decorated in a similar way belonging to the 12th Dynasty in Egypt. (No. 1053. Plate XXXII, 7).

(*f*) Scrapers, borers, cores and other implements of chert were found everywhere in this area. One of the most striking among them is No. 85 (figured in Plate XXIX, fig. *d*). It is 9½" in length with a front edge of 4¼" and was used probably as an adze. Incidentally, it may be remarked that it has been found by experiment that the sharp chert flakes cut steatite very well.

Seals and Sealings.—Seven sealings of terracotta and faience and 46 seals of steatite, white paste, etc., were recovered from this area. These seals fall into the following categories:—

(i) 23 with animal figures and pictographs and a boss on the back.
(ii) 1 (No. 2596) of unique type with animal and pictographs on each side and pierced horizontally.
(iii) 1 (No. 2240) without animal figure and having symbols on four sides.
(iv) a very small seal (No. 1410) with one symbol only.
(v) 1 svastika seal (No. 1964).
(vi) 1 (No. 1) with geometric pattern.
(vii) 5 oblong seals with pictographs only.
(viii) 13 fragmentary seals of various types.

The seals were found all over this area and at all levels from a few inches beneath the surface to a depth of thirteen feet, nor does there at present appear to be any means of discriminating between the earlier and later examples. Typical specimens exhibiting devices of bulls (or unicorns), bison and elephants are reproduced in Plate XLV, 10-27. Some are of steatite veneered with a fine white paste, others of paste throughout. Fig. 14 has already been referred to. It was found along with the 14 skeletons in a chamber to the west of the Main Street. Of the others, the two bisons and two elephants (figs. 15-18) are admirably portrayed. *Apropos* of the latter it will be observed that only one tusk is portrayed, the other tusk being concealed as it were in direct line behind it. It is probable that the bulls also in figures 10 to 13 are to be regarded as having two horns, not as unicorn. Fig. 20 (Hr. 2596), which is also of steatite and paste, is engraved on both sides and pierced with a hole running transversely from side to side. On one face is a composite monster with body of a bull, elephant's trunk, hind legs clawed and tail ending in scorpion's sting. On the other face is a bull of the usual type with the same legend repeated. Fig. 19 (Hr. 1050) is an oblong sealing of terracotta bearing the same device on both sides—a realistic rhinoceros with two pictographs enclosed in brackets. No. 21 (Hr.

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1051) is also a terracotta sealing round and convex on both sides with a rhinoceros on one face and a bison on the other each accompanied by a different legend Fig 22 (Hr 1546) a three sided prism of faience is one of the most interesting sealings yet discovered On the front face is a procession of four standard bearers only their heads and shoulders visible. Two of the ensigns on the standards (the first and the last) are indistinct but the second from the left is a bull and recalls the ensigns of the Bull nomes of Early Egypt —ensigns which went back to pre Dynastic times The third standard is also reminiscent of the Libyan Ostrich feather The two back sides of the prism are covered by a single inscription of seven pictographs The remaining specimens of seals (23 to 27) which are engraved with well cut pictographic legends or geometric patterns call for no particular remarks

Ivory bone copper etc —Ornamental and carved objects of bone and ivory were numerous but were generally similar to those found on other parts of the site and need not be described here Among copper and bronze objects the most important are two rectangular pieces of copper bearing pictographic inscriptions on both faces

Potteries and Terracottas —Terracotta figurines and pottery were also abundant Some typical examples of the former are illustrated in Plate XXX, figs *a g* Most of the pottery was plain unpainted ware resembling in respect of both fabric and shape that illustrated in previous reports Of painted pieces the most noteworthy specimens apart from the one described above (in connection with the Burial 3) are the two figured in Plate XXX figs *i* and *j* The first of these is of red clay with a thin wash and designs painted in dark brown A more perfect vase of the same shape was recovered by Mr Dikshit in the previous season and figured in last year s report The second which has been pieced together out of three fragments is the lid of a vessel also of red clay but of somewhat coarser fabric with design in red white and black The design is that of a lotus with a border of hearts Diam $11\frac{3}{4}$

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Mohenjo-daro (Area DK)

Described by Mr Ernest Mackay

Mr Dikshit s contribution to the work at Mohenjo daro was confined to the eastern part of the city site between the mounds designated B C and E The second mound C a plan of which is given on Plate XLI was the most important and will therefore be most fully dealt with

' The high mound at the north west of site C which gives a fine view of the surrounding plains appears to be the remains of a temple (Plate XL fig *a*) Its main mass is a core of broken brick and pottery etc on the south side of which is situated a platform about thirty five feet square and now about eight feet high built of *kachcha* brick faced with burnt bricks

To the south of this platform the remains of several wellbuilt chambers have been partially cleared and on the walls of one to the south east traces of plaster were found. Two rooms at the south east corner yielded a large number of objects in good preservation On the floor of the northern room

Cf *Egyptian Nome Ensigns* by Professor P L. Newberry Ancient Egypt 1914 pt. I, pp 5 8

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Mohenjo-daro (Area D?)
Described by Mr Ernest Mackay

were eight large jars, a number of smaller pottery vessels, copper tools and other objects. An ivory tusk, several seals and a fine painted vessel of the modern *lota* type were found in the adjoining room.

"The jar (Dk. 2782) is worth special mention and is pictured on Plate XLIII, fig. *d*. The decoration, which is confined to the shoulder and neck, is arranged in the form of panels, each panel being divided from the next by two vertical lines. The portion of the decoration shewn in the photograph is a common one in the early painted ware of the Near and Middle East. The other side of the jar is decorated with bow-like motifs with hatched interiors and a panel is reserved for a plant design of a simple nature. The height is about 8½" and the decoration is in black on a buff slip.

"The trial trenches on the north and west of the mound produced fragments of painted pottery and other antiquities, but no definite buildings.

"To the east and south-east a number of chambers upon a raised platform of *kachcha* brick were cleared, in one of which is a stairway with narrow treads leading to an upper storey. A wellbuilt wall bounds the whole complex of buildings on this side and immediately beyond it a narrow lane leads down to the main street of the quarter which runs east-west.

"This portion of site 'C' appears to be of special interest and calls for further and deeper excavation.

"The main street of the quarter is about 25 feet wide and is traversed by a narrow brickwork drain which is four feet deep and closed above by bricks laid flat or arranged in pairs to form a steep *pent arch*. Into this drain water was carried from the houses on either side by subsidiary drains and from it fell into a series of soak-pits lined with one thickness of brick which must have been periodically cleared of mud. Opposite the lane running into the street from the north a specially large soak-pit served both lane and street. Rather further along the street to the east and on the opposite side, we see how water was drained from the roofs and upper stories of the houses. A vertical chute fashioned in the thickness of the wall carried the water into a brick-paved basin, from which drains conducted it across the street to the main drain and also along the same side of the roadway. This shoot is illustrated on Plate XL, fig. *b*. An exactly similar arrangement has been found in the ancient city of Ur in Babylonia. Every house of importance in this quarter had its own well lined with specially made wedge-shaped bricks.

"This appears to have been a residential quarter of some importance, of which two strata have been cut into. In the lane to the east of the temple precincts there are the drains of houses on a higher level whose walls have almost completely disappeared through denudation. The remainder of this later brickwork will eventually be *removed* to expose more clearly the masonry of the earlier buildings bordering the lane. A square trial pit was dug in the main street to gain an idea of the strata, but water level was reached at a depth of twenty feet. The number of antiquities was greater in the lower levels and certain terracotta figures, copper objects and fragments of painted pottery recovered there make it clear that no line of distinction can yet be

drawn between the earlier deposits now accessible and those of the latest period of Mohenjo daro

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Mohenjo-daro (Inca Dk)

Described by Mr Ernest Mackay

"Another section of site 'C' lying further to the south east comprises a collection of substantially built but smaller houses on either side of a lane which runs into the main street from the south In the houses on the higher level the doorways are preserved, and a staircase of six treads—so narrow that the foot must always have been placed sideways—is well preserved At the extreme south of this section in a house bordering on another street of some importance, a well of exceptionally good construction is surrounded by pavements of considerable size but on different levels, well laid and wainscotted with bricks on edge Though exceptionally smoothly laid, these pavements show a considerable amount of wear And many of the bricks have been washed over with a coating of brick dust and lime which gives the effect of an enamel

"Among the more interesting antiquities found in this area was a seal bearing the figures of three tigers interlaced A number of conch shells were unearthed in a semi worked state and a faience tablet measuring $1\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{5}{8}''$ with a pictographic inscription on one side and a throned figure with attendant Nagas in an attitude of adoration, on the other

"Further excavation in site "B" produced a hoard of over five hundred faience beads, a dark stone seal and a number of stone objects, found beneath the floor of a regularly built cell

'The most important finds of the season were made in a trench which was sunk partly on high ground and partly on the slope of the mound joining the eastern part of last year's 'B' site with 'C" site The buildings here were only superficially exposed, the object of the trench being to test the ground On the slope the brickwork being more exposed to the action of the weather, the walls and the antiquities contained in them were not so well preserved as in the lower levels A number of paved baths connected with brick built channels at different levels were discovered in the eastern end of the trench Among other antiquities, a small faience double faced bearded head (Dk 845), a large number of lozenge shaped flat faience beads and a bronze dish and bowl are finds worth mention

'It was in the foundations of a very badly preserved crosswall in this trench, where it had probably been concealed that a silver vase was found The find is so important that it deserves to be described in detail This vase which is illustrated on Plate XLIII, fig c stands about $8\frac{1}{2}''$ high including its conical lid On being opened it was found to contain the objects shown on Plate XLII The very fine necklace consists of barrel shaped beads of a hard green jadeite, each separated from its neighbour by five disc shaped reels of gold The front of the necklace is further adorned by seven pendants of agate and jasper strung on thick gold wire which has been thinned out at the top and then coiled to form a loop through which to pass the cord of the necklace The whole *ensemble* is a fine example of the jeweller's art and in the cutting and mounting of the stones and the careful finish of

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Mohenjo-daro
(*Area DK*)
Described by
Mr Ernest
Mackay

the gold work compares favourably with any ancient jewellery of its class. In the centre of the illustration at the bottom will be seen the bezel of a ring measuring one inch square. This is incised with cross like motifs grouped together in an ordered design. The ring itself is broken.

Gold bangles, silver ear rings and scrap silver were included in this hoard, among which was a hollow cone shaped object of gold with a soldered beaded edge and an eyelet provided inside the point in order to sew it on to some material.

A curious chamber in a house at the end of this trench deserves notice (Plate XL fig *d*). It is a long narrow room sub divided by four walls in such a way as to leave three long narrow aisles and a shorter cross aisle in the middle. The masonry of the walls surrounding the room is peculiar. A single band of bricks laid on edge now forms a dado about four feet high around the room the thickness of the brick forming a kind of shelf. To the north and west of this room are walls whose bricks are arranged in alternate stretchers (1 or 2 courses) and uprights (1 course) forming a decorative pattern which presumably was not intended to be plastered (Plate XL fig *c*). The entrance to this building was most probably from the south where a bye lane probably led to the main road further to the west which is yet to be excavated. Other noteworthy features of this house were a large hall to the north a screen wall at the south west corner and stair cases at the south of the hall.

It is possible that the niche in the south wall of the divided room just described which can just be seen in front of the figure in the photograph and which is now loosely blocked up is a flue by which heat was circulated through the other passages beneath a floor whose footing corresponds with the line of the dado. The whole chamber therefore may once have been a *hammam* or bath with a hypocaust beneath.

" It was here that the head and shoulders of the statuette figured in Plate XLIII, fig *a* was found. This broken statuette is of stone and paste about 7" in height. The figure is draped in a shawl worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm and covered with a trefoil pattern in relief the interiors of the trefoils being filled in with red. From the photograph on Plate XLIII fig *a* it will be seen that the head is represented with a short beard and whiskers and a closely cut moustache. The eyes are long and appear to be half closed but are not Mongolian in type. The shell inlay of one eye is still in place. The nose is well formed and of medium size, and the lips are full and fleshy. The hair is parted in the middle and brushed over the back where it terminates in short locks. It is secured by a plain fillet tied at the back in a knot the two long ends of which hang behind. Fixed to the fillet is a medallion which is worn in the middle of the fore head.

A simple armlet with a medallion is worn on the upper portion of the right arm. A hole drilled on each side of the hair just below the ears is noteworthy and may have once secured a necklace of some precious metal

It seems probable that this head is that of a priest for priestly statues have been found in Babylonia wearing garments very similarly decorated with trefoils

Bombay Presidency including Sind

Mohe jo daro (Area DK)

Described by Mr Ernest Mackay

The work is good and careful but shows little attempt at real portraiture Nevertheless the statuette is of great value particularly as it shows the type of garment worn and the manner of dressing of a well to-do person. It is therefore a welcome addition to the many objects of value recovered from Mohenjo daro

Another important find made in a chamber in this trench is a monkey in faience This is a delightful little figure one and a half inches high showing the animal in a squatting position with hands on knees As the eye sockets are very deep it is possible that they were once inlaid The figure was made in a mould (*DK* 2091) (Plate XXXII 10)

A house which was in course of excavation just before the close of the work is to the south west of the house where the statuette was found Its plan is clear there being doorways between the several rooms The floor level was reached earlier than in the preceding house as the ground here gradually sloped off to the south and west Faience ornaments of every kind were found in large quantities in this building and in the street adjoining it to the north Terracotta figures and alabaster fragments were also found in considerable numbers together with four small tiger head masks and a clay figure This last is shown on Plate XLIII fig *b* and is 7½" high It may represent a deity as similar figures with very much the same decoration and with the same form of headdress have been found in other parts of Mohenjo daro These figures were most likely kept in small shrines in private houses The workmanship of the specimen illustrated is exceedingly crude and the whole figure has an archaic appearance The very prominent nose and the use of flattened pellets of clay for the eyes is a feature of very similar figures of early date from Mesopotamia The model is of special value as indicating that a great love of adornment characterised the women of Mohenjo daro who would naturally adorn the figures of their deity or deities as they did themselves

The main road in this part of the site was 28 ft in width and ran north south It was joined by a passage running to the west which was partially excavated last season but was further deepened this year until the foundations of the side walls were reached In the course of this work two seals and a large number of pottery jars were found

A most interesting object found in one of the trenches C is the toy bull figured on Plate XLIV fig *a* The two pieces forming this toy were not actually together but there seems no doubt that they belong to each other The head swings on a wooden pivot and was made to move to and fro by means of a string which was passed through a hole in the shoulders and then another hole close to the tail

During the season s excavations a considerable number of weights were found all of which were cube shaped and for obvious reasons made of the

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Mohenjo-daro (Area Dk)
Described by Mr Ernest Mackay

harder stones A large range of these weights both from Mr Dikshit's section and from other parts of Mohenjo daro has been examined by the Archæological Chemist with the object of ascertaining whether in their ratios they agree with the metrological systems of other parts of the ancient East A group of these weights is shown on Plate XLIV, fig *b*, and appended below is a table prepared by Mr Sana Ullah showing the weights in grammes and grains, of 38 specimens From these it will be seen that taking the weight of 210 grains as the standard unit, denoted in the table as *A*, the remaining weights examined by Mr Sana Ullah are, with few exceptions simple multiples or fractions of it, *i e*, 20A, 10A, 4A, 2A, ½A and ¼A As the Babylonian standard was 129 grains and the Phoenician 224 grains, there appears to have been no relation between these and the Mohenjo-daro standard

Equivalents of weights found at Mohenjo-daro

VS 2678	271 5 grammes		4189 grains
Dk 184	271	20A	4180
Dk 316	136 3	10A	2103
Hr 1247	135 9		2097
Vs 1079	135 8		2095
D 179	135 7		2094
Dk 1227	135 5		2091
C 3228	54 5	4A	841
D 272	53 8		830
C 2880	53		818
C 2779	27 3	2A	421
C 3305	27 3		421
Dk 1007	27 2		420
Sd 1312	27 2		420
Sd 1931	27 2		420
C 2880	27		417
C 3220	26 8		413
Dk 1101	24 5		378
E 1552	14 3		220
Dk 1105	14 1		217 5
Dk 197	13 6	A	210
Dk 1269	13 6		210
C 3093	13 6		210
Dk 739	13 5		208
Dk 643	6 8	½A	105
Dk 529	6 8		105
Dk 1211	6 8		105
C 2880	6 8		105
Dk 326	6 7		103
C 2971	6 7		103
Dk 720	2 9		60

Bombay Presidency including Sind. *Mohenjo-daro*

Dk 787	3·4	A	52·5
Dk 1428	3·4		52·5
C 2986	3·4		52·5
C 2929	3·4		52·5
E 1298	3·4		52·5
C 3250	0·9		14
Dk 140	0·9		14

(*Area Vs*) Described by Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni*

The portion of the site excavated by Mr M. S. Vats lies north of the section described above and comprises in all an area of some 11,000 square yards, of which a small part had been excavated by Messrs Vats and Dikshit in previous years. In this area, Mr Vats uncovered during the past season some 27 houses either partial or complete and three long narrow lanes running mostly east to west which for convenience sake are designated the Southern, the Middle and the Northern lanes. Of the houses referred to I shall select for description only six typical examples namely Nos 4, 5, 11, 14, 20 and 22, adding such remarks regarding the others as may seem necessary.

Houses Nos 4 and 5 stand on the foundations of a large structure of earlier date of which only the back or west wall has been exposed. The former is a fairly large edifice which was entered by a doorway on the south side. It comprises a rectangular courtyard on the south, a well preserved set of three rooms in the north-east corner and a row of five chambers of different sizes along the west wall, the intervening space being occupied by two other rooms. The house would appear to have been rebuilt more than once. Two flights of steps gave access to the roof but there is nothing to show that the house had an upper storey. The only other features of interest are a number of tall rectangular niches in the rooms in the north-east corner of the house. In this house several objects of interest were found including a copper spear-head (Vs 1800), a basalt adze (Pl XXXVIII, *b*) and a fragmentary seal (Pl XLVI, 5) which besides the usual pictographs bore the figure of a complex composite monster with human head, horns and ears of a bull, trunk and tusks of an elephant, neck and forelegs of a goat and the hind part with legs and claws of a tiger. The bearded terracotta head (ht $1\frac{3}{4}''$, Pl XXXVII, *b*) was found in the area to the west of house No 4 and not far from it two uncouth pot-bellied figures (Pl XXXVII, *c*).

House No 5 stands to the south of No 4 and shows clear indications of a reconstruction when the original doorways were bricked up to support the upper walls though the rest of the arrangement remained undisturbed. The house faces on to a narrow lane on the east side and is divided into two distinct halves by a narrow passage running from the entrance to the back wall. There are four rooms in the southern portion but seven on the opposite side, of which the three narrow chambers at the back could only

* The accounts of their work furnished by Messrs K. N. Dikshit and M. S. Vats have had to be rewritten, the former by Mr Ernest Mackay, the latter by Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni. Ed.

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Described by Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni

have been used for stores etc Midway in the passage lay two broken earthen ware jars one above the other and to the east a small reservoir of brick on edge structure with an overflow drain The lower jar contained besides layers of clay, two shell vases two urns, a bangle some human bones etc Besides two seals of steatite a *swastika* seal of yellow paste and a number of pots (which were particularly abundant in the earlier stratum) the house yielded a shallow copper lamp (Vs 1637) with a flat protruding lip Outside the house were found a number of large and small jars one of which (Vs 2303) contained an object of lead plain on one side convex on the other and inlaid at the centre with a paste disc and necking of tiny beads

' House No 6 to the south of No 5 yielded a find of much interest It comprises a collection of seven copper celts and three dishes corroded and stuck together (Plate XXXVIII fig *f*) which came to light in the earlier stratum at the depth of 5 below the surface of the mound With this hoard were also found a pottery tumbler, a broken vase and an animal bone Before cleaning, the celts and dishes weighed approximately 13½ lbs The celts are of two types *viz* a long and narrow type with the cutting edge slightly rounded and a flatter and broader type with a nearly semicircular cutting edge In shape these celts appear to be similar to some of those in the Gungeria hoard found in 1870 in the Balaghat district of the Central Provinces Of the latter Evans remarked that celts resembling these Gungeria specimens have been found at Tel Sifr in Southern Babylonia' and it is not unlikely that a connection will be found between Gungeria and the Indus Culture

" House No 10 in the Middle lane has been only very partially explored In it was found the large cylindrical jar with a slightly convex bottom (Plate XXXIV *b*) The contents included an oval vase partly filled with clay and fragments of urns some bones and charcoal

" From House No 12 came an interesting terracotta female bust profusely ornamented with necklaces and forehead ornaments (Plate XXXVI *a*) The meaning of the cup like feature attached to the left of the head is *not apparent* This house is also noteworthy for the presence of a fine well with rope marks and a hollow depression near its parapet for *gharas* (Plate XXXIII *b*)

Number 11 is a rectangular building measuring 80 *feet in length* from north to east by 27 feet in width The courtyard abuts on to the street on the west with a couple of rooms on each of the *other three* sides There are two other rooms also at the two ends of the house which communicate with each other and also with the street by three *doorways* Inside the middle entrance is a thin screen wall apparently to give privacy to the inmates and a small bath in the northern portion of the house adjoining the door way

Among the minor antiquities which came to light in this house the most noteworthy are (*a*) a copper bangle (Vs 779) (*b*) the lower half of a flat-bottomed vase of fine red clay (Vs 1107) *with its* surface painted with a row of seven antelopes with long antlers reaching backwards to the middle

of their bodies (c) a seal (Vs 505 Plate XLVI 8) with pictographs above and the figure of a unicorn below, and (d) three rectangular copper pieces (Vs 888 1406 and 1786) Of these No 888 depicts an elephant feeding at a trough while No 1406 (Plate XLVI 7) is engraved with a figure reminiscent of a Babylonian deity It is two horned and tailed holds a bow in the left hand and appears to be clothed in a hunter s costume of leaves

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In the street to the west of No 11 were six skeletons including one of a child and one possibly of a woman, all lying on the same level about a foot above the floor level of the street They are in a very fragile condition and the heads are particularly badly crushed They are certainly not regular burials inasmuch as they were found in different positions, one with legs stretched out and arms thrown forward in front of the head another lying on its face and three others on their backs No objects of any kind were found on or near any of the skeletons except a shell ball (Vs 1615) decorated with six couples of concentric circles and three circlets of the same material probably used for inlay

To the east of the house above described (No 11) is the wellbuilt structure, No 14 It comprises two courtyards with rows of chambers ranged on three sides of each access to the courtyards being obtained by two entrances on the east A narrow flight of steps ascended to the roof at the west end of the northern courtyard The room adjoining the stair on the north was probably a kitchen as it contained a thick layer of ashy clay while a smaller one provided with a narrow closet and a well defined drain to the south east of the courtyard must have been a bath The southern courtyard has a well composed of wedge shaped bricks in one corner The largest room in the house is the one at the southern end which has a narrow opening facing towards the lane on the south This entrance must originally have had a corbelled arch but it probably gave way and the entrance was bricked up Among the few objects found in this house were a seal with the figure of an elephant cut in a remarkably naturalistic style (Vs 665 Plate XLVI 10) which came from the kitchen a neatly dressed and polished tablet of basalt measuring $12\frac{3}{8}'' \times 8\frac{5}{8}'' \times 2\frac{7}{8}''$ (Vs 416 Plate XXIX g) a square piece of copper (Vs 792) and a terracotta ball relieved with circlets for inlay (Vs 804) The last two objects were found in the large southern room referred to The lane to the south was not devoid of antiquities A large earthen jar 3 3" high (Vs 125) was lying below the chute which carried off water from the room in the south west corner of house No 14 and not far from it the sphinx like composite animal illustrated in Plate XXIX c The jar referred to contained funeral pottery an oval vase bones and charcoal and rested on an irregular bed of bricks near the bottom

' House No 15 across the lane mentioned above is badly ruined In it an earlier and a later stratum are clearly discernible The former contains at the south west corner of the building a paved chamber (6 10" × 2 4') which was thickly packed with ashes charcoal and innumerable broken urns in and around which were found bones of about four pounds in weight

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Described by Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni

and including parts of a human skull, and finger joints The chamber also yielded a vast variety of pottery objects, some painted with patterns in black, broken bangles, imperfectly baked clay tablets of triangular shape, ivory rods and conch bangles Adjoining the chamber referred to and communicating with it by a corbelled opening was another cell with similar contents which included, besides human bones, the antlers of a stag and other animal remains, a broken copper ring and a fragmentary needle

"From the same early stratum in other parts of the building came a bull seal (Vs 623), a small octagonal weight (Vs 647) an ivory baluster decorated with four concentric circles (Vs 466), the handle of a large spoon of the same material (Vs 572) a headless stone quadruped (Vs 2141) and some chaff of a cereal in a broken vessel (Vs 639)

"House No 17 calls for no comment except that it yielded the valuable seal, Vs 1574 (Plate XLVI, 2) It portrays a horned and tailed creature attacking a mythical horned lion The hybrid creature, half man half bull, has a strikingly Babylonian appearance and calls to mind the hero Ea Bani who strives with lions and other animals [1]

In the lane referred to above as the middle lane which can be traced with certainty from the space between houses 5 and 6 right on to the eastern extremity of house No 17 a very large number of minor objects were discovered Chief among them are eight seals (Vs 349, 1673, 1779, 1799, 1961, 2100, 2262 and 2372), a copper spear head (Plate XXXII, 5) two copper statuettes in the round (Plate XXXII, 8 and 9) and a number of other objects in this and other substances such as faience ivory, burnt clay, etc The two statuettes and the spear head which is nearly 5" in length came to light in the middle of the street between houses 12 and 17 The first of the two statuettes (ht 1⅝") appears to be a dancing girl, the other (ht 2¼") represents a horned male figure like the Babylonian Gilgamish

Houses Nos 19, 20 and 22 stand in a line facing towards the east where the main thoroughfare of this section of the ancient city presumably lies buried Of No 19 so little has come down that it is not possible to restore its plan It yielded, however, a steatite seal engraved with a pictographic legend but no animal device (Vs 1694) a phallic (?) emblem of marble (Vs 2372) and a thin fillet of gold (Vs 3091), similar to the one worn round the limestone head (Plate XLIII, *a*) It is ½" wide, but as its length of 16½" is too short to go right round the head, strings were passed through the holes at the ends and fastened at the back

"House No 20 is the largest and the best preserved single building so far unearthed on this site It comprises more than twenty five rooms, of which the largest are the three ante chambers on the east which were originally paved with bricks laid on edge though only small bits of the paving now remain Attached to the northern forecourt are a bath and a row of small chambers which probably did duty as guard rooms Behind this forecourt is a smaller open court and at its southern end a flight of steps with massive

[1] Cf L W King *History of Sumer and Akkad* p 77

flank walls (Plate XXVII *d*) though here as elsewhere at Mohenjo daro the steps are very narrow and steep so much so that they could only have been climbed on the tips of the toes Further back to the west is a fair sized room (18 7" ×13 8) decorated with a series of five deep niches with double reveals and behind it another chamber and a flight of steps The room with niches also communicated with two or three other apartments on the south with a very narrow chamber at the back the only entrance to which is through a small corbelled opening which is quite intact (Plate XXVII *c*) Yet a third staircase occurs to the west of the middle fore room The southern section of the building is similar on plan to the northern section except that here the back rooms are ranged on both sides of a narrow passage as we noticed in house No 5 One of these rooms contains a well The walls of the house are standing to a considerable height but nowhere so high as to give an idea of what the roof was like

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Mohenjo-daro (*Area Vs*)

This house yielded a large variety of interesting antiquities the major part of which came from the room with niches and from a narrow room at the back of the building One of these finds from the former room consisted of pieces of a pierced screen of alabaster (Plate XXXVI *d*) probably employed in the windows or ventilators high up in the walls Other objects included a ring stand (Vs 2939) a little vase (Vs 2877) and a scent bottle with cover (Vs 2671) all of alabaster two incomplete stone plates (Vs 2928 2941) two conical stone weights fragments of two square slate caskets each partitioned into four compartments (Vs 2881) an ivory cylinder (Vs 2651) a faience nose ring (Vs 2589) an ivory phallic (?) emblem (Vs 2512) a terra cotta head with conical headdress (Vs 1555) etc The seals found in this house were six in number of which three (Vs 3091 2543 and 2582) are in steatite one (Vs 3063) in faience and two of copper (Vs 2590 and 2937)

House No 22 which stands immediately to the south of No 20 is characterised by an unusual number of drains cess pits and masonry receptacles for rubbish (Plate XXXIII fig *a*) The original plan of the building has been considerably changed by later additions and alterations the doors inside having been bricked up and cross walls erected against them The entrances in the main façade are also ruined. In a small room adjoining the street is a well with a paved platform around it and a bath not far from it The well was cleared to a depth of 30 feet but the water level apparently lies four or five feet deeper down A small square paved platform surrounded with bricks on edge in the southern portion of the house was probably used as a sink

Among objects of interest that came to light in this house six are seals (Vs 1059 1469 3090 1190 1037 and 2040 Plate XLVI 1 and 3) The last two are larger and superior in the technique to the other seals found on this site Mention may also be made of a copper rod (length 4¼") with a sharp point (Vs 1231) broken into three pieces which may have been a graving tool and a heavy conical weight of limestone (Vs 1899) with a hole at the apex by which it could be lifted between the fingers Such weights are used in India at this day

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Described by Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni

"The small house numbered 25 also yielded several objects of outstanding interest They included two charming little squirrels of faience presumably from an identical mould (Vs 2869 and 2994, Plate XXXIX 2 and 5), a convex disc of ivory decorated with a concentric series of circlets (Vs 2985), and three painted vases Two of the latter (Vs 3092) which were found lying at the same spot are singularly attractive specimens of polychrome pottery, in vermilion, black and white (Plate XXXVIII, c and e) The miscellaneous objects in Plate XXXIX include button shaped faience ear tops, incised ivory bars, chessman shaped objects, possibly phallic emblems etc

"The buildings described above generally represent the latest period of occupation though some of the structures at the foot of the mound on the west may be much earlier To obtain an idea of the earlier strata some deep digging was undertaken at four different spots marked DD1, 2, 3 and 4 in the plan, but continued only at the former two places to depths of 21′ 7″ and 36′ respectively when further excavation was prevented by the inrush of sub soil water Virgin soil could not therefore be reached in either of them By the side of DD1 was lying an interesting terracotta figure of a humpless bull (Vs 1539, Plate XXXVIII, c) The legs of the statuette are broken off but for the rest, it is in good preservation and a valuable specimen of plastic art The pits yielded many interesting objects, including painted potsherds and a number of beads of faience, paste, agate and cornelian"

Upper Sind Frontier District
Mr K N Dikshit

In conjunction with the excavations at Mohenjo daro Mr K N Dikshit, Superintendent of the Western Circle was deputed to make investigations as to the possibility of other sites in the neighbourhood yielding useful material if excavated He reports in respect of the few sites he was able to visit as follows —

Arghudaro

"The mound just west of the village of Anghudaro, 4 miles from Shahdadkot, is irregularly shaped and is from 12 to 15 feet in height above the surrounding level and its sides are furrowed by the rains Bricks 9″×6″×1½″ in size and potsherds of small size are to be seen here and there on the surface A few shell bangle pieces were also picked up on the surface but no other antiquities were found on the surface The mound represents a comparatively small settlement

Shahpur

"At Shahpur, 4 miles north east of Shahdadkot, are a number of irregularly disposed mounds covering about 8 acres of land, the highest rising to a height of 26 In appearance, the material seems to be mud possibly the disintegrated remains of mud bricks A few shell bangles cowries, pottery fragments and other antiquities were recovered from the site having been found in the channels scoured by rain water The Muhammadans of the neighbourhood use the mound as a grave yard and the *pakka* bricks on the surface are all of the Muhammadan period A pale cornelian bead, square in shape with rounded corners, a sandstone quadrant and fragments of perforated pottery are the only antiquities of an early period picked up from this mound

Lamojunejo

"The most prominent of the sites visited in the Upper Sind Frontier District was Lamojunejo, 10 miles to the north east of Shahdadkot and 3 miles

north of Sanjarbhatti The ruins are extensive and are divided into two main parts by a modern canal The western group is the higher but has been seriously tampered with by Muhammadans seeking a safe resting place for their dead above the plain level and by cultivators digging into the sides of the mound for the sake of the fertilising *kallar* which is here mixed with an extraordinary amount of charcoal ashes and bones It is reported that in the course of this unauthorised digging sometimes precious objects such as gold and silver vessels have been found The extent of the damage that has already been done can be seen from the wide channel now existing between the sides of the mound In the strata thus exposed a number of bones and skulls are visible at the top as well as at the bottom of the channels some of these are most probably Muhammadan The presence of charred bones in strata containing ashes sometimes isolated and sometimes in small pottery pieces lead to the presumption that some of the remains are of an early period The site is at least 300 yards in length and 150 yards in breadth and the highest mound is about 20′ in height The number of pottery fragments on the surface of the mound is so great that from a distance the mound has a reddish appearance but burnt bricks are conspicuous by their absence The eastern site at Lanojunejo does not rise to more than 5 or 6 but is thickly strewn with fragments of pottery and other antiquities The specimens collected include flat-bottom dishes and cups similar to those used by the Mohenjo daro people fragments of lids and necks of painted and unpainted ware A chert scraper and a few shell bangle pieces conch shell cores and ornamental pottery fragments were also found on the surface There is no doubt that this settlement dates back to the Mohenjo daro period The site is worthy of further investigation and should be brought under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act with a view to stopping further burials and damage

Bombay Presidency including Sind
Upper Sind Frontier District

Half a mile from the town of Badah on the road leading to the Dhamraho site is a mound about 8 high above the surrounding level This mound represents an early settlement as is evident from the number of shell bangle pieces pottery distinctive of the Mohenjo daro period and fragments of brick to be found on the surface A scraper of which the edge is worn was picked up from the surface

Larkana District
Badah

The mounds at Dhamraho have been described by Mr R D Banerji in the Annual Progress Report of the Western Circle for the year 1920 21 The object of my visit was to ascertain whether both the Buddhist and early periods are represented in these remains as at Mohenjo daro The ruins consist of an isolated mound separated from the main group which latter is dominated by a fairly high mound The antiquities collected on the surface included shell bangle fragments and copper pieces But neither pottery of the typical shape nor *pakka* bricks of the standard Mohenjo daro size were discovered The remains thus give no definite indication of the early age

Dhamraho

Lohumjodaro is a small site near Pearogath Railway Station and attracts attention from the railway The local Mukhtearkar made some diggings here and there which yielded some definitely early antiquities Among these

Lohumjodaro

Western Circle
Mr K N Dikshit
Bhambrodaro

may be mentioned a copper rod and paste bangles with a chevron ornament In the course of my visit, a few copper rods chert scrapers, shell fragments and pottery distinctive of the Mohenjo daro epoch were picked up

Bhambrodaro is a large site situated about 5 miles from Naundaro Railway Station On one of the mounds burnt bricks were found, the rest of the site however, is *lachcha* Pottery fragments and other antiquities are also to be seen on the surface The old site is surrounded by rice land and it is not likely that excavation here would prove very fruitful

'In the immediate outskirts of Mohenjo-daro, a number of settlements distinctively of the Mohenjo-daro period are to be found About a mile south west of site No I are extensive mounds from which a number of scrapers bricks of the standard size painted bowls and other varieties of pottery were collected The recently repaired Hasanwahan Mohenjo daro Road has cut through a portion of the mounds, ¾ mile from Mohenjo daro Here finely preserved bricks of the standard size, scrapers and distinctive pottery pieces were found in large numbers'

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The Buddhist University at Nalanda has already been described in previous reports *It will be sufficient here to recall that the site extends some* 1,600 feet north south by some 800 feet east west and comprises a long range of monasteries on the east side, and a corresponding range of stupas on the west with a couple of monasteries to bound the area on the south Between the ranges of stupas and monasteries to west and east runs the central approach avenue from the north The site is remarkable for the succession of structures erected on the ruins of earlier ones between the 7th and 12th centuries A D There are no remains yet disclosed that ante date this earlier limit

The excavations have been proceeding since 1916 and during the year under review a great quantity of earth was removed from the area in front of the monasteries Nos IA and IB at the south end of the site and the original and earliest pavement of the central avenue was disclosed over a space of 90 feet north south by 95 feet east west (Plate XLVIII, figs *a* and *b*) The average depth of earth removed from here was 11 feet, which works out to a total of some 94,000 cubic feet of earth excavated

An important work was the further excavation of Stupa site No 3, the southernmost of the stupa range This structure again, comprises several stupas built one over the other and the outer integument was disclosed by Dr Spooner some 8 years ago together with two of the ruined stucco covered towers of what seems to be the *earliest stupa* erected here These towers were revealed at the north east and north west corners of the stupa

With the desire to expose, if possible a certain definite portion of each of the successive stupas erected one over the other on this same site stripping them one by one from the eastern half to reveal the inner structures on the analogy of half peeling an orange excavation was started in the year under review about the hidden south east corner tower and *pari passu* a deep vertical trench was cut from the outermost eastern face of the stupa right through

to the centre The purpose of this deep trench which descended right into the very bowels of the mound was to ascertain if any remains of the great dome like top of the earliest stupa existed but the most careful examination daily as the work proceeded failed entirely to reveal any such indication in the solid hearting of laid brick in mud through which the trench descended So one is led to the conclusion reinforced by the further evidence to be cited below that practically no vestige of the central stupa remained when the old builders erected a second stupa on its foundations

The descent was continued by means of a narrow pit right down to the bottom most foundations a distance of some 60 feet from the top of the mound in the hope of recovering a possible relic casket which might have been left *in situ* on the ruin of the earliest stupa Special care was taken in the first cutting of the trench to ensure that it should be in the exact centre of the earliest stupa as disclosed by the position of its corner towers The difficulties of exploring inside the stupa mound will be appreciated when it is remarked that all excavation had to be done by laboriously cutting through a huge mass of solid laid brick The trench and pit were necessarily kept as narrow as possible to reduce both the disturbance to the outer structure and the labour involved and the precise position where they should be cut thus became a matter of considerable importance if decisive results were to be achieved

Right at the very bottom of the foundations based on the virgin clay and crossing the narrow pit from north to south was at last disclosed the smooth face of a low brick structure corbelled out with two offsets in the form of footings to which fragments of surface plaster still adhered

With a view to discover whether the face exposed represented the inner side of a chamber or the outer the laid brick hearting that had subsequently been built around it was opened up to the north and south along the plastered face and to the south some two feet from the side of the deep pit an external corner was disclosed demonstrating that it was the outer face of the wall that had been found and not the inner (Plate XLVII)

A similar short tunnel to the north along the wall face revealed the north east external corner of this structure and the distance between the corners was found to be 9 feet The centre of the wall face could thus be determined and a low tunnel to west into the assumed chamber was begun

After cutting through 20 inches of the brick work a second wall face was revealed against which the outer wall had subsequently been built and the cutting was continued westwards again into the heart of the inner structure

A noteworthy feature of this innermost structure was the unusually large size of the bricks comprising it which measured 18 inches by 13 inches by 4½ inches thick Owing doubtless to their great size and thickness the centres of them were not properly burnt and in the blackened earth of the centres were visible traces of straw and rice husks with which the clay had been mixed to make the bricks Apparently in those days bricks were

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not made without straw One of these bricks has been removed and deposited in the Nalanda Museum Undoubtedly, this innermost structure was earlier than anything we had yet discovered on the site We had cut into it from east to west and at a distance of 5′ 8 from its eastern face yet another wall face was met running parallel to it Presumably, this was the inner (east) face of the west enclosing wall of the chamber the plastered outer face of which we had earlier revealed on the east side, and we had thus traversed the innermost structure from face to face through its solid centre

To settle this definitely a narrow tunnel was run from the centre of the innermost structure towards the north and south, with a view to disclosing the corresponding inner faces of the outer enclosing wall on these sides which would reveal the extent of the innermost structure in plan and at the same time disclose any relic casket that might be buried in it But our search was fruitless The remains of the innermost structure which was thus revealed to be a square in plan of 5 8″ a side were no higher than 4′ 6″, as disclosed by the distinctive bricks that composed it and above that height it had disappeared the present top is very uneven So it would seem that here we have probably the base of a little square stupa which, when it was complete may have contained a relic But the stupa either fell to ruin or was dismantled, and if there ever was a relic it had been removed at the time

The outer wall with its plastered surface that had been erected about the innermost stupa is only some 2 high and it again may represent the base of a second stupa that had been built over and around the first A little above these lowermost structures but located slightly to the south east of them the low remains of a later chamber measuring some 9 0 north south by 12′ 0″ east-west were found filled with earth and *debris* Against the south side of it a low *chabutra* like projection with a rounded concrete top much broken was revealed which returned for a short distance along the east wall and above the *chabutra* in about the centre of this south wall the torsos of two small plaster images in relief were found still *in situ* but the heads arms and legs had disappeared A very small fragment of a black glazed pot was recovered from the earth infilling along with the broken unglazed lid of another vessel but the chamber yielded nothing more

Further exploration will be carried out next year with a view to settling, as far as the circumstances render possible whether any relic or other thing of special interest is contained within the solid mass of brick that composes the stupa mound

"Before the deep exploratory trench under reference above was cut into the stupa mound the *debris on the top* was very carefully cleared and the plan of a temple like chamber with sanctum to the south and entrance vestibule to the north was *revealed* along with remains of what seems to have been a large image pedestal built against the back wall of the shrine (Plate XLVIIb In the centre of the pedestal a small square receptacle was disclosed but its careful clearing produced nothing more interesting than a few *cowrie* shells and some handfuls *of decayed rice* along with a lot of river sand

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The disclosure of the remains of this uppermost shrine entailed very careful excavation for practically only the foundation of it remained Some 35 years ago when my Excavation Assistant Babu Hari Das first saw the stupa mound it was about 15 feet higher than now In the interval the ruins have been much exploited by the villagers for the bricks they yield and if excavation had been taken up before it is likely that much more of this uppermost sanctum would have been left to reveal

The most interesting discovery that the excavation of this stupa yielded was *the existence of the south east corner tower alluded to above This buried* deep in solidly laid bricks has been brought to light in an extraordinarily well preserved condition (Plate XLVIII figs *c* and *d*) It is true that the structure of the tower has been split and cracked probably through the uneven imposition of the great mass of brickwork erected over it but the remains are all practically vertical and can be preserved

The real feature of interest it contains is the numerous stucco figures modelled on a foundation of clay These are particularly fine examples of stucco modelling and happily are for the most part very well preserved (Plate XLIX figs *a* and *b*) They appear in rows set in the separate niches decorating the several tiers into which the tower façade is divided. The tower is a square for the greater part of its height surmounted by a circular drum on which originally was imposed the dome like top but this last feature is now missing

The figures mostly represent Buddha in the conventional attitudes of meditation preaching and earth touching and vary in size from 2 10″ in height to 1 0 the larger images being inset in the drum Standing Bodhisattvas also appear among them principally Avalokitesvara and there is a broken image of Tara The stucco covering over the whole tower is almost intact

Set about this corner tower were also found a number of relatively large votive stupas each again still bearing its original coating of stucco and some of them containing modelled images though most are damaged

All these structures were buried in the solid mass of laid brick and their disclosure without further injury called for the greatest care

From the style of the figures and of the sparse decoration on the chaitya niches containing them I should be inclined to assign them to about the 7th or 8th century A D and this assumption is supported by the circumstance that the brick paving revealed around the tower is at approximately the same level as the similar paving outside the earliest monasteries on the Nalanda site which are assignable to about the 7th century

This corner tower was attached to the main inner structure by a high terrace similarly stucco covered, but the small portion of the terrace yet disclosed even where it adjoins the tower is very badly dilapidated the top edge with its parapet and a good deal of the front having disappeared entirely The ruins of this inner structure will have to be traced foot by foot along its frontage beneath the great mass of later brick that now covers it from view

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"From present indications it seems that very little of the inner terrace and the central structure it encompassed can be left to reveal so badly broken are the remains yet disclosed But the operation will be continued next year and if sufficient of the earliest structure comes to light, the later ones will be cut back on a vertical plane to expose them otherwise these later structures will be left without further disturbance, and only such portions as hide the fragmentary remains of the earlier stupa will be cut away to reveal them

Monastery Site No I— Excavation here was continued and the remaining earth concealing the earliest brick pavement in the north east corner of the internal courtyard was removed, no antiquities of any importance were found in the process however

The monastery is noteworthy for its many levels of occupation which can be roughly divided into two chronological groups one comprising the higher and later levels and the other the lower and earlier ones With a view to exhibiting them as intelligibly as possible the plan of the monastery has been separated into two the higher levels having been left relatively intact over the southern half and the lower ones over the northern half the division being made centrally through the entrance gateway on the west In furtherance of this scheme the high southern verandah has been excavated during the past year and the modern stair constructed by the late Dr Spooner some years previously to lead down from it to the lower level was removed This stair was constructed purely for convenience and had no place in the original structure and it had become superfluous since the reconstruction two years ago of the original stair leading down into the courtyard from the west

The excavation of this upper verandah to expose the earlier one beneath it now permits one to enter the monastery through the entrance gateway on the west proceed at the same level along the verandah on the west and south sides and enter on to the corresponding level of the internal court yard. Thence one may proceed by way of the original stair ascent against the west wall of the court to the upper group of later levels over the north half of the monastery and so realise the incidence of the many strata in their chronological sequence

"An important epigraphical find was made during the clearance of this southern verandah to which reference will be made under Museums (p 138).

Monastery Site No I— The clearance of the south west quarter of this monastery was taken up after the chaukidar's hut which was located on this mound had been removed to permit of it The excavation here proved of interest in disclosing the remains of a corner stair, a feature that was repeated in both the lower and an upper level representing an earlier and a later structure erected on the same site In the lower staircase remains were discovered of a window with a steeply inclined sill which presumably rose through the thickness of the wall to admit light from an opening high up in the outer facade

In conformity with the scheme adopted to display the groups of levels in Monastery 1 adjacent a similar arrangement of exhibiting the levels is being followed here and the uppermost levels of Monastery 4 which are in some respects singularly intact are being left over the southern half of the area and the lower ones are being exposed over the northern half To this end the northern half of the upper entrance gateway has been removed to disclose the earlier gateway beneath it and in the process one of the mono lithic pillars of the vestibule has been revealed erect *in situ* The cells in the south side of the monastery have been cleared down to the lower level and then filled up again to conform to the scheme of levels on this side The clearance was done to ascertain if as might be expected any minor anti quities lay buried in the *debris* that filled the cells but none was found The cells on the north side were also cleared and left open down to the lower level and in one of them a fine piece of relief sculpture some 23 inches high was found representing the Buddha in *bhumisparsa-mudra* with the principal scenes of his life carved in the background about him. Other images of this type have previously been found at Nalanda but none of such large size

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Site No 5 Monastery Annex— The earth accumulation over the southern half of this site has been nearly all removed and the range of cells beneath it has been revealed It is now clear that there were four separate periods of occupation here The building represented by the earliest stratum con sisted of a series of 7 cells along the east side and four along the north and south sides each cell opening either into the next or into the verandah in front of them which enclosed the inner courtyard on three sides

The fourth side of this courtyard was formed by the eastern frontage of Monastery 4 adjacent An interesting feature of the cell doorways opening into the verandah was the vestiges of a brick cornice that surmounted them a feature found nowhere else so far on the site A number of rough stone column bases were found heaped together in one of the cells here and it would appear that they came originally from the low parapet wall that sup ported the colonnade of the earliest verandah in front of the cells Access to the verandah on the south side from the adjacent Monastery 4 was afforded through a door opening in the east external wall of that monastery and from this and other indications it would seem that the structures on sites 4 and 5 were erected together Combined they fill the space between the eastern and western frontages of the larger Monastery 1 immediately to the south of them

Backing the seven eastern cells was a further range of cells also seven in number but no means of entry into them has been discovered either from the cells in front or through the rear boundary wall of the building It is therefore surmised that they perhaps served as stores for grain and were entered through the roof above

The next later stratum occurs some 4 feet higher In plan it seems to have repeated the arrangement of the earlier one below it except that in the cells on the south side the door openings were in the south enclosing wall and not, as below in the north wall giving on to the verandah At some

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slightly later time, during the same period of occupation a wide stair was built along the northern front of these southern cells giving access from the internal court below to an upper level of Monastery No 4 to the west

The next stratum, the third up from below differed in plan from the earlier two beneath it Only the back range of cells on the eastern side of the court was repeated, together with two cells on the north the courtyard which here had no verandah being increased in size by the omission of the inner range of cells The wide ascending stair in the courtyard mentioned above was seemingly still in use at this time but its lower end had been covered over through the rise in the level of the court A passage in the eastern wall of this court was provided near the foot of these stairs and it led on to what might have been a small internal stairway ascending to the roof of the cells but the remains here are so very meagre and fragmentary that it is impossible to postulate anything very definite about them.

The fourth and latest level seems to have followed the same plan as the third next below it but its remains again are too meagre to admit of elucidation It is however apparent that the two cells on the south side of the court opened out to the exterior on the north whereas those below them in the 3rd level gave on to the inner courtyard

This site No 5 an annex to Monastery No 4 to the west clearly shared the vicissitudes that monastery suffered and the four separate periods of occupation in each were respectively coincident

Monastery Site No 6— Excavation was commenced on Site No 6 adjoining Monastery Sites 4 and 5 to its north

This Site No 6 is again a monastery one of the eastern range mentioned earlier in this account It is a large structure similar in size to Monastery No 1 to the south again but it lacks the many levels of occupation of this latter which number no less than 9 Work on Monastery 6 has however only just commenced and it has not been possible to do more than carry a trench around the back walls of the verandah that encloses the courtyard though the position of the verandah parapet with a column base *in situ* has been disclosed by a short exploratory cross trench The entrance gateway on the west side of the monastery quadrangle has been partly cleared the work here was rendered more difficult and costly through the need of excavating right through a high mound of spoil and *debris* deposited here by Mr Broadley when he excavated the second stupa of the western range in the seventies of last century

With a view to discover the most convenient alignment for an approach road to the site across the intervening fields and thus facilitate access from the public road away to the east a continuous trench was carried along the east frontage of the range of monasteries almost up to the northern limit of the Nalanda area The frontage wall disclosed formed the back of the monastery range and broke forward at intervals to encompass the projecting bays of the sangharama The wall line proved to be continuous with no space between the individual monasteries through which one could pass a road or path into

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the enclosed area on the other side The only place where such a gap does exist is towards the southern end of the range, between Monastery sites 1 and 5 previously excavated It has therefore been decided to bring the new approach road up to this point and a footway will be made between the two monasteries leading directly into the interior of the site The road for vehicular traffic will turn at this point and march with the east frontage of the monastery range encircling it at the north end and stopping short at the entrance of the old central approach avenue if it is not found feasible to re-use this avenue to bring conveyances right up into the interior of the area

This long outlining trench with its recurring traverses around the sequence of shrine chambers has confirmed the evidence apparent in the configuration of the ground surface that the contiguous monasteries in this eastern range number in all seven Seemingly there are four main stupas in the corresponding western range opposite and at the south end of the site two adjacent monasteries close the contained area

Excavation has started at the south end of this area and it is being extended northwards as the work proceeds In the year under review considerable progress, relatively speaking has been made possible by the increase of the grant for Excavation to Rs 12,100 in all of which sum Rs 9,603 were actually spent[1] Tipping waggons and rail track have been requisitioned through the Indian Stores Department and, when they materialize will do much to facilitate and expedite the progress of the work A sum of Rs 1,800 had been set aside to pay for them but as they were not delivered before the end of the financial year this sum had perforce to lapse unutilised The lapse of the balance amounting to Rs 697, was caused through the break in the weather in the month of March, which seriously interrupted the progress of the work and thus a final allotment of Rs 1,100 which was sanctioned only in the middle of that month could not be fully utilised Twenty thousand rupees a year and more could be usefully spent on the excavation of Nalanda if fully allotted early in the year

A brief account of the minor antiquities recovered in the course of the excavations in the year under review is given under Museums (Nalanda)

Notes on places visited.—In the Central Circle 40 protected monuments that had not previously been visited by an Archæological officer were inspected during the year but none of them proved to be of special interest or call for mention in this report

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Paharpur

The exploration of the ruins at Paharpur (Plates XLIX *d* and L *a* and *b*) in the Rajshahi District was resumed under my supervision as the Registrar of the University of Calcutta had informed the Director General of Archæology that it was not possible for that body to continue the excavations on the site The operations carried out by the Calcutta University in 1923 were confined to the buildings in the south western corner only of the large quadrangle which surrounds the main temple mound After visiting Paharpur at the end of July 1925 I decided to tackle this latter mound which rises to a considerable

[1] The allotment was Rs 10,000 and this was subsequently increased by reappropriation

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height and selected its northern half for examination A V shaped trench was started along the northern façade In a line with the northern projection of the central mound and exactly in the middle of the northern rampart of the quadrangle there was a depression with a high mound on either side It was apparent that this depression marked the site of one of the great portals of the enclosure A second trench was begun simultaneously along this depression

There are four projections attached to the sides of the central temple of which the northern one was the longest Its gentle slope and outline made it apparent even to the most casual observer that the main approach to the temple was to be looked for on the north side and it was not long before the V shaped trench referred to above revealed definite evidence of the existence of a large staircase The earliest discoveries made in this trench were a number of terracotta plaques (Plate LII) of the type discovered at this place by Sir Alexander Cunningham more than half a century ago one of which though somewhat larger in size is still preserved in the Archæological Section of the Indian Museum[1] Within the first week the entire outline of the great staircase was revealed What must have been the walls of the main temple were found to be decorated with a long dado composed of a single line of terracotta plaques Above these plaques there is a projecting cornice consisting of three courses of carved bricks. The lowermost course is carved to represent a twisted rope pattern or square lotus rosettes The second course consists of a series of inverted stepped pyramids while the third or the uppermost row is adorned with a single line of large lotus petals Above this cornice is a plain wall above which at a height of 3 3" to 3 6 there is a second cornice of the same type

In front of this staircase i e to the north of it there are two square foundations evidently of smaller temples or votive stupas To the north of the smaller basement on the right were found the remains of the upper part of a series of steps The ground between these two small temples and the northern rampart has not been excavated as yet There is a low wall running east to west between these two small square basements and the lowermost step of the great staircase To the south of this wall i e between it and the main building a small well lined with burnt earthenware rings was discovered It was full of earth and bricks and when the *debris* was cleared out water was found within 3 feet of the surface At the end of March however the water level fell and the well became quite dry

The steps of the staircase were probably originally edged with stone and several long pieces of coarse grey sandstone were found along the lowest step which has not yet been completely *exposed*. The stone edging of the other steps appears to have been removed in comparatively recent times The staircase rises in a gentle slope to a height of 21 2" above the ground level Except for the flank walls it is in a very ruinous condition and it is impossible to make out its inner arrangement What seems however to be plausible is that the upper portion of the staircase was divided into two parts The

[1] A Anderson *Catalogue and Handbook of the Archæological Collections in the Indian Museum* Part II p 201

eastern portion has a gentle slope and leads to the bottom of the *mandapa* adjoining **Bengal** the main temple on the north side (Plate L fig C) The other or the western part is steeper and presumably led to an eminence overlooking the corridor on three sides of the *mandapa* referred to

The plan of the temple was very simple It was a three storied building, the lower part being cruciform in shape The longest arm of this cross was occupied by the northern staircase referred to above The second storey is built on a solid foundation like the first one Running around the basement of the second storey there was a wide walk enclosed on the outer side by a low parapet wall the exterior of which was decorated with another line of terracotta plaques At two angles of this parapet wall there were stone gargoyles to carry off rain water Two rock crystal pieces discovered in the area were probably fixed in the eyes of these gargoyles Some fragments of the gargoyles are still in position and may be seen in the accompanying photographs (Plate L fig d) Two structures were discovered near the north western portion of this walk The first of these is the basement of a large stupa which lies to the north west of the walls which supported the narrower and steeper portion of the northern staircase The second structure was erected at a later date The exterior of the basement of the second storey of the temple is decorated with two parallel rows of terracotta plaques When the second smaller shrine alluded to above was built the lower row of terracotta plaques in this part of the basement was partly hidden behind it and, in order to maintain intact the continuity of the decoration the western wall of the shrine was ornamented with a new row of terracotta plaques of much later date In the middle of this shrine we found a single row of terracotta plaques in position the outline of which indicated that they formed the exterior of an altar or pedestal made of bricks

The main shrine of the temple consisted of a hollow roofed chamber provided with a pillared hall or *mandapa* at each cardinal point which in its turn was surrounded on three sides by a lofty but narrow corridor The terracotta plaques in the dado on the exterior of the main temple had been re arranged or re placed at some later date Below the north eastern angle of the corridor around the main temple some of these plaques were placed sideways at the time of the repairs while many gaps were filled up with plain bricks Inside the corridor the walls were severely plain and no ornamentation could be discerned anywhere There were brick drains for the discharge of water from the corridors into the open walk outside (Plate L fig c)

The pillared hall or *mandapa* on the north was a large chamber measuring 27 by 23 5" At some later period when the building had become ruined a weak low buttress of small bricks was built across the corridors and the side walls of the hall to save the entire mass from collapsing altogether This buttress was removed and revealed the bases of four stone pillars (Plate LI fig d) and chairs built upon brick foundations in the middle of the hall The position and the size of the pillar bases indicate that they must have been constructed to support the pyramidal roof of the structure I also

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found inside the *mandapa* the upper part of one and the entire upper half of another inscribed stone pillar which there is good reason to believe must have dropped from the *harmika* to the mouth of the hall Behind the *mandapa* we came across a small window or opening crowned with a trabeate arch of overlapping bricks like those in the *sikharas* of the brick temples at Konch and Maha bodhi or Bodh Gaya in the Gaya district A little clearance was enough to show that this window also formed part of a later repair and that the original window which is of a different style still remains behind it in its original position Above this window there is a small open platform bounded by walls on the east and the west The walls of the corridor to the east and west of the northern *mandapa* are still in good preservation up to a height of nearly 25 or 30 feet from its floor level owing no doubt to their being strengthened at suitable intervals with long stone beams laid lengthwise and crosswise as also to the courses of bricks laid on edge with which the ordinary masonry of the walls is interspersed

As summer approached the level of subsoil water descended and it became possible to continue the excavation below the dado of the lower terrace The wall below the decorated cornice mouldings was in very good preservation and what was very surprising stone images of Brahmanical deities were found fixed in it mostly at the angles Sixteen such images were brought to light in 1925 26 These stone images probably belong to an earlier period than the terracotta plaques so far discovered at Paharpur and the carvings on several of them are strongly reminiscent of later Gupta work Others probably belong to a later age Fifteen of the figures described below which are in an excellent state of preservation may be as early in date as the sixth century A D (Plate LIII) Sculpture No 1 shows a kneeling human figure and a Naga It is much worn and appears to have been immersed in water for a long time before being placed in its present position No 2 represents two *danavas* as evidenced by their grotesque faces and the strange mode of dressing the hair They wear shorts and are standing side by side while the bust of a third *danava* appears between the legs of one of the two figures In No 3 we notice a female standing with crossed legs in an attitude very common in the figures of nymphs on railing pillars from Mathura There is a miniature figurine standing on each side In sculpture No 4 we find, besides those referred to above another *danava* with his hair arranged in the form of an aureole behind his head and standing with a mace in his right hand and throwing some offering into the fire indicated by long tongues of flame rising out of a square altar Below the altar a female is seated with a vase in her hands and another vase or water jar behind her A flying figure occurs above the fire place The fifth image is really a basrelief representing a male and a female standing side by side in an amorous attitude and is strongly reminiscent of the early terracotta figures discovered at Kosam and Sankisa The female is taking some offering from a tray held aloft by a dwarf on her right. The sixth slab is also a basrelief and represents two ascetics standing side by side with matted hair piled on their heads and

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short loin cloths To their right another ascetic similarly attired is kneeling on the ground Above the third figure appears the boyish face of a dwarf with his hair twisted in curls and a half lotus rosette is above the entire group The seventh image represents a male wearing a short loin cloth or shorts and a round skull cap and holding aloft a fat dwarf with his right hand while to his left stands another male similarly attired The eighth slab bears on it the standing figure of ascetic Siva holding a rosary in his right hand. The ninth slab shows two demons wearing shorts and long hair in curls standing on both sides of a tree The tenth slab also shows a similar demon His right hand rests on his knee while he holds an indistinct object in his left hand The eleventh figure is probably a form of Siva standing with one arm akimbo and holding a flower in his left hand The twelfth sculpture represents the boy Krishna dancing on the backs of two prostrate dwarfs and holding down the trunks of two trees with his hands The hair of the figure is long and he wears a necklace of tiger claws as befits a boy The thirteenth figure is that of Siva He holds (?) a mortar and a pestle in his right hand and a rosary in his left beneath which we observe the usual bull sitting on its hind legs after the fashion of a dog begging The fourteenth figure is also that of Siva here conceived as Somanatha the Lord of the Moon standing between two trees and holding a rosary in his left hand Part of his hair hangs down in long curled locks the rest being carefully arranged over the head On the back slab over the head of the figure is the crescent moon The fifteenth slab bears the figure of a corpulent ascetic holding a vase or bottle in his left and a rosary in his right hand A tree appears below his left hand and a male seated on a round cushion under his right The sixteenth figure is probably that of Brahma holding a rosary in his right and a manuscript in his left hand We notice a kneeling devotee on the left and a tree on the right of the deity

The trench along the northern rampart revealed that the depression referred to above was in reality the northern gateway to the enclosure (Plate XLIX fig c) the mounds on each side being the pylons which flanked it on either side The gateway brought to light is as far as I am aware the first of its kind yet found on a pre Muhammadan site in Northern Bengal though the design is one which was particularly favoured by the architects of Gujarat and one which even the Musalmans of Gujarat did not abandon In plan the gateway being described is exactly similar to that of the palace now called the Mandvi at Champaner The same plan has been adopted in the gateways to the Jami Masjids at Ahmadabad Dholka Broach and other places The main entrance was a large hall measuring 49 ft 6 inches by 47 feet with its roof supported on four rows each consisting of four stone pillars or pilasters The hall was open towards the north but enclosed on the other sides by heavy walls access being obtained to the interior of the quadrangle through a single doorway measuring 12 ft 11 inches × 7 ft 11 inches in the back or south wall At some later date the foundations of the northern gateway were strengthened by building a number of parallel walls in front i e to the north of it and

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filling the spaces between them with mud. Behind the narrow entrance in the back wall of the gateway we came upon a small chamber from which two or three steps led down to a small tank or reservoir This small chamber is also open on one side, its roof being supported on two pillars and two pilasters The area between the northern gateway and the main temple has not been explored sufficiently to show how the two structures were connected with each other

The terracotta plaques discovered *in situ* during the year under review together with those which have fallen from their original positions are more than a thousand in number They belong to two different classes The plaques from the two dados in the lower basement and the parapet wall, are large in size but crude in execution The double line of plaques along the exterior of the basement shrine are smaller in size and appear to be earlier in date The objects represented on these plaques are diverse Besides the representations of natural objects such as rocks and trees we find depicted on the plaques a very large variety of animate beings of all sorts Representations of human beings are very numerous In the majority of cases they occur singly, as for instance a man dancing or a female dancing or an archer Groups of two figures such as a mother and a child an amorous couple, etc, are fewer in number, but in no case do we find any obscenity about these figures Other subjects exhibited are a man being killed by a lion a soldier armed with a sword carrying a letter an archer who looks like a North Bengal Musalman of the present day, another archer seated with two quivers and with his hair tied in a knot over his head a man shooting towards the right, an emaciated ascetic, a man with a sword and a shield, a musician striking a gong, a man wearing a *dhoti* in the Bengali fashion etc Other figures are apparently designed to represent divine or mythical beings One tablet of this class shows a man standing on a lotus with a bow in his right hand and a flower in his left Another figure with a wide gaping mouth must obviously be a *rakshasa* or a demon holding a lance To the same class belongs a figure running to the left with staring eyes and hair dressed in a big fan shaped knot behind his head, while yet another figure possesses a tiger's or a lion's head and a short tail I may also mention here a *naga* kneeling with a snake's hood over his head and several *suparnas*, half men half birds, with wings and short tails A most curious object is a tree with a human head. The next class of objects represented are animals A pair of monkeys lovingly intertwined together, a pair of blue monkeys poring over each other are the most remarkable objects of the Simian genus Among the quadrupeds we find a large variety of elephants of all shapes and sizes and in various postures lions standing or inside caves deer bears foxes, buffaloes etc Of the mammals depicted the most peculiar is a quadruped with a lion's head, a short body and hoofs In one plaque we find three quadrupeds one over the other, namely an elephant at the bottom, a boar above it and a deer at the top Similarly we find a very large variety of birds cocks peacocks, parrots flamingoes etc. Snakes of different sorts are also to be found in

profusion The aquatic animals are represented by a large variety of fishes and crocodiles Conch shells form a class by themselves Some of them are almost natural being ornamented with a row of dots or some arabesque work while in other cases we find a human face marked on the body Elsewhere we find the conch placed on a fully blossomed lotus Crabs tortoises and porpoises are rarely noticed Among inanimate objects and objects of human use we find a bottle with a spout and a stopper a quiver a vase with a narrow neck and a stopper bottles with two round bodies joined together lamp stands a table on a tripod etc The most prominent objects of worship are the phallic symbol the relic casket and the Buddhist wheel of the Law and a number of vases surmounted by wheels Finally we find among these plaques a very large number of representations of flowers of different sorts among which the lotus predominates Bengal

Birat lies in the south western corner of the Rangpur District far away from the headquarters of the district to the south of the river Karatoya From information gathered on the spot it appears that the locality was covered with jungle about 20 years ago and that it has only recently been cleared by the Santals Some sixteen years ago five magnificent metal images of Vishnu were discovered in this locality[1] There are four or five large mounds in this village which belong to the Zamindars of Bardhankot One of these mounds was cleared last year by a Santal who found in it a masonry wall and reported the matter to Kumar Sailes Chandra Ray the minor Zamindar of Bardhankot who takes great interest in the history and antiquities of his Zamindari The latter followed up the excavation started by the Santals and brought to light the remains of a large temple measuring 195 by 150 with four gateways and a porch or *mandapa* in front In the middle of the edifice he found the remains of a small brick built *garbhagriha* measuring 17 6" by 17 4" This shrine which was paved with stone and provided with a beautiful black basalt gargoyle still in position contained a basalt pedestal with a spout The construction of the walls of this shrine is exactly similar to that of the Buddhist temple at Paharpur The masonry is very close jointed but laid in mud mortar The foundations were strengthened by building several parallel walls and filling the interspaces with mud The entire building has not been excavated and steps are being taken to complete the work on scientific lines Several fragments of terracotta plaques discovered during the excavation prove that like the Paharpur temple this one was also ornamented with dados composed of terracotta plaques In plan however this temple is quite different from that at Paharpur and shows a close resemblance to the north eastern Hindu type as exhibited for example by the temple of Gadadhara at Gaya Four other mounds remain to be excavated at Birat and all of them deserve to be protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act Birat

The Maharaja of Dinajpur has collected sculptures from different parts of the district for many years and his residence at Dinajpur is a veritable museum of antiquities The dated inscribed pillar discovered at Bangad stands Dinajpur

[1] Described by the late Dr D B Spooner in ... 1911 12 Part II pp 1? —... pls LXX and LXXI

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in the palace garden. So does the *chaitya*, which was figured in a number of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal This *chaitya* represents an exceptionally rare type In shape it is quite different from the ordinary type of *chaityas* or votive stupas to be found in north-eastern India In fact it is a miniature temple carved out of a single block of stone In shape and outline it resembles the temple at Begunia near Barakar in the Burdwan district, and the sides of its tall spire, which is crowned with an *amalaka*, slope inwards The most interesting part of this miniature temple is its lower part, where we notice a niche on each face consisting of a round pilaster on each side supporting a trefoil arch above The niches contain four standing figures of Buddha representing four of the chief incidents of his life Three of them can be recognised, *e g*, the descent from the Heaven of the Thirty three gods, the presentation of honey by the monkey at Vaisali and the taming of the mad elephant There is an inscription on the pedestal of this miniature temple which does not appear to have been read before It records the dedication of this temple of stone (*Śilagandha kuṭī*) by a man named Jasanaga The most important objects in the collection of the Maharaja are the magnificent gate ways of black flint or basalt, especially the Naga Darwaza This enormous door frame is 9′ 7″ in height The jambs are divided into five vertical bands consisting of —(*a*) a meandering creeper, (*b*) the body of a snake and a pilaster, (*c*) a small offset ornamented with rosettes, (*d*) a vertical row of super-imposed square panels and (*e*) a tall slender pilaster on the back of a squatting *gana* The appearance of the *ganas* in this door frame is quite different from the ordinary ones with which we are familiar Their bodies are covered with scales, the faces are distorted and their general appearance is that of demons in Chinese painting The bodies of the snakes end in the lintel which consists of seven empty miniature temples in a row. Below them are the figures of four *nagis*, a pair in the centre and one at each end The figures at the ends are holding their shawls over their heads with their hands in the fashion affected by Indian dancing girls There are several other gateways in the mansion Two of them belong to the Muhammadan period as they appear to be composed of pieces of carved stone taken from the *mihrab* of a mosque The carving closely resembles that on the great *mihrab* in the Adina masjid at Pandua close to the pulpit or *mimbar*

Jagannathpur

' I owe my knowledge of certain new monuments in the Bankura District to the great interest taken in its antiquities by Mr J C French, formerly Collector of that district There is a peculiar temple of Siva at Jagannathpur, twenty miles north-east of Bankura town. The shrine was rebuilt at different times but the lower part was constructed of stone in the thirteenth century A D The temple is of a different style from that of Ektesvar near the town of Bankura or that at Chhatna in the same District The dome of the original temple collapsed or was destroyed sometime ago Later on, another dome or spire was built in its place evidently in the fifteenth or the sixteenth century The circumference of the base of this dome is much less than the periphery of the upper part of the walls of the original temple leaving a broad offset all-round This new

dome is of the shape of the temple of Kalyanesvari near Barakar and is crowned by an *amalaka* and a *chudamani* or crest-jewel The interior of the temple is more interesting for though the temple is believed to be one of Siva there is no *linga* inside it its place being taken by a hole in the floor in which may be seen five rough stone balls representing the *pañcha munda asana* of Tantric worship It appears to me that both the temple of Ektesvar and that of Ratnesvar at Jagannathpur were originally Buddhist shrines which were appropriated for Hindu worship at a later date At both of these places I found heaps of clay horses and elephants left as offerings by pilgrims *Bengal*

'An interesting temple was discovered at Ghutgharia in the northern part of the Bankura District on the road to Mahara three miles from Barjora police station (Plate IX fig c) This temple is also built of stone and appears to belong to the sixteenth century The shrine is a modified example of the Barakar type being slightly higher in proportion than the temple of Kalyanesvari The building is handsomely proportioned and the *amalaka* is very small Four rampant lions are placed on the *sikhara*, one on each face where it begins to taper The body of the temple is built of sandstone but the *sikhara* or spire of laterite or kankar The door frame of this temple is beautifully designed (Plate IX, fig *d*), being set in a rectangular panel with a border of small square sunken panels The small panel just over the centre of the arch represents Vishnu or Narayana on the Naga Ananta or Sesha In the interior there is an empty pedestal surmounted by a regular pointed arch of the Saracenic type indicating that the temple is of comparatively later date *Ghutgharia*

'In the extreme south western corner of the Bankura district a group of interesting ruins was discovered by Mr J C French These ruins lie on the bank of a small river called the Kumari and represent some of the earliest antiquarian remains in that district The locality is far away from the railway and its roads are situated on the borders of the adjoining districts of Midnapur and Manbhum The temples were of stone and collapsed long ago The shrines and the deities in them show a curious mixture of Jaina and Hindu worship which was practised in them in the tenth century A.D The finest and the biggest image is that of the twenty third Jaina Tirthankara Parsvanatha standing with the figures of the twenty four Tirthankaras on the back ground The image in the next temple is an erect figure of the Sun god on a large pedestal. To the west of this shrine was another large temple with a very large image of Vishnu now broken to pieces It was a fine specimen of art and the Collector proposes to send the surviving pieces to the Indian Museum at Calcutta To the west of this temple again is a smaller one containing a *linga* and an eight-armed figure of the goddess Mahishamardini Outside the ruins of this temple is a beautiful four armed figure of Ganesa seated To the north of this temple are the ruins of a smaller Siva temple with two stone figures of bulls *Saraugarh*

Assam

Mr R. D Banerji

During the clearance of jungle from the ruined stone temple at Dah Parbatiya the Subdivisional Officer, Public Works Department in charge of the *Dah Parbatiya*

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work discovered a number of terracotta plaques which portray a very close connection between the Mediæval art of Bengal and Assam They do not show any affinity with the modern plaques which are found in large numbers in the temples of the Ahom period all over Central and Lower Assam but are of the same type as those discovered during the year under review at Birat in the Rangpur district and at Paharpur in the Rajshahi district Unfortunately none of them have been recovered intact The best preserved pieces show a seated human figure in each case (Plate LIV fig *f*) The moulding of the torso and the general technique proves beyond doubt that these plaques are contemporary with if not older than those discovered at Paharpur and cannot be later in date than the sixth century A.D One fragment shows that human figures in different positions were portrayed on some of the plaques while two others reveal the existence of a modified form of the acanthus motif in this distant corner of Assam. This device has been noticed in the Gupta temples at Bhumara Nachnakuthara and Deogadh The conservation of this interesting temple is in progress and it is expected that more interesting remains of the Gupta period will be discovered in Assam

Bamuni Hill

During the progress of the conservation work the jungle on the top of the hill called the Bamuni Hill near Tezpur was cleared and the remains of a group of seven shrines was discerned They are perched on the top of a low alluvial hillock on the north bank of the river Brahmaputra Six of these shrines are situated in a large rectangular enclosure namely one in each of its four corners and two large ones in the centre while the seventh stands to the east The pavements inside the *garbhagrihas* of both of the larger shrines in the middle of the enclosure are still intact One of these central temples was slightly smaller in size than the other The larger temple faces the north and an *antarala* with a circular sculptured door step intervenes between its sanctum and its *mandapa* which must have been gigantic in size The shaft of a pillar seen in the *debris* measures 10 8 in length and 1 8″ in diameter I may also mention a cross shaped bracket which measures 4 6″ × 4 9″ and a huge lintel ornamented with horned *kirttimukhas* which measures 6 8″ in length and 1 8 in breadth An image of Nataraja measuring 2′ 1″ in height and 1 6 in breadth with one head and six hands was discovered among the ruins Another lintel measures 12 1 × 3 6 × 2 5″ The door jambs of the larger temple are lying on the top of the ruins and measure 5 4″ in length and 2 4″ in breadth Each of them is decorated with a raised band on each side with a row of miniature temples superimposed in the centre The band on the left jamb bears a meandering creeper pattern and that on the right a row of rosettes alternately square and round There are three miniature shrines in each horizontal row in the centre There is a large panel bordered by two round pilasters with a trefoil arch on the top in the centre and an exactly similar panel or recessed corner on each side The smaller panels contain male or female attendant figurines The central panels contain the figures of the Man lion Parasurama Balarama Boar and Ramachandra incarnations of Vishnu Many of the faces of the square brackets bear

oblong panels with bas reliefs One of them bears the figure of a male and a female dancing side by side" Eastern Circle

"I visited Bhamo during the year under review and inspected a site, which according to a tradition, marks the site of an old city locally known as Sampanago (Champanagara) Prof. P B Vidyavinod is inclined to identify this site with 'Maha-Chan p'o' of Hiuen Tsang, while M L Finot and others think that the place referred to by the traveller must be Annam[1]

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Sampanago

The story regarding the origin of the city is mixed up with wild legends According to a manuscript in the office of the Superintendent Archæological Survey Burma Circle, the story begins with King Sitta and his son Wilatha, the latter of whom is said to be the hero of one of the birth stories of the Buddha The story of Wilatha (Vilasa) however, as far as I have been able to ascertain, cannot be identified with any of the stories in the Jataka Again it is recorded that Sampanago is one of the 84,000 sites selected by King Asoka for a set of his pagodas tanks etc, and we read that, in the course of time the line of kings at Sampanago became extinct, and that in the 11th century A.D another site, where Bhamo is now situated, was selected by a Shan Chief as the seat of his kingdom From that time onward there seems to have been a long line of Shan chiefs and governors until the city was finally merged into the British Empire with the annexation of Upper Burma

"However, our immediate interest is connected with Sampanago There was found here a cluster of small stupas by the side of which there was an enclosure walled in on all sides The latter covers about a square mile in extent and this site is known as the site of the old city of Sampanago None of the stupas have, from their present style and shape any pretension to antiquity, although the biggest among them, the Shwekyina is reputed to have been originally set up under the orders of King Asoka And, if we may judge by the size of the bricks found in the lower courses of the walls surrounding the site of the old city, the walls themselves cannot be older than the 13th—15th century A D There is no doubt that the site requires further and more careful examination but so far it seems to lack any antiquities that would take us back to the time of Hiuen Tsang Moreover, the chroniclers of the Hmannan (the Glass Palace Chronicle) practically ignore Sampanago and do not recognise the existence of any old kingdom beyond Tagaung, which is considered to be the oldest city founded in Burma

"When I was at Pagan in November last a certain Buddhist monk residing in a monastery at the north entrance to the Ananda Pagoda, Pagan brought to my notice the discovery of two small bronze images by a man named Maung Chit Sa while ploughing in his fields The images represent the Buddha Dipankara standing with one hand raised in the *abhayamudra* while the other hand holds the hem of his robe These images are fairly common in *Pagan*

[1] A close examination of the ruins of the walls and of the bricks with which they were built tends to show that Hiuen Tsang did not refer to Sampanago near Bhamo

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Burma and are found in different sizes from the colossal size standing in temples to such small ones as are fit to be enshrined in relic chambers [1]

'In a ruined temple which is situated close to the site where the two images referred to above were discovered there were found in the *debris*, many terracotta votive tablets each bearing a figure of Buddha seated cross legged in the earth touching attitude on a lotus throne under the Mahabodhi temple at Bodh Gaya and flanked by six small *stupas* One of the tablets bears two inscriptions one below the throne on the obverse and the other on the reverse The inscription on the obverse contains the well known Buddhist creed *Ye dhamma hetu pabhava etc* in Nagari characters and Pali language except for the two words *prabhava* and *sramana* which appear in their Sanskrit forms On palaeographical grounds this inscription may be assigned to the 10th-11th century A D The inscription on the reverse is in archaic Burmese, also belonging to about the same period and is a prayer in 8 lines, the donor praying for chieftainship in all of his future existences among men or gods Such tablets are found in abundance in Burma but a striking similarity is noticeable between these and the ones found at Bodh-Gaya [2] and elsewhere in India especially among the ruins of a Buddhist Temple at Mirpur Khas in Sind According to Mr H Cousens who discovered the latter they belonged to the 7th 8th century A D [3] In the face however, of the Burmese inscription found on the back of the tablet being described the 10th 11th century A D is the earliest date that may be assigned to them as also to the two bronze images of Buddha referred to above

Hmawza

Excavation was again resumed at Hmawza during the year The results were rather disappointing so far as inscribed records are concerned nothing of that nature being found with the exception of bricks bearing old Pyu numeral symbols In other respects the finds are of a rather varied and interesting nature

In his Provincial Annual Report for the year under review the Superintendent Archaeological Survey Burma gives a detailed account of his excavation work Here it is sufficient to summarize the main results

At Thaungbyegon or the site where there were supposed to be ten thousand stupas temples or images of Buddha and which is at present covered with a hopeless mass of ruins two brick mounds were opened up One of them revealed encased in outer brickwork a small stupa which was probably built over the remains of some personage, which have disappeared with the exception of a few pieces of charred bones found outside the structure amongst the *debris* of the outer casing Fortunately the original stupa is found to be in a fair state of preservation with all its parts intact and it gives us, too an idea of the shape of its outer casing before it fell into ruin Plate LV fig *a* gives a view of the mound with the jungle cleared before excavation, and Plate LV fig *c* another view of the same mound after excavation

[1] [illegible] Plate II of the Provincial Annual Report of the Superintendent Archaeological Survey Burma for the year 19[illegible] [illegible] Plate XXV Archaeological Survey of India Annual Report for 1910 [illegible]

[2] [illegible] XXII [illegible]

[3] Plate XXXIX [illegible] pp 8 88 of the Archaeological Survey of India Annual [illegible] 9 10

The stupa was built on a square basement or platform and consists of two circular terraces and a bell shaped dome with a frieze moulding round the centre and surmounted by a finial formed of receding rings of round mouldings. An *amalaka* resting on a lotus crowns the top. The latter is of a type common at Pagan and in Upper Burma generally and differs from that elongated shape that prevails in Lower Burma or the Talaing country. The general type of the stupa itself with its squat bell and finial conforms to that of the stupas in Upper Burma but owing to want of sufficient data its age cannot be determined with any degree of certainty although its shape and the size of the bricks used would point to some antiquity. Burma

The other brick mound which was examined last year is situated about 200 feet to the west of the above and has an elevation of only about 7 feet above the surrounding level with an average breadth of about 27 feet at the base. The ruins brought to light in it after the outer *debris* had been removed consisted of a plain square structure measuring 14' 5" north south and 11' 8" east west. The nature of its superstructure which has crumbled is not known but I found in its base a small brick chamber about 2 feet below its foundation level and buried in its interior bones of animals which appeared to be those of a buffalo, a species of deer, a small carnivorous animal such as a wild cat and a bird. The shell of a tortoise was also found in the same building but outside the chamber referred to above.

The interest of the building is confined chiefly to these bones. So far this is the only find of its kind that has yet been made and it has not yet been possible to attribute any reason for this solitary example of a rather large and solid brick building being erected over the remains of animals.

It is well known that the Burmese as well as other races in Burma long before and after King Anorata (1044—1077 A.D.) were addicted to spirit or *nat* worship and that during their festivals there was generally a slaughter of buffaloes, cows, goats and fowls as a sacrifice to the *nats*. The flesh of these animals was eaten by those who took part in the sacrifice and the heads especially of buffaloes—were hung in festoons between the pillars of the *nat* temples, but nowhere is it mentioned that the bones were buried and buildings were erected over them. The Hindus too were great sacrificers of animals but it does not seem to have been stated anywhere that the remains were buried in special monuments.

It may be perhaps that these animals were sacrificed and their bones buried as mentioned above to propitiate a national or local *nat* during the prevalence of a famine, epidemic or national calamity, or the *nat* of the city or the gate nearby (though in the latter case human beings were usually sacrificed). Again these bones might be the supposed relics of the Buddha from previous existences when he as the Bodhisattva lived in the form of one animal or another. It must however be pointed out that nowhere in the Jataka or the collection of the anterior lives of the Buddha is the Bodhisattva known to have been incarnated as a tortoise or a cat, bones of which have been found in the chamber referred to above.

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The above explanations are of course merely tentative and the true significance of the find will depend on the results of further research

At the same mound, were found a small bronze hand very finely modelled (Plate LV fig d) and a small copper rod The latter is 4⅝ inches in length and in shape it resembles very closely the copper rods found in India and commonly supposed to be antimony sticks[1]

It may be mentioned that the two mounds referred to above were particularly devoid of any images of Buddha or terracotta votive tablets containing Buddha's effigies Such figures are however found in abundance in other mounds in which religious buildings lie buried

An interesting find of this nature was made at a mound known as the Sin ma ku wun din kon situated a few hundred feet to the south of the Lemyethna temple It consisted of four fragments originally belonging to a large stone pedestal which from the data available from one of the fragments was circular when entire and measured nearly 29 feet 10 inches in circumference with a diameter of 9½ feet It was 2 feet 4 inches in height and its side was ornamented with bands of mouldings covered with floral designs and other motifs in low relief The first or uppermost band is a plain flat moulding enclosed between two fillets and relieved with lotuses Below is a sort of frill work the projecting portions of which are adorned with a framework of ornamental and plain design The central band contains a row of lotus rosettes of two different patterns in sunken panels separated one from the other by a projecting portion relieved with a pillar with base and capital standing between two fillets A large round moulding ornamented with bands of leaf design placed at broad intervals forms the most prominent feature of the lower portion of the pedestal (Plate LV fig e)

The pedestal probably formed the base of a colossal image of Buddha like the images in the Ananda and Shwezigon temples at Pagan but what has become of the image itself it is not possible to say as no fragments whatever of a statue were found lying about It was perhaps removed bodily to some other place However the fact remains that with its wealth of ornamentation and great size the pedestal is a unique piece of art in Burma and its date may be safely ascribed to the time when the power of the Pyus was in the ascendant

Another find which deserves notice is a terracotta votive tablet of oval shape bearing a seated image of Buddha The tablet measures nearly 10¼"×7" It is broken in three pieces but otherwise is in a fair state of preservation (Plate LV fig b) Buddha is seated on a lotus supported on a seat with a carpet hanging down in front in the ordinary posture with one hand placed in the lap and the other hanging down with its fingers pointing downwards The legs do not cross but simply overlap one another, a feature common to many images of Buddha found at Hmawza But what differentiates it from

[1] Cf Nos 53 54 and 5 of Plate IX and Nos 30 and 33 Plate XXIX of the Archaeological Survey of India Annual Reports for 1903-04 and 1911-12 respectively

Burma

the rest is that it has its left leg placed over the right and the right hand is in the lap while it is the other way about in the majority of the images of Buddha seated in the same posture The image of Buddha of the Bebe temple at Hmawza has the hands in the same position but the right leg is placed over the left [1]

In respect of the other characteristics of the Buddha image being described it may be noticed that the robe is very indistinctly indicated so that the image appears to be practically nude In the duplicates deposited in my office the lines of drapery are seen at the neck the wrists and ankles The same feature may be noticed on the two figures of devotees seated each on either side of the throne which show the influence of the Gupta school The principal image is seated in a niche framed with flamboyant ornament and *makara* heads shaded by *Ita* of beautiful design (indistinct in the photograph) Two fly whisks or *chowries* may also be noticed on each side of the Buddha one above each figure of the devotees With this the tablet mentioned above may be compared and it will be noticed at once that they belong to different schools of art Pagan received its Indian influence chiefly from the north while Prome received it from the south and the indigenous art of the latter place may be partly responsible for the difference in their features

Indian Museum

Rai Bahadur Ramaprasad Chanda

Jaina Remains at Rajgir

The execution of a commission issued by a Court at Patna afforded me opportunities of closely examining ancient Jaina sculptures preserved in modern Jaina temples on the hills around the site of the ancient Rajagriha (Girivraja or Kusagrapura) and in the modern village of Rajgir Rajagriha is as sacred to the Jainas as to the Buddhists and the Brahmanists The twentieth Jina (Tirthankara) Munisuvrata is said to have been conceived born initiated and to have attained perfect knowledge at Rajagriha But the city evidently owed its sanctity in the eyes of the Jainas not to the mythical Jina Munisuvrata but to its association with the last Tirthankara Mahavira Vardhamana According to both the Svetambara and the Digambara texts Vardhamana spent the greater part of his life as a teacher at Rajagriha and his eleven chief disciples called the Ganadharas died here

In the preamble to many of the dialogues of Vardhamana contained in the Svetambara Jaina canon he is shown as living in the Gunasila or Gunasilaka *chaitya* outside the city of Rajagriha to the north east of it According to the stereotyped description in the Jaina canon a *chaitya* is a park with a holy tree Hemachandra also says in his *Trishashti salaka purusha charitra* (X 6303) that the Gunasila *chaitya* was adorned by a *chaitya* tree (*chaitya vrikshopasobhitam*) Modern Jainas recognise a village called Gunava about 11 miles by road to the south of Rajgir and miles to the south of the southern gate of the old city as the site of the Gunasila *chaitya* But from the manner in which the Gunasila *chaitya* is mentioned in relation to

[1] Cf [illegible] of the Archaeological Survey of India Annual Report 1909-10 [illegible] Buddha found at Hmawza see plates XLVII to LI ibid

Tr [illegible] Hemachandra Book X Bombay [illegible] 19[illegible]

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Rajagriha it is evident that the former was a part of the latter Thus in the *Bhagavati s t a*[1] (II 2 etc) it is often stated At that time the Sramana, the lord Mahavira came out of the city of Rajagriha out of the Gunasilaka *chaitya* In the *Sthaviravali charita* of Hemachandra I 29 it is distinctly stated that the Gunasila *chaitya* was near or in the neighbourhood of (*abhyarne*) Rajagriha

In the *Uttarapurana* a Digambara work by Gunabhadra' who flourished in the south in the ninth century A D the Vipula hill at Rajgir is named as the permanent place of residence of Mahavira Are we then justified in concluding that the Gunasila *chaitya* was situated on the table land on the Vipula hill? The Vipula hill like the Gunasila *chaitya* of the Svetambara texts, stands to the north east of old Rajagriha In the Mahabharata[3] the five hills round Girivraja or old Rajagriha are thus named —

Vaibharo Vipulah sailo Varaho Vrishabhas tatha
tatha Rishigiris tata subhas Chaityakapanchamah

The huge hill Vaihara (Vaibhara) the Varaha the Vrishabha the Rishigiri and the auspicious Chaityaka as the fifth

Beginning with Vaibhara as No 1 our Vipula hill occupies the fifth place and therefore evidently corresponds to the Chaityaka of the Epic list The name Chaityaka clearly indicates that the hill was so called because it had a *chaitya* or a *chaitya* tree on it evidently the Gunasila *chaitya* By way of analogy it may be noted that in the *Mahavamsa* or the Great Chronicle of Ceylon Missakapabbata (now the mountain Mihintale 8 miles to the east of Anuradhapura) is named Chetiya pabbata on account of the many shrines built there Besides Vaibhara and Vipula the name Rishigiri also occurs in the Pali Buddhist canon. In the *Isigili sutta* of the Majjhima Nikaya (No 116) it is said that at one time the Lord (Buddha) was staying on the Isigili (Rishigiri) hill at or near Rajagriha and from there he pointed out to his Bhikkhu (monk) followers the following other mountains Vebhara Pandava Vepulla Gijjhakuta As the Rishigiri is assigned an intermediate position in the *Isigili sutta* I should identify it with the hill now called Udayagiri the Pandava hill standing next to the Vebhara or Vaibhara hill may be identified with Sonagiri and the Gijjhakuta (Gridhrakuta) as standing next to Vipula with the Ratnagiri The Varaha and the Vrishabha hills of the Epic list correspond to the Pandava and the Gijjhakuta of the Pali Nikaya though it is not possible to determine their exact identity one with the other

Besides the Vipula hill (Gunasila *chaitya*) another place of residence of Mahavira at Rajagriha referred to in the Jaina texts is the Vaibhara hill (*Trishashtisalakapurushacharita* of Hemachandra X 10 145) I have not been able to trace the names of the three other hills in the Jaina texts that I have examined and as those hills have so often changed their names it is not easy to do so In the *Isigili sutta* already referred to, Buddha then stay

[1] Bhagavati ... [illegible] ... I—III Bombay 1918 ?]
[2] ... [illegible] ... 1976
[3] ... [illegible]

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ing on the Rishigiri says pointing in turn to Vebhara Pandava Vepulla and Gijjhakuta —

> Etassa pi kho bhikkhave —pabbatassa
> anna va samanna ahosi añña paññatti

On that hill Oh Bhikkhus, there are other Sramanas (monks) who follow other regulations

In the *Cula Dukkha Kkhandha Sutta* of the Majjhima Nikaya (14) Buddha says Once on a time when I was staying at Rajagaha on the Vultures Peak there were a number of Niganthas at Black rock on the slopes of Mt Isigili (Rishigiri)—upright men who would never sit down and were undergoing paroxysms of acute pain and agony [1] It was evidently because according to tradition Mahavira and other Jaina saints often resided on them that the five hills around old Rajagriha came to be recognised as holy

When Yuan Chwang (Hiuen Tsang) the Chinese pilgrim visited Rajgir in the third decade of the seventh century A D he found a tope (stupa) on the Vipula mountain on the spot where Buddha once preached many Digambaras now lodge here and practice austerities incessantly they turned round with the sun watching it from its rising to its setting [2] An old stupa is still in existence on the Vipula hill which is evidently the one that the Chinese pilgrim saw (Plate LVI fig *a*) Cunningham states that the Vipula hill is named Chaityaka in the *Mahabharata* on account of the *chaitya* or stupa on its summit In the *Mahabharata* the term *chaitya* usually refers to holy trees occasionally to temples but never to stupas [3] It is therefore more reasonable to suppose that the Vipula hill came to be known as the Chaityaka after the Gunasila *chaitya*

The natural instinct to preserve ancient monuments particularly images is stronger among the Jainas who install and worship partially damaged old images than among other Indian sects who do not do so and both the literary and monumental evidences testify that they have never lost sight of the sanctity of the hills of Rajgir The earliest Jaina relics found at Rajgir are the four Jina images one seated and three standing fixed on the walls of a modern temple on the Vaibhara hill now in ruins According to the Svetambara Jaina tradition it was the Maurya emperor Samprati who was Asoka s grandson and successor and his teacher Suhastin who first caused to be erected temples of the Jinas and took out in procession images of Jinas placed in chariots [4] But no trace of the Jina images of the Maurya period has yet been discovered in any part of India In the following Sunga period in the second and the first centuries B C a vigorous school of art flourished in Eastern and Central India The best known Jaina remains of the later Sunga period (first century B C) are the cave dwellings of Udayagiri and Khandagiri near Bhuvanesvar in Orissa Most of

[1] Lord Chalmers Further Dialogues of the Buddha Vol I London 192[illegible] p [illegible]
[2] Watters On Yuan Chwang s Travels in India London 190[illegible] Vol II p 1[illegible]4
[3] E W Hopkins Epic Mythology Strassburg 191[illegible] pp [illegible]
[4] Hemachandra Sthaviravalicharita or Parisishtaparvan Edited by H Jacobi Calcutta 18[illegible] Canto XI, 6[illegible]-82

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these caves bear votive inscriptions in Brahmi characters of the later Sunga period and the age of others that are not inscribed may be determined from the style of the bas reliefs All the cave dwellings on these hills that are decorated with friezes are uniform in plan Each of these consists of one or more living rooms and a verandah In front of the verandah is a row of pillars square above and below and octagonal in the middle A stone bench runs along the three other sides of the verandah The floor of the living room or rooms is on a level with the top of the bench In the front wall of the room there are two or more doorways Above each doorway is a semicircular tympanum framed by a false arch carved in the rock There is a frieze or horizontal band of sculpture in the space between the arches The tympana of some of the cave dwellings also bear bas reliefs These friezes and bas reliefs include scenes of worship and in these scenes the image of the Jina is conspicuous by its absence and the sacred tree within an enclosure and symbols like the *svastika nandyavarta* etc take the place of the image The cave temples on the Khandagiri with images of the Jinas sculptured on the back walls are of different style and of much later date The seated Jina image carved on the back wall of one of the rooms of the Ganesa gumpha on the Udayagiri and the unfinished standing Jina on the back wall of the Ananta gumpha on the Khandagiri are mediaeval works The irresistible conclusion therefore seems to be that up to the first century B C the Jainas like Buddhists did not worship the images of their Jinas or Tirthankaras

The history of art in Eastern and Central India from the beginning of the Christian era to the rise of the Imperial Guptas in the fourth century A D is a blank The earliest known images of the Jinas are made of the spotted red sandstone of Mathura and have mostly been found at that ancient city In this early group the earliest in date is a small image of Jina carved in the centre of a tablet of homage and seated in the attitude of *dhyana* or meditation with the legs crossed and locked in each other and the palms of the hands placed one upon the other on the legs [1] The votive inscription on this tablet engraved in a type of Brahmi characters generally used in inscriptions dated in the reigns of the Satraps Rajubula and Sodasa indicates that it has to be assigned to the pre Kushan i e Saka Parthian period and may be as old as the beginning of the Christian era All inscribed free Jina images of the early Mathura group bear votive inscriptions dated in the Kushan era evidently beginning with the accession of Kanishka and should be assigned to the second century A D Photographs of a few of these images have been published by Mr R D Banerji and Dr Vogel [2] The earliest in date is a standing Jina image (Banerji Plate I) The attitude of this image is known as *kayotsarga* or dedication of the body and shows the Jina engaged in meditation in a standing posture with the arms hanging down by the sides The

[1] [illegible] *The Jaina* [illegible] *Mathura* [illegible] Plate XII
[2] [illegible] Plate VII
[illegible] Plate LVII
[illegible] *Mathura* [illegible] Plate XI

head of this image is lost and its workmanship is crude Even afterwards the Jainas in making the images of their Tirthankaras confined themselves to these two attitudes only or rather to the two phases—the seated and the standing phases—of a single attitude the attitude of meditation Of the four seated Jina images of the Kushan period known from reproductions the first is dated in the year 12 (Banerji Plate II) the second in the year 48 in the reign of Huvishka (Banerji Plate III) the third in the year 80 in the reign of Vasudeva (Banerji Plate VII) and the fourth in the year 84 in the reign of the same king (Vogel Plate XI) The head of the first image only is preserved It shows the hair arranged in conventional curls turning towards the left but lacks the usual protuberance called the *ushnisha* The Jaina images of the Saka Parthian and the Kushan periods indicate that the worship of the images of the Jinas originated and consequently the making of the images of the Jinas began not in the birth place of Jainism in Eastern India but at Mathura the traditional birth place of Vaishnavism and of the associated cult of *Bhakti* or devotion to a supreme personal Being The introduction of image worship in Jainism and Buddhism is evidently due to the introduction of the element of *Bhakti* in these creeds that at their start, were branches of *jnana-marga* or path of knowledge inaugurated by the Upanishads which aimed at perfect knowledge (*kevala* or *bodhi*) as the goal It was evidently as a result of contact with Vaishnavism which enjoins devotion to the incarnations of Vishnu, that the austere Jaina and Buddha pursuit of perfect knowledge had to adapt itself to fervent devotion to the persons of the Jinas and the Buddhas and adopt image worship and image making Such a hypothesis is opposed to the commonly accepted view that the Buddha and consequently the Jina type is a creation of the Greek artists of Gandhara But this latter view is based on the mere supposition that some of the images of Buddha found in Gandhara are older than the images of Jina and Buddha discovered at Mathura

The attitude of meditation with half shut eyes fixed on the tip of the nose involves a rigid disposition of the body and so definitely restricts the standard of artistic achievement In the images of the Kushan period we note a steady improvement in the technique and though parts of the body are treated in a fashion more conventional than realistic some of the images are well modelled and well proportioned (Banerji Plate VII) But all Kushan images whether Jaina or Buddhist are more or less stiff and lack animation It was left for the artists of the Gupta period to instil life and feeling into the forms invented by the sculptors of the Indo Scythian period

The black basalt image (31″ × 27″) of the twenty second Tirthankara or Jina Neminatha known by his cognizance the conch shells (Plate LVI fig *b*), fixed on the wall of the ruined temple on the Vaibhara hill already referred to bears a mutilated inscription in early Gupta characters on the lower rim of the base in the first line of which may be read —

[ma]h r j [ti]r[ja]sri—Chandra

This Maharajatiraja Chandra is evidently the emperor Chandragupta *II* (c 375—413 A D) of the Gupta dynasty and this image must be recognised as

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one of the earliest known Jina images of the Gupta period Unfortunately the head of this image is as good as lost But the body reveals a masterpiece The stiffness and the angularity of the Kushan image are absent from it and the modelling is slender and graceful The arms resting on the crossed legs with ease will show the feeling of resignation befitting one engaged in the contemplation of the Absolute The standing image in the middle of the base, a lovely thing probably represents Arishtanemi (Neminatha) as a young prince The three sandstone standing Tirthankara images in the same ruined shrine, one of which (51" × 23") is represented in Plate LVI, fig c should also be assigned to the Gupta period The loss of the cognizances prevents us from determining which among the Jinas they represent The image shown in Plate LVI, fig c as well as its two companions have heavy shoulders, the hanging arms are incorrectly represented, frontal arms being joined to profile hands, and the modelling of the feet is rude Yet these images do not lack animation and on the whole do not lack grace The Indian sculptors of the Gupta and the subsequent periods paid more attention to the expression of the face than to other parts of the body and succeeded in giving shape to the spirit of calm contemplation of the Absolute This expression of the face characterises not only the images of the Jinas, the Buddhas and the Bodhisattvas, but also the Brahmanic gods and goddesses Though the nose and the lips of the image represented on Plate LVI, fig c, are damaged, the face clearly shows the Jina absorbed in contemplation

"Contiguous to the small ruined shrine containing the four Jina images of the Gupta period, on a higher level, are the ruins of a brick enclosure along the boundary walls of which are the remains of small cells in each of which was at one time installed a Jina image Some of these images are still *in situ*, but a few have been deposited in a newly erected shed within the enclosure by the Archæological Department Earliest in date in this group is a black basalt seated image (35" × 21½") of the first Tirthankara Rishabha (Plate LVI fig d). On the base of this image occurs an inscription in nail headed characters current in Northern India from the 7th to the 9th century A D which reads —

Acharya Vasantanandi deddharmmoyah

'The pious gift of the teacher Vasantanandin'

'This image which may be assigned to the eighth century A D, marks the transition from the Gupta art to the later mediæval or Pāla art in Eastern India A very conspicuous transitional feature is its throne with a single row of lotus petals pointing upwards On the throne of the seated images of the Gupta period the lotus has no place, while in later mediæval images the throne is decorated by two rows of lotus petals, the upper pointing upward and the lower pointing downward Certain features of this figure such as the palm of the hand and the soles of the feet, indicate a tendency to fresh observation of nature Though often anatomically more correct, the later mediæval sculpture lacks the breadth and the depth of feeling of the Gupta sculpture. The limbs of this image of Rishabha are stiff and the stiffness of the modelling is emphasised by the sharp angles made by the elbows

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The seated image of the twenty third Jina Parsvanatha (26½" × 15") reproduced in Plate LVI fig e is installed in a modern Jaina temple on the Udayagiri hill The lower part of the base (not shown in the photograph) bears traces of letters of an inscription that warrant us to assign it to the ninth century A D This image has certain unique features Though its beautifully modelled face shows the *yogin* absorbed in meditation the sturdy thickset body better becomes an athlete than a *yogin* The disposition of the body of the seven headed Naga the cognizance of Parsva coiling round the Jina seated on the lotus throne has a splendid decorative effect The sculptor who modelled this image was a bold innovator

The Eastern School of later mediæval sculpture maintained a vigorous existence from four to five hundred years In the modern Jaina temples on the five hills of Rajgir a considerable number of Jaina sculptures produced by this school are deposited As a very few of these are inscribed it is difficult to follow the course of development of the school with their help In Plate LVII fig *a* is reproduced a seated image of the twenty fourth Tirthankara Vardhamana in a modern temple on the Vaibharagiri and in Plate LVII fig *b* an image (29 × 20½") of Rishabha in the Svetambara temple in the village The letters of the short votive inscriptions on these images indicate that they are the products of the last phase of the school in the twelfth century A D The image of Vardhamana discloses more technical skill than feeling These images mark the decline of the art

To what depth of degeneration plastic art in Eastern India fell after the Muhammadan conquest may be gauged from the image (27" × 17") of the Munisuvrata known from his cognizance tortoise depicted on the base (Plate LVII fig *c*) in the Svetambara temple in the village and the image of Rishabha in a temple on the Sonagiri (Plate LVII fig *d*) The Nagari inscription on the base of the former image is mutilated and that on the latter is dated in the Vikrama Samvat 1504 (1447 A D) In the Jaina temples of Rajgir and other centres of Jainism images of Jinas executed in the fifteenth century and later are met with in large numbers They are all equally lifeless soulless and crude The images recently manufactured and installed in the *Digambara temples in the Rajgir village show that the Indian indigenous school* of sculpture is making very little progress

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Much remains to be done in Rajputana and Central India in the field of exploration Barely the fringe of the work in the States comprised in these areas has as yet been touched by the Archæological Department During the year however several monuments have been brought to light in the States of Jaipur in Rajputana and Chhatarpur in Central India

Jaipur Abaneri

Abaneri is situated about three miles to the east of Bandikui an important railway station on the metre gauge line of the B B & C I railway Here there are two fine *monuments probably of the 8th century A D* said to have been built by Raja Harchand of Kanauj One of these is a temple known as Harsat Devi ka Mandir and the other a stepped tank called Kund The former monument is in ruins while the latter one is much defaced by

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modern accretions The sculptures on these monuments exhibit a high standard of technique and the carvings are as sharply defined as they were on the day of their execution

The temple of Harsat Devi is situated to the immediate west of the village of Abaneri Judging from its ruins it appears to have been a very large structure and to have consisted of a *garbha griha* an *antarala* a *maha-mandapa*—all of which were surrounded by a *pradakshina* or circumambulatory passage—a *mandapa* and an *ardha-mandapa* and four subordinate temples at the four corners of the platform on which it stood

The Kund is to the immediate south west of the village and is still in good preservation Although it has been much disfigured by modern accretions the greater part of it is still intact Its two projecting shrines which are provided with beautiful images of Mahishamardini and Ganesa and which flank the central *dalan* of the Kund are the most noticeable features of the monument

Chatsu

At Chatsu there is a Muhammadan tomb erected on the eastern embankment of the Golerava tank The tomb which is known as Gurg Ali Shah s *chhatri* is built out of the spoils of old Hindu buildings In plan the *chhatri* is hexagonal and stands on a square *chabutra* at the four corners of which are four graves which have been destroyed by treasure seekers Inside the *chhatri* there are two graves which have suffered the same fate as those outside on the *chabutra* The exterior of the dome which is built of brick, was decorated with glazed tiles but these are now missing On the inside on the twelve sided frieze of the *chhatri* is a long Persian inscription in verse but it is worn out at several places The inscription does not mention the name of any important personage known to history and all that can be made out with certainty is that a saint Gurg Ali (wolf of Ali) died a martyr on the first of Ramzan in 979 H corresponding to Thursday the 17th January, 1572 A D

Hindaun

Hindaun is situated about 75 miles east by south east of the city of Jaipur on the Nagda Muttra Railway The town possesses several Muhammadan monuments of the later Mughal period which are mostly in ruins The more important of these monuments are the Bara Khamba tomb and mosque and the tomb and mosque of Rasul Shah The Bara Khamba tomb is built on the east bank of a lake called the Jalser Talao and is a square twelve pillared building of red sandstone with a four pillared and marble floored chamber in the centre of which are two unknown marble graves one of a male and the other of a female There is also a small child s grave of red stone outside this chamber An inscription on one of the lintels of the building states that the tomb was erected in the year 1073 A H or 1663 A D The Bara Khamba mosque is to the immediate north of the tomb It is a small building consisting of a single rectangular chamber with three arched openings on its front or east face and three arched prayer recesses in its west wall Over the prayer recesses is a Persian inscription dated 1070 A H or 1666 A D which records that the mosque was built during the reign of Aurangzeb It is much dilapidated and in poor repair

The tomb and mosque of Rasul Shah are situated about two miles to the east of Hindam and both are built of red sandstone The tomb which is called Rasul Shah ka gumbad consists of a square domed chamber facing south and a pillared portico which has on its frieze a much mutilated Persian inscription The domed chamber is pierced by four arched openings which excepting that on the south which serves as an entrance to the chamber are provided with jalis Inside the chamber were two graves one of which is now missing The mosque stands behind the tomb on the continuation of the same platform on which the tomb is built and has a Persian inscription on it Neither of the inscriptions on the tomb and the mosque has yet been copied or deciphered but both the buildings appear to have been built about the middle of the 17th century A D

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At Naraina 41 miles west of Jaipur and 43 miles north east of Ajmer on the metre gauge line of the B B & C I Railway is an old pillared mosque nine bays long and four bays deep constructed out of old Hindu temples and standing on the east bank of the Gauri Shankar tank The outside of the mosque is plastered and the inside is covered with whitewash There are three Arabic inscriptions on the panels over the prayer niches They consist of religious texts only and have no historical value The mosque appears to have been built when Mujahid Khan son of Shams Khan took possession of Naraina in 840 A H or 1436 A D At a little distance to the north west of the mosque are two large Arabic inscriptions on the inside faces of the flanking walls of the steps to the Gauri Shankar tank These inscriptions record the name of a chief Mujahid Khan son of Shams Khan who defeated Mukul the Raja of Mewar and took possession of the towns Dindwana (modern Didwana) Sambhar and Naraina in 840 A H or 1436 A D To the immediate north of the mosque is a three arched gateway called Tripolia which is also constructed with materials from old Hindu temples On the jamb of one of the openings of the gateway is a Persian inscription which contains the name of the well known scribe Muhammad Masum of Bhakkar who accompanied Akbar during his journeys The inscription is dated 1014 H or 1605 A D and apparently marks the visit of the Emperor Akbar to Naraina in that year Another similar inscription from Naraina is now in the Albert Museum at Jaipur

Naraina

At Tordi there are two fine and massively built stone *baolis* or stepped wells known as the Chaur and Khari Baolis They appear to be old Hindu structures repaired or rebuilt by the Muhammadans probably in the early or middle part of the 15th century The Chaur Baori is situated about a quarter mile to the east of the village Tordi and is made up of three parts namely a square well with a *mot* for raising water on the east a rectangular tank in the middle and another narrow rectangular tank with steps on the west side On the latter side the tank is flanked by two flights of steps descending from the general ground level to a landing wherefrom the principal steps to the Baori lead down to the water's edge The middle tank is also accessible from the upper ground level by steps provided on its north and south sides The three tanks

Tordi

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of the Baori are provided with above and underground passages by means of which communication from one part of the Baori with another is obtained In a niche in the west wall of the aforementioned landing is an Arabic inscription of no historical value The Khari Baori is situated in the Tordi village It consists of a single circular well half of which is surrounded by a rectangular stepped tank reached by a large flight of steps from the east The tank and the flight of steps are divided by a pillared and double storied passage the upper storey of which is provided with a projecting balcony overlooking the tank The other half of the well is placed within a deep recess in the west wall of the tank the front half of the recess being arched over while the back of the west wall has a *mat* on its top flanked on either side by domed pavilions In the construction of the Baori many Hindu images have been built in noticeable amongst them being an image of Kubera on the right flanking wall of the large flight of steps who is holding in his right hand a cup and in the left a money bag

Chhatarpur

Bhimkund

To the north west of Mow and at a distance of about a mile from it is a very picturesque place known as Bhimkund on the slope of the hill called Phata Pahar Here there is a tank said to have been built by Bhima the second of the five Pandava princes About this tank originally stood a number of Hindu temples of the mediaeval period but only five are now existing One of these temples is larger than the remainder and all are built of granite They are now in a dilapidated condition

Lalpur

At Lalpur there are interesting remains of granite temples Important amongst these was a fine group of temples at a distance of about 3 furlongs to the east of Lalpur village The group is now represented by mere heaps of ruins save for the dilapidated remains of one or two temples The temple which is called Madha by the local people is a Panchayatana temple A feature of this temple is its twin sanctums built side by side each originally having been provided with a portico in front Like the porticos the *sikhara* roofs of the sanctums have now disappeared Of the four subordinate shrines attached to this temple those at the north east and north west corners are completely missing When complete the temple, must have been a very impressive structure and would appear to have been erected in the 10th or 11th century

Siyai

Siyai is situated to the south east of Lauri Here there is a Chandel *Tal* or lake along the north side of which lies the village of Siyai About midway along the retaining *bund* stands a massive granite temple facing to the east The temple consists of a sanctum an anti chamber and a square pillared assembly hall—three bays deep on either side The temple is entered from the east, north and south sides through projecting porticos the one on the east side being longer in length than those on the other two sides The south side portico leads to the temple from a very beautiful landing—the top of a massive flight of steps semicircular in plan ascending from the waters of the lake The steps are built of huge dressed granite blocks of a pink colour which contrast picturesquely with the white stone of the temple Unfortunately the greater part of the temple is missing"

SECTION III

EPIGRAPHY

Sanskrit Epigraphy
Mr Hirananda Sastri
Decipherment of inscriptions

During the year under report several important inscriptions were examined and deciphered Of these the three Brahmi inscriptions discovered in the Palnad taluk of the Guntur district of the Madras Presidency are the earliest They are connected with an old but historically somewhat unknown dynasty of the Ikhakus (Ikshvakus ?) mentioned in the Jaggayyapeta Stupa inscriptions which were published by the late Dr Burgess in 1877[1] One of them is of special interest for the Buddhist world for it connects the marble pillar, on which it is incised with the deposit of *dhatu* or corporeal relics of the Buddha inasmuch as it contains words like *Bhagavato samma(a) sambudha(ddha)sa dhatu parigahitasa maha-chetiyami imam khambam* ' meaning this pillar in the great Chaitya which was consecrated by the *dhatu* of the Blessed the truly and perfectly Enlightened (Buddha) ' I brought these inscriptions to the notice of Mr J F Blakiston the Officiating Director General of Archaeology and am glad to note that arrangements are being made to have the site marked by them scientifically explored in the near future

Mr Page in the course of his excavations at Nalanda discovered a very important inscription of the time of Yasovarmmadeva apparently of Kanauj, and sent me some excellent impressions of it for decipherment I studied the document and sent him a resume of its contents with an English translation The epigraph mentions various pious gifts which Malada (or Palada) the accomplished son of the minister of Yasovarmmadeva had brought to the temple of the Buddha which king Baladitya had built at Nalanda Unfortunately the document is neither dated nor supplies any particulars about the kings and the minister it mentions to enable us to establish their identity As the inscription was found in the clearance of *debris* from the southern verandah of Monastery I the remains of the great temple of Baladitya should naturally be looked for in site No I and not site No II or elsewhere unless of course, it was brought from another building and deposited where it has been found It is significant to observe that the copper plate of Devapaladeva the bulk of copper or bronze images and all the earliest remains so far discovered at Nalanda including the decorative panels in low relief of bird bodied men were discovered in this very site

Another interesting inscription which I deciphered was a copper plate inscription discovered at Barah in the Cawnpore district of the United Provinces It was sent by the District Magistrate of Cawnpore to the Director General of Archaeology in India who forwarded it to this office for examination. By this charter Bhojadeva the son of Ramabhadradeva and grandson of Nagabhatadeva renewed the grant of the *agrahara* village of Baluka (Baluka, Valuka or Valuka) in the Udumbara *vishaya* of the Kalanjara *mandala* in the

[1] *Archaeological Survey of Southern India The Buddhist Stupas of Amaravati and Jaggayyapeta in the Krishna District Madras Presidency* pp 10 ff., Plates LXII—LXIII

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Kanyakubja *bhukti* to some Brahmans, which was originally made by Śrī Sarvvavarmadeva but though confirmed by Nāgabhaṭadeva, had been lost to the donee owing to the fault of the controlling officer in the reign of Rāmabhadradeva The inscription is dated in the (Vikrama) year 893 *i e* 836 A D The earliest certain date of Bhojadeva (Mihira) hitherto known was 843 A D *i e* the date of the Daulatpura copper plate This inscription being older by several years becomes the earliest known document of his long rule

Besides these three inscriptions from Arakan were studied and a tentative note on their contents was sent to Mons Chas Duroiselle These records promise to be of great historical value although they are badly damaged and their major portion is completely obliterated Mons Duroiselle has noticed them at some length in his interesting resume of the epigraphical work he has done in Burma during the year and I need not dilate on their contents here

At the request of the Curator Prince of Wales Museum Bombay some five Kanarese inscriptions were studied in this office and short notes on them supplied to him The earliest of these is dated in the Saka year 892 (A D 970) and belongs to the reign of the Chalukyan king Trailokyamalladeva. It registers grants to some learned Brahmans which were made by the Mahasamanta Indrakesin the son of Jayakesin when he was governing Shiggaon (in the Dharwar district) Another is dated in the 4288th year of the Kali era (*i e* 1186 7 A D) and belongs to the reign of Tribhuvanamalla the well known Chalukyan king It registers certain grants made for the worship of Isvara or Śiva at Bhogaum to two learned Brahmans named Kurumba and Seniga of Navilur by Jayakesin a Kadamba prince who ruled over Halasige *nadu* as a tributary of the said Chalukyan king Of the remaining two inscriptions in this lot, only one may be mentioned here in passing It is dated in the Saka year 1397 (A D 1475) and records that Arjuna Nayaka who was a feudatory of king Gajabyanka Bhima granted a village named Yolaura to one Kesavayya in the presence of God Narayana at Hubballi evidently the modern town of Hubli in the Dharwar district of the Bombay Presidency

Some of the remaining inscriptions which were examined by me or by my assistants are briefly noticed in the account of our tours given below

A part of the collection of impressions received in 1923 from the Director General of Archaeology in India excepting those in Persian Arabic or Burmese had been examined before The remainder has now been examined mostly by Mr C R Krishnamacharlu the Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy who has also prepared a preliminary descriptive list of the entire collection In the course of his examination he found that the impressions included duplicates and even triplicates of the Sanchi Bharhut and other inscriptions Though many of these represent such records as are not of any special historical value there are several which he thinks have not yet been noticed or properly dealt with All such records will be selected when the preliminary list is revised and steps will then be taken to secure fresh estampages of them for publication in the *Epigraphia Indica*

Scholars interested in Indian epigraphy have looked forward with eager ness to the revised edition of the all important inscriptions of Asoka which was entrusted to Dr E Hultzsch several years ago The publication has now come out in the form of Volume I of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum* and is naturally the most remarkable scholarly output of this year It con tains an admirable introduction and the learned professor has left no stone unturned to make the work as complete and useful as was possible *Sanskrit Epigraphy Publications*

The necessity of an authoritative work on the Post-Asokan Kharoshthi inscriptions has been felt for a long time It is gratifying to note that the Secretary of State for India in Council has now accorded his sanction to it and that the work has been entrusted to Dr Sten Konow of the Etnografisk Museum Oslo Norway Estampages and photographs of all the known records of this class have been obtained from different sources and supplied to Dr Konow for the purpose. The publication will be issued as Volume II of the *Corpus*

Parts I to IV of Volume XVIII of the *Epigraphia Indica* were issued during the year Of these the first three appear under the editorship of Rao Bahadur H Krishna Sastri and the fourth under my name though all the four parts were actually issued after the Rao Bahadur had retired from Government service They comprise twenty articles dealing with various epigraphs Of the two earliest records dealt with one is engraved on a stone from Mesharfa near Kosam in the district of Allahabad and the other on a wooden pillar—a rather unique find—from Kirari a village in the Chhattisgarh division of the Central Provinces both being written in Prakrit and early Brahmi script of about the 2nd century A D The former seems to be a relic of the Naga worship and has been edited by Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni The latter is too fragmentary and might have been connected with a mighty potentate whose name was perhaps Si(ddha)raja and whose various officials seem to be named in it Of the four interesting documents dealt with by Dr Hultzsch in these parts considerable interest attaches to the Kondanaguru plates issued by Maharaja Indravarman surnamed Sri Prithvi... the son of Maharaja Vishnuvardhana whom Dr Hultzsch would identify with the homonymous ruler who founded the Eastern Chalukya family and was known to have been the younger son of the Western Chalukya king Kirtivarman I While re editing the valuable record incised on the four copper plates from Bahur now preserved in the Bibliotheque Nationale at Paris which registers a grant made in the eighth year of Vijaya Nripatungavarman the son of the Pallava king Nandivarman by the queen Sankha of the Rash trakuta family the same scholar has brought to our notice the interesting official routine or ceremonial which was probably observed when such grants were issued in ancient times We are told here that first the three villages were granted to the Vagur college Then an order was issued to the headmen of Kilvali Nagara-nadu communicating the fact and calling for a report Having read the order the headmen of the nadu reverently placed it on their head and circumambulated the limits of the villages granted They were probably accom panied by an elephant whose hoof prints marked the boundaries on which they raised stones and planted milk bush

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Of the remaining two epigraphs which Dr Hultzsch has edited one is the Niduparu grant of Jayasimha (I) Vallabha surnamed Sarvvasiddhi son of Vishnuvardhana (I) Makaradhvaja of the Chalukya family It was issued from Asanapura and is written in the early Chalukyan alphabet and Sanskrit language The other came from Ipur and is written in the same Chalukyan script but incorrect Sanskrit It records the grant made by Prithvipothi who was the beloved daughter of Maghinduvaraja and seems to have been the queen of Vishnuvardhana (III) son of Vijayasiddhi Mangi yuvaraja who was ruling at Kanchi between the years 709 and 746 A D

The article entitled an inscribed relic casket from Kurram by the late Pandit Natesa Ayyar with a revised reading and translation of the text by Dr F W Thomas is another important contribution of the year Besides giving the text of the Nidana *sutra* the inscription records the deposit of a relic of the holy Sakyamuni in a stupa in the abode of the reverend Sarvastivadins This stupa has not yet been identified, but must have been one of the most important Buddhist monuments in the country for it was consecrated by a holy relic of the Buddha himself

Another interesting document published in the Journal is the Kanyakumari inscription of Vira Rajendradeva which throws a flood of light on the history of the Cholas Besides mentioning several well known events connected with it such as the conquest of Ahavamalla the Chalukya king with his capital at Kalyanapura, by Rajadhiraja, this *prasasti* records various exploits of its hero, namely Vira Rajendradeva, as for instance his conquest of Vengi and Kalinga and the establishment of several *agraharas* in various parts of the country which he colonised with forty thousand Brahmans well versed in Vedic lore

Mention should also be made of two valuable papers by Mr K V Subrahmanya Ayyar One of them deals with the two stone inscriptions in the Siva temple at Kidur in the Tanjore district which are dated in the reign of Kulottunga Chola (A D 1070 1119) While recording the construction of some stone temples at Kidur by one Kandan Madavan, they incidentally mention the Jaina teacher Amudasagara and his work Karigai which, Mr Ayyar says, is undoubtedly identical with the well known Tamil work on prosody namely *Yapparungalakkarigai* and thus helps us in determining their age The other paper treats of the Pattattalmangalam grant of Nandivarman whom Mr Ayyar correctly identifies with Nandivarman II Pallavamalla the son of Hiranyavarman The Tamil *portion* of this grant it may incidentally be remarked also mentions the ceremonial which as has already been stated was observed when such grants were made in ancient India

Dr L D Barnett's paper on the Vappaghoshavata grant of Jayanaga furnishes interesting material for the early history of Karnasuvarna The object of the document is to specify the bounds of a certain village named Vappaghoshavata granted to Brahmavirasvamin by the Sāmanta Nārayanabhadra The record is dated in the reign of king Jayanaga who was then residing at Karnasuvarna and to judge from his title of Maharajadhirāja must have been

a ruler of considerable importance though he is not known to us from other sources. On palæographic grounds it has correctly been ascribed to about the latter half of the 6th century A D

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Of Dr Barnett's paper on the five inscriptions of H h only a portion dealing with four of the said documents has yet been published One of these records belongs to the reign of Taila II and is dated in the Saka year 907 expired (A D 985) It announces that Daddapayya an official in the service of Sobhanayya, made a raid upon Puli but was killed in the affray The second is a Jaina record which belongs to the reigns of Somesvara I and Jagadekamalla II and is dated in the Saka years 966 and 106? It celebrates Kaḍuya Bolagadi (or Bodagadi) the feudatory of Ahavamalla (Somesvara I) and records the construction of a Jaina temple as well as certain endowments made for its maintenance and for the support of the ascetics residing in it The third and the fourth inscriptions belong to the reign of Tribhuvanamalla Vikramaditya VI The third gives details of an endowment for a Vishnu temple and praises the Thousand Brahmans of Puli The fourth inscription is also connected with a Vishnu temple at Puli whose reconstruction it records Corresponding to its composite character it has got four different dates ranging between 1104 and 1224

The Ghugrahati copper plate inscription of Samacharadeva which has been edited by Mr N K Bhattasali is another important document published in these parts It belongs to the fourteenth year of Maharajadhiraja Samacharadeva who according to the arguments advanced by Mr Bhattasali seems to have been one of the kings who was ruling in Eastern India towards the end of the 6th century A D Its object is to ratify the transaction of the free gift of a piece of waste land in the village of Vyaghrachoraka made by some Elders or men of experience (vishaya mahattarah) In this article Mr Bhattasali has embodied a highly interesting discussion on the identity of certain Gupta kings and tried to arrange their chronology I may however be permitted to observe here that at times and especially with regard to the line of succession from Skandagupta to Puragupta and the suzerainty of Toramana over Eran Mr Bhattasali's remarks appear to be far from convincing And at the same time some of his inferences as for example his explanation etc that the name of Puragupta is due to his having been brought up in the harem are hardly well drawn

The Jodhpur inscription of Pratihara Bauka of the V S 894 and the Gwalior Prasasti of the Gurjara Pratihara king Bhoja have been re-edited in these parts Both these records were published long ago and their contents noticed in other publications but it was left for Mr R C Majumdar to make not only several improvements in the former reading and translation of the texts but also to bring out in full the great historical importance these records possess, after a very careful scrutiny I need not dilate on them here.

Another noteworthy paper which has appeared in the *Epigraphia Indica* during the year was contributed by Rao Bahadur H Krishna Sastri It deals with an important document which has a special bearing on the history of

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the Pallavas and is now published for the first time with a facsimile plate The inscription was first noticed by him in his report for 1908 09, and then by Professor J Dubreuil of Pondichery in 1917 It was found in the Śiva temple of Vyaghrapurisvara at Vayalur While criticising some of the views of Professor Dubreuil and showing how far the long list of Pallavas given in it is to be trusted the Rao Bahadur has rectified several of his own conclusions which he drew while dealing with the Velurpalaiyam plates some time ago The identification of Kalabhartri with Kanagopa, he rightly says, is now untenable since both these names occur in the Vayalur list as Nos 21 and 28 (3 and 10) similarly the identification of Chutapallava with Skandavarman and Virakurcha with Viravarman of the Pikira and Mangadur grants cannot any more be upheld The three kings Kalabhartri Chutapallava and Virakurcha mentioned in the Velūpalaiyam plates must be some traditionally known very early kings of the Pallava family Skandasishya (possibly same as Skandavarman) Kumaravishnu and Buddhavarman who are mentioned in order of succession next in the Velurpalaiyam plates do not find the same place in the Vayalur list There must evidently be a mistake the Rao Bahadur remarks due to the carelessness of the author of the Velurpalaiyam plates in describing the relationship of Skandasishya to Virakurcha Perhaps these three kings also must have been some old forgotten kings with whom the later genealogy derived from the Sanskrit copper plate grants cannot be connected Consequently the probable period of about the middle of the 4th century or thereabouts for kings Simhavarman and his son Skandavarman who one after another were crowned on their thrones by Aryavarman and Madhavavarman II of the Western Ganga dynasty and the beginning of the 7th century fixed for Mahendravarman I the author of the rock cut shrines of South India must remain still as the only two milestones in Pallava chronology He has further shown that the references made in the document point to the existence of a *linga* cult long before the revival of the Vira Śaiva faith under the auspices of the famous Kalachuri minister Basava (Chenna Basava) The suggestion made in his note that the record was engraved at the time of the accession of king Rajasimha to the throne seems to be very plausible

Of the remaining records mention may be made here, in passing of the two later inscriptions out of the Three Brahmi inscriptions from Kosam edited by Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni Both are written in Sanskrit and the Gupta script and came from near Kosam in the Allahabad district One belongs to the reign of a certain Maharaja the illustrious Sivamegha not known to us from any other source The other mentions one Maharaja Bhadramagha who as the Rai Bahadur suggests, probably belonged to the same dynasty to which the Sivamegha of the first record belonged and which palæographically speaking might have flourished some time about the 5th century A D

[illegible] South Indian [illegible] (Texts)

The proof of the fifth volume of the South Indian Inscriptions (Texts) Series after the revision of the last fifty pages and the addition of a preface as well as a table of contents has been passed for final printing and issue. The proofs of the first half of Volume VI consisting of 254 pages, were corrected

and returned to the Press for a revise This work has been done by Mr F V Subrahmanya Ayyar the present Superintendent for Epigraphy who has been mainly in charge of this work Material for Part IV of the third volume (Texts and Translations) has been prepared by Rao Bahadur Krishna Sastri for sending to the Press

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My predecessor Rao Bahadur Krishna Sastri B A was on tour from the 5th of May to the 5th of June 1925 when he visited Bangalore Belgaum Dharwar and other places During these days he started a systematic epigraphical survey of the Kanarese districts in the Bombay Presidency which it is proposed to continue until all Kanarese inscriptions in the Presidency which have not yet been properly edited are secured or carefully copied When this is done steps might be taken to have them published in a separate volume under the editorship of a competent Kanarese scholar The Rao Bahadur's tour first took him to Belgaum where he examined the old collections in Kannada archæology and literature which were then being exhibited by the eleventh Kannada Literary Conference the most noteworthy exhibits inspected by him being some copper plate inscriptions and Kannada manuscripts The former he says belong mostly to the Saluva chieftains of Sangitapura—a local family which ruled over parts of the West Coast of Southern India as feudatories of the Vijayanagara dynasty in the 14th and 15th centuries of the Christian era One of them was of Harihara II of the first Vijayanagara dynasty which he found to be of considerable interest It is engraved in Nagari and Kanarese scripts on three copper plates which Rao Bahadur Lathe of Belgaum obtained from a Jaina *mutt* at Sode There was no ring or seal attached to the plates Mr Krishna Sastri summarizes its contents as follows — After the usual invocation the first king Sangama of the Yadu family is introduced His son was Bukka who was a submarine fire in drying up the ocean of the Parasi (*i e* Muhammadan) kings His son was Harihara (II) whose wealth was devoted to the protection of the Vedas and the Brahmans This king conquered the Karnata and the Kuntala kingdom including Konkana Hoysala Andhra, Chola and Pandya (*i e* almost the whole of Southern India) and performed the sixteen great gifts called *maladanas* His minister Kama of the Kasyapa *gotra* founded a Brahman village called Ponnathapura His (*i e* Kama's) son was Vallapurya Vallapa Dandanayaka or Ballapa Dandanatha This chief on a bright *dwadasi* day in the month of Radha (*i e* Vaisakha) of the Raktakshi year 1304 in the presence of the Lord of Pampa (*i e* Pampapati or Virupaksha of Hampi) with the permission of king Harihara (II) who was a bee at the lotus feet of Triyambaka and the pupil of the teachers Kriyasakti (and) Vidyaranya made a grant of the village of Hosahalli near Chandragutti renaming it Kamalapura The occasion for the grant was the performance of the sacrifice called *Kushmandagana homa* by the chief Ballappa Dandanatha

Tour of the Government Epigraphist for India

In the Kanarese portion of the inscription the village granted is more definitely stated to be Hosahalli in the Yeda *nadu* (district) of Chandragutti Venthe which was given away together with the hamlet of Hireyuru included

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within the four boundaries of that village and was renamed Kamalapura after the name of the donor's father Kame Dandanayaka

At the end of the inscription are found two verses which form the most interesting part of the document The first of these is in praise of Vidyatirtha and the second in that of Bidyaranya—two famous teachers of the Sringeri *matha* of Mysore The record closes with the signatures of Sri Virupaksha in Kanarese characters and Sri Narasimhadeva in Nagari The names of the teachers Triyambaka Kriyasakti, Vidyaranya and Vidyatirtha are of great historical importance

Among the Kannada manuscripts the one which attracted Mr Krishna Sastri's special attention was the *Bijjalankanacharite* (i e the history of Bijjala) It consists of 12 chapters and commences with Bijjala's marriage The earlier history which must have formed the first part of the work he says did not appear in the collection The town of Kalyana where Bijjalanka was ruling is said to have been near Ratnagiri He held the titles of Jagadekavikrama Bhashege tappuvara ganda Pandyakulānvaya Somavamsoddhara and Ranabhairava One day as he went out for a stroll in his town he saw a daughter of one Mandage Madiraja fell in love with her and enquired whose daughter she was Being told that she was Padmavati the daughter of the king's religious priest (*purohita*) he sent for Madiraja and asked him his daughter's hand in marriage The marriage was celebrated and Madiraja's eldest son Basava or Basavanna of great prowess was immediately appointed Senapati Basavanna governed well and became very powerful in the state He was even entrusted with the administration of the kingdom while the king himself spent his time in the company of his lovely Padmavati One day a magician came to the house of Basava and displayed his skill Basava said — I want to establish a new religion but in doing so would never like to meddle with the Jainas who are pure and powerful At the same time he deprecated the Vedas the Vedic sacrifices etc in emphatic terms Basava gave to his followers a new religion of which the *linga* was to be the symbol This in brief was the cause of Basava's founding a new faith as stated in the manuscript

From Belgaum Mr Krishna Sastri went to Badami where he took impressions of 13 inscriptions two of which have been already printed in the *Indian Antiquary* (Volumes VIII and X) One of the latter which is an inscription of the 12th year of the early Chalukya king Mangalisa Ranavikranta and dated in Saka 500 (578 A D) he thinks should be re edited as the previous edition contains some misreadings as for instance Lampisvara or Nibinnalingesvara in place of Bittisvara which also occurs in the other of these two records —which is the oldest Kanarese inscription so far known—and because the question as to whether Mangalisa or his brother was ruling at the time of the record requires further elucidation.

Among the smaller inscriptions copied at Badami Mr Krishna Sastri noticed one of about the 12th century A D which is written in Kanarese poetry on a wall of cave No 4 (the one next to the Vaishnava cave) and records the death of a Jaina lady named Akkiyakka whose husband was Jina

varma and son Kali deva On the rock to the left of this cave he found the signature *Sri Sila Asrayan* in characters of the 8th century A D On a second pillar in the Vaishnava cave itself is a modern Telugu inscription of the sixteenth century A D in which the god of the cave temple is called Vithu i e Vitthala a vernacular form of Vishnu The inscription registers the setting up of the images of the 12 Vaishnava Alvars or Saints in the Vaishnava cave On the way upto the north fort he found two more signatures viz *Juddhalobhan* and *Sri Punaghanan* written in Kanarese characters of about the 8th or 9th century A D on boulders lying on either side

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On the road to Mahakuta Mr Krishna Sastri saw the huge pillar with the inscription of Saka 946 (A D 1024) of the time of the Western Chalukya king Jagadekamalla Jayasimha II which was set up in front of the famous temple of Banasankari by Ketamayya a subordinate of the Mahasamanta Dasarasa evidently as a memorial of victory during his campaign against the Cholas

At Mahakuta the next place visited four inscriptions were copied with a view to having them re edited because their first editions are believed to contain some serious misreadings At Pattadakkal Mr Krishna Sastri secured 26 impressions for a similar purpose Seven impressions were taken at Aihole which is about 6 miles from Pattadakkal In one record on the so called Ladkan temple there it is stated that a certain Bennama Somayajin assigned certain fees levied evidently on the Brahmans of that village as donations for this assembly The Brahmanical ceremonies which were liable to such levy were —*Annaprasana pumsavana chaula dharana upanayana samavartana vivaha adhana purudu* (child birth) *chaturmasya* and *agnishtoma* Another inscription from the same place refers to a Sarvakratuyajin Ghaisasa Paramesvara who gave a *dakshina* of 1612 *gadyanas* for the *Dvadasaha* sacrifice which he had performed While noticing these inscriptions Mr Krishna Sastri observes that the present name Aihole has to be traced to Aryapura or Avali and the phrase the five hundred of Ayyavole to the five hundred Mahajanas (*Brahmanas*) of the assembly who had started the institution for the advancement of learning and not to the 500 merchants or mercantile guilds as hinted in later records Admitting the possibility that the merchants later on took the place of the Brahmans and became famous he opines that the derivation of Ayyavole given by Dr Fleet (p 237 of *Ind Ant* Vol VIII) is not correct and says that it should be *arya* which in Prakrit becomes Ayyapura which in Kanarese becomes *polal volal* or *vole* meaning a 'city

I myself made two very short tours one from the 13th to the 16th of October and the other from the 10th to the 20th March 1926 thus spending some two weeks in all in camp throughout the year To see if the missing portion of the Brahmi inscription noticed in 1923 24 could be traced out I proceeded to Alluru in the Kistna district on my return from Velpuru where I had been to inspect a stone inscription of Madhavavarman of the old Vishnu kundin dynasty I failed in the search but utilized the opportunity for securing fresh impressions of the extant portion of this record and photographs of the marble pillar on which it is engraved which had not been taken before Fr

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dently the pillar belonged to a railing and the mortices on it are quite clear It is said to have been brought from a small mound not far off from Alluru to a modern Hindu shrine called Śrī Sēkharēsvara Sivālaya, where I found it set up upside down The mound however, does not show any vestige of ancient buildings on the surface though they may be hidden at some depth As will be seen from Plate LXV, fig *a* it has a marked resemblance with some of the railing pillars of Amarāvati and there is no wonder if it originally belonged to that place The inscription being an important one, the mound from which it was removed would appear to deserve exploration as it might not only reveal the missing portions of the existing pillar but possibly other relics of the same period

Tours of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy

"Mr K V Subramanya Ayyar, the Superintendent for Epigraphy, made a tour in several districts of the Madras Presidency such as Tanjore Bellary, Guntur, etc, with the object chiefly of examining *in situ* the several inscriptions whose texts he is publishing in the South Indian Inscriptions (Texts) Series and also of securing estampages of some of the epigraphs which had either not been copied properly before or whose impressions had become damaged and were unfit for reproduction He was thus enabled to effect additions to and improvements in the previous transcripts of certain records For example, he found that one complete face of the inscribed object at Munkipūndi had been left untranscribed This he made out on the spot His improved reading of the archaic inscription at Chezerla is of special interest, for it not only reveals the name of the early Pallava king Mahēndravikramavarman I, but gives his titles Avanibhājana and Vēgavatinātha as well

Mr. C R Krishnamacharlu, the Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, was on tour for some 3 weeks during which he visited Sandur, Hampi and a few other places At Sandur he examined two copper plates in the possession of the Raja but found that both were modern and of little historical value At Hampi he applied himself to a close study of the long but worn out inscription on a slab set up in the northern Mahadvāra of the Virūpāksha temple called the Kavigiri gōpura and seems to have succeeded in deciphering most of it He found that the record was drawn up in Sanskrit and Kanarese and that it gave the genealogy of the Hoysala dynasty recording the gift of the loyal revenue of the *agrahara* village of Chika Garaje in the Asamdi-nāḍu for the worship of Virūpaksha at Pampa kshētra by king Someśvara in the Śaka year 1159 (A D 1237) Being dated a century prior to the foundation of the Vijayanagara town, the record is of interest as showing that the site of the Vijayanagara capital was previously in the possession of the Hoysalas Mr Krishnamacharlu also studied the other inscription which is similarly worn and lying opposite to the one described above This he ascribes to Harihara III but does not consider it to be of any interest Neither of these records had been dealt with before

"I insert below a summary of the epigraphical work done in different circles of the Archaeological Survey and some of the Museums as reported by the officers concerned

Frontier Circle In the Frontier Circle 'no epigraphical discoveries were made during the year 1925 26'

Northern Circle 'In the Northern Circle 'no epigraphical work was done during the year under review'

Western Circle 'In the Western Circle 'no epigraphical work worth mentioning in this report was done in the year

Central Circle In the Central Circle Mr J A Page discovered a very important document while carrying on his excavations at Nalanda Its contents have already been noticed in the review of inscriptions deciphered in the year Estampages of some seven Nagari inscriptions I am told, were also prepared by his office in the course of this year Further details about these documents have not yet been communicated to me

Eastern Circle 'Mr R D Banerji, the Superintendent of the Eastern Circle says that only two new inscriptions were discovered in his circle during the year One of them is a copper plate of king Indrapala which was found in Assam and is now in the possession of Pandit Hemchandra Goswami of Gauhati who he understands intends to publish it in the *Epigraphia Indica* No more details of it have been supplied The other was excavated by Mr Banerji himself when he was exploring the great temple mound of Paharpur in the Rajshahi district of Bengal According to the information supplied by him, it is a short votive inscription recording the dedication of the pillar on which it is incised, to the Lord Buddha by a Buddhist monk called Sthavira Jayagarbha in the 5th year of the reign of Mahendrapala evidently the Gurjara Pratihara king of that name

Southern Circle In the Southern Circle twenty three copper plate inscriptions of various dynasties and 650 stone inscriptions of which 46 were in the Dharwar taluk of the Bombay Presidency, were copied by Mr Venkoba Rao and his assistants during the year The earliest and by far the most important of these records are three Brahmi inscriptions from Nagarjunikonda alluded to above They were found engraved on three separate marble pillars of which two are planted on two different mounds lying near the hamlet and the third is standing in a field called Kottampalugu to the north of it The site which they mark seems to be very promising I am told that some six marble statues have very recently been carried away from it Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni who has deciphered these inscriptions from impressions supplied by me remarks that, 'the earliest of these inscriptions records the installation of the pillar on which it is incised in the Mahachetiya consecrated by the deposit of the relics of the Buddha by a princess named Chamtisiri who was the uterine sister of Maharaja Vasithiputa Siricham tamula the paternal aunt (*pituchha*) of Raja Madhariputa Sirivirapurisadata and wife of Mahatalavara Vasithiputa Kadasiri of the Pukiya race on the 10th day of the 8th fortnight of the rainy season in the 8th regnal year of king Sirivirapurisadata The second inscription informs us that Mahadevi Bhatidevu who was (the daughter in law) of the Ikhaku king Sirichamtamula the wife of Sirivirapurisadata and the mother of Sirihahuvalachamtamula established a pillar and a *vihara* for the acceptance of the Bahusutiya (Bahusrutiya)

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acharyas The date which was probably recorded in the last two lines is broken away The third inscription tells us that a lady named Kadavalısırı who was the grand daughter of the Ikhaku king Sirichamtamula the daughter of Sirivirapurisadata the sister of Sirihahuvalachamtamula and the Chief queen of the Vanavasaka Maharaja set up a stele and a vihara for the acceptance of the Mahisasaka (Mahisasaka) acharyas on the 6th day of the 1st fortnight of season in the 10th regnal year of Siribahuvalachamtamula These three inscriptions are important not only because they supply the names of several male and female members of the Ikhaku Dynasty mentioned in the Jaggayyapeta inscriptions but also because they furnish the accurate order of succession of the three kings mentioned in these epigraphs We now know that Sirivirapurisadata who was already known to us from the Jaggayyapeta inscriptions was the son of Sirichamtamula and father of Siribahuvalachamtamula Another interesting fact revealed by these new inscriptions is that the first of the three rulers named in them was a zealous follower of the Vedic religion

Another important document is the sadly mutilated inscription of king Madhavavarman of the old Vishnukundin dynasty which is inscribed on a marble pillar now engaged in one of the walls of the sabhamandapa of the Ramalingam temple at Velpuru It is perhaps the first known stone inscription of the dynasty Possibly the hidden side of the pillar may supply the missing portion of the inscription At my visit the persons in charge of the sanctuary were opposed to the whole of the pillar being exposed to view but steps are now being taken to have it thoroughly examined

'From the Dharwar side 16 records of the later Kadamba dynasty and 9 of the Chalukyas of Kalyani were secured Of the former that of Jayakesi I (A D 1071) seems to be the earliest The latter mostly belong to the reigns of Trailokyamalla Ahavamalla Jagadekamalla and Tribhuvanamalla

'The earliest copper plate inscription copied in the year belongs to the Eastern Ganga king Anantavarman Vajrahasta III which is similar to the one noticed last year It registers the gift of the village of Avarenga made by the king to god Jalesvara in Saka 982 Next in point of time and importance is the Yadava plate of Singhana which is dated in Saka 1173 This was secured from Dharwar After giving the genealogy of the Yadavas of Devagiri it records that Malli Sreshthi the son in law of Bichiraya who was a viceroy of Singhana and governor of Velavaladesa founded an agrahara by the gift of shares to a number of Brahman families in the Saka year 1173 and the cyclic year Plavanga The details of the date given here it may be remarked are apparently wrong As a reference to Swamikannu Pillai's Indian Ephemeris (Volume IV 67) will show the cyclic year Plavanga fell in Saka 1169 Besides as will appear from Fleet's Kanarese Dynasties page 526 Singhana was succeeded by Krishna probably early in A D 1247 or the Saka year 1170 i e some three years before the date ascribed to Singhana in this charter

'Only three Telugu records belonging to the Kakatiya dynasty have been copied this year and they are all from Velpuru in the Guntur district Two of them are dated in Saka 1129 and 1134 in the reign of Ganapatideva

Maharajulu while the third belongs to the time of Rudradeva Maharaju The Sanskrit inscription of Ganapati is interesting in that it enumerates a number of petty taxes leviable on the sale of horses bulls etc and payable to the temple

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' The only Pallava record which was copied at Pallikonda (North Arcot district) in this year s collection belongs to Nandippōttaraiyar It mentions that Selva Vanarayan son of Amani Gangaraiyar constructed the *mukha mandapa* of the Siva temple in the 2nd year of the king

' The bulk of the Tamil inscriptions from the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts naturally belong to the Chola dynasty but with the exception of a few these epigraphs do not furnish any specific information of value

A few inscriptions of Rajakesarivarman attributable to Aditya I and some other records of unidentifiable Parakesarivarmans have been secured A record from Kilappaluvur (Trichinopoly district) is dated in the 12th year (A D 918 9) of Madurakonda Parakesari (Parantaka I) and it mentions the fact that Nakkan Sattan a military officer in the Chola army made some gifts to the temple of Tiruvalanduru Mahadevar on account of the success which attended the arms of Paluvettaraiyar Kandan Amudanar in the battle fought at Vellur between the Pandya king supported by the Ceylon army on one side and the Chola king Parantaka on the other The battle of Vellur which must have formed an important episode in the second Pandyan war undertaken by Parantaka has been referred to in another inscription at Tiruppparkadal (No 693 of 1904) also and the present epigraph is therefore important coming as it does from a village in the Trichinopoly district A record of Parantaka dated in the 22nd year of his reign makes mention of a maid servant attached to the royal household (*velam*) of Gandaradittar of Tanjavur who was evidently the author of the decade of verses in the *Tiruvisaippa* and who must have been a grown up prince so early as A D 929

The four inscriptions which are dated in the reigns of Parakesarivarman (Uttama Chola) and Rajarajakesari (Rajaraja I) refer to the foundation of a Brahman village called Sembiyan Mahadevi Chaturvedimangalam (Tanjore district) and the temple of Kailasamudaiya Mahadeva in it by Udaiyapirattiyar Parantakan Madevadigalar *alias* Sembiyan Mahadeviyar mother of Kandan Madhurantakadeva *alias* Uttama Choladeva and to the donations made by several queens of Uttama Chola named in them The inscription from Kilappaluvur mentions the names of Paluvettaraiyar Maravan Kandanar and Kandan Maravanar certain local chieftains with whom Uttama Chola seems to have contracted marital relations

Three records of the mediaeval Chola king Vikrama Choladeva (A D 1118 35) were examined in the year They mention certain gifts of lands made for the worship of the image of Kedaranatha which was set up in the temple of Tiruvelvikudi by an ascetic named Alagavitankan Uyyavandan *alias* Ir... of Pundi

Of the several inscriptions belonging to the Pandyas one belongs to the early king Varagunavarman and another which was copied at Iraniyur to Maravarman Sundara Pandya (cir A D 1230) the conqueror of the two Kongus and Karuvur In the latter, mention is made of the Pandya conqueror giving

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back the crown and Mudikondasōlapuram to the vanquished Chola king Kulōttunga III

"Some 35 inscriptions in the collection are of the Vijayanagara dynasty and range in date between Śaka 1298 and 1570, the earliest being a record of Bukka (I) dated in Śaka 1298 One of these inscriptions which is dated in Śaka 1409 takes the latest date of Immadi Praudhadēva, the last king of the first Vijayanagara dynasty, further by two years

"The Viraiya Dannāyaka mentioned in the inscription of Krishnarāya from Sendalai seems to be a new name A record from the Cuddappah district introduces Dēvarāya I as a governor of Udayagiri in Śaka 1318, i e, 10 years prior to his coronation

"Of the remaining inscriptions copied by the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, mention may be made of a copper plate inscription of Anavēma which he secured from Kondapalle near Bezwada It is a record of the grant of a village named Vēmavaram and is dated in the Śaka year 1272 The inscriptions copied at Velpuru in the Guntur district Mr. Venkoba Rao says chiefly belong to the family of the Kōta chieftains who probably had their headquarters at Dharanikōta near Amarāvati One of them refers to the marriage relationship between the Kākatīya king Ganapati and the Kōta chieftain Gōka

Burma Circle

"Mons Duroiselle has supplied a very interesting account of the epigraphical work done in the year in the Burma Circle which is quoted below in his own words

"'During the year under report the Burma Circle prepared estampages of twenty one new inscriptions and deciphered them. Four of these were found at Mrohaung in Akyab district, nine in the Meiktila township Meiktila District, seven in the Pagan township, and one in the Taungtha township, Myingyan district Of those found at Mrohaung one was engraved on two sides of a slab of stone and is dated in the common Burmese era 984 (1622 A.D) It is in Burmese of the Arakanese dialect and records the erection of an ordination hall and a monastery and the dedication of lands thereto by one Zandatletyapyanchi Late as it is, compared with the other epigraphs found in Burma, it is an important document from the philological point of view It forms one of the few complete epigraphs that have yet been discovered written in pure Arakanese dialect and may prove to be of some assistance when the question of research into the development of the Arakanese dialect is taken in hand Of the remaining three epigraphs, one is a short dedicatory record, also in Burmese of the Arakanese dialect, belonging to a small headless image of Buddha found on the platform of the Shitthaung temple It is dated in the common Burmese era 1099 (1737 A D) The second contains Burmese numeral figures placed within squares engraved on a slab of stone. The *third* record was engraved on one side of the pedestal of a small stupa It is nearly all worn away, only one or two letters at the end of a line being fairly distinct These letters are in old Nāgarī characters and belong to about the 9th century A D The stupa was found lying in a field on one side of the

road leading from the Shitthaung to the Dukkanthein temple but it could not have belonged to either of these two temples originally it was probably brought over from Wesali a site famous in Arakan for old inscriptions and sculptures of the late Gupta period

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The remaining inscriptions found in other parts of Burma are in Burmese, and are all engraved on stone slabs

Eight out of the nine inscriptions discovered in the Meiktila township originally belonged to pagodas and temples Of these only four can be read the others being very much damaged They range in date from 571 (1209 A D) to 1158 (1796 A D) and are mostly connected with the building of temples and dedication of lands and slaves thereto One of them which is dated in the common Burmese era 571 is also dated in the year of the Buddhist religion 1753 to serve as a check to the other date a feature which is not uncommon in Burma The ninth stone is a record of the repairs carried out by King Mindon in 1218 (1856 A D) to the *bund* of the Meiktila lake

There are some important ones among the Pagan inscriptions and of these two may be specially singled out The first is without a date and the second is dated in the year 574 of the common Burmese era (1212 A D) Both were found near the ruins of old temples on the Taywindaung hill The undated inscription contains nineteen lines of writing engraved on one side of a stone slab and records the building of a pagoda and of a monastery the planting of banyan trees the digging of a tank and the copying of part of the Pali scriptures on palm leaves But the principal interest of this document lies in the fact that it contains some very old expressions and forms rarely found in later inscriptions its style seems to be about the most archaic of any of such Burmese records found up to the present and it may prove to be the earliest epigraph in Burmese now extant A more careful study of it is being made with a view to its publication in the *Epigraphia Birmanica* The second record belongs to King Nandaungmya (1210 1234 A D) who is styled there as Tribhuvanadityapavaradhamma rajadhiraja danapati Narasingha Uzana It records the building of an Ordination Hall by the same king on a site where another Ordination Hall had existed but had fallen into ruin and refers to the time of Sawrahan Now there are two kings bearing the same name Sawrahan One is said to have reigned at Pagan from 613 to 640 A D and the other from 956 to 1001 A D The Burmese chroniclers assert that the former founded a *Sima* when a monk before he became king while the latter was only a Naga worshipper From this it may be conjectured that the former is alluded to in the above inscription If such is really the case the time of the building of temples and ordination halls at Pagan may be pushed back to the 7th century A D and one might perhaps find that date to be the beginning of the architectural activity which developed with such splendour in the 11 13th centuries at Pagan

The stone found in the Taungtha township is much damaged It has weathered very badly and nothing beyond the date can be made out It is dated in the common Burmese era 756 (1394 A D)

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While we are on the subject something may be said about the Nagari inscriptions which were found on the platform of the Shitthaung temple at Mrohaung in Arakan by Forchhammer in the early eighties A description of the stone pillar on which they were found engraved is given in part II of his report on Arakan but as he died soon after he had no time to say anything further about the contents of those inscriptions I took copies of them in 1921 and sent them to Mr Krishna Sastri the late Government Epigraphist for India, for decipherment But owing to one thing or another the work of decipherment could not be brought to a satisfactory completion during his tenure of office and Mr Hirananda Sastri who has now taken his place has promised to take it up himself

The latter has already made a preliminary examination of these inscriptions and has supplied me with some very interesting information about them According to him they seem as I also think from a partial examination of them to be of great value as historical documents Their major portion is practically obliterated but Mr Hirananda Sastri thinks that the oldest of them is written in characters resembling those of the late Gupta script Of the other two which are both written in Nagari characters, one is mostly illegible The other one is better preserved though the upper portion of it is rather illegible but Mr Hirananda Sastri thinks that with patience and better rubbings he might make out something The best preserved inscription has been found to be a historical document which may eventually prove to be of great interest and the following is a summary of its contents as supplied by Mr Hirananda Sastri

The first twenty lines are illegible on the impression Ll 21 41 give an account of the numerous kings of the Śri Dharmarajanuja vaṁśa preceding Anandachandra to whose rule the inscription belongs The kings are stated in order with a period of reign assigned to each —

		Years			Years
1	Balachandra reigned for	—	10	Nitichandra	?
2	Devachandra reigned for	22	11	Mahavirah narīśvarah	12
3	Yajnachandra reigned for	7	12	?	12
4	chandra the son of Bhumichandra	?	13	?	12
5	chandra the son of Kirtichandra	24	14	Dharmaśurah	3
6	chandra the son of Nitichandra	55	15	?	8
7	Dipachandra	?	16	Śri Dharmavijaya	1
8	Pritichandra	22	17	Narendravijaya the son of Dharmavijaya	2
9	chandra	?	18	Narendrachandra	8
			19	Anandachandra	

Ll 41 52 enumerate in detail the numerous benevolent deeds of Anandachandra He was like Karna in charity like Yudhishthira in speaking truth He resembled Kama in beauty and in splendour was like the sun He built many viharas and attached to them a large extent of land cows and

buffaloes He erected many Buddhist temples and set up in them beautiful images of copper etc He gave every day linen cloth to the monks coming from different parts of the country He also granted land with servants to fifty Brahmans Various dwellings and roads in different parts were constructed for the use of the Arya Samgha Sanskrit Epigraphy

Ll 63 71 probably state that a subordinate (of Anandachandra) gave his daughter a gem among women to Anandachandra the king of *Tamrapattana* together with a dowry of a town called *Sripattana* after having constructed in it a tank and a *vihara*

"'The inscribed stone itself does not appear to have belonged originally to the temple where it is now serving the purpose of a gate post at the entrance to the temple The latter was built by Minbin the 12th of the Myauk u dynasty who reigned over Arakan from 1531 1553 A D while the former is said to have been set up by Anandachandra, a king of *Tamrapattana* and a descendant according to the chronological table given in the inscription of Balachandra of the Sri Dharmarajanuja vamsa Who this Anandachandra was and how that *Tamrapattana* is to be identified still remain to be worked out on palæographical grounds alone the inscription stone is older than the temple by many centuries Moreover the names mentioned therein are altogether new to us, and it is quite possible that we are now on the threshold of an important discovery and are about to resuscitate to life a dynasty of kings which was in existence in the mediæval period but which has now become extinct However mention may be made of some of the names probably of kings which are also preserved on the old coins of Arakan For this purpose reference may be made to the coins numbers 1 12 on Plate II of Phayre s *Coins of Arakan* Coin No 2 has the name *Pritichandra above the bull* while coin No 3 probably has Dharma Vijaya and No 8 Virachandra The name on coin No 9 figured in Plate XXXI of the *Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum Calcutta* Volume I should certainly be read as *Nitichandra* although Vincent Smith read it as *Sri Sivasya* or Givasya The cabinet of the Phayre Provincial Museum has another coin with the same name stamped on it but it is a better specimen and on palæographical grounds it may be older than the coin in the Indian Museum That is to say we have two coins both bearing the same name Nitichandra but belonging to two different periods There are other coins bearing names not mentioned in the list of kings given in our inscription But the above will suffice at least to allow us to conjecture that the names of kings mentioned in the above inscription are no others than those of Arakan But on the other hand none of these names can be identified with any of those that are mentioned in the lists of the kings of Arakan as given by the native Chroniclers although there are known to have been kings in Arakan with names ending in *chandra* and *taing-chandra* At the same time *Tamrapattana*, the name of the country over which Anandachandra was king is not known to them *Sripattana* is equally unknown Again Anandachandra is said to be a descendant of Balachandra of the Sri Dharmarajanujavamsa One Bālachandra son of Simhachandra who reigned in Bengal

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is known to have extended his power to Tirhut and Kāmarūpa at a time when Magadha was ruled by the elder son of king Harsha. Bālachandra was succeeded by his son Vimalachandra followed by Gōpichandra. During the latter's reign the seat of Government was at Chatigrāma (Chittagong) and the kingdom of Rakhan or Arakan was just to its south.

"'Apart from its historical interest, the inscription gives us a glimpse into the character of religious beliefs at the period to which it belongs. Ānandachandra was no doubt a Buddhist, but his attitude towards the Brahmans was not at all antagonistic. In fact, the Burmese and Arakanese kings had always shown a predilection towards Brahmans as court astrologers and this was a custom prevailing also in Cambodia and Java.

"'The above are points which naturally present themselves to us for solution, and with Mr Hirananda Sastri's help it is expected that before long we shall be in a position to work out these problems more satisfactorily.'

Indian Museum

'As to the epigraphical work done in the Archæological Section of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, the Superintendent has sent me an account of eight inscriptions which were secured for the institution during the year. Of these, five are written on stone and three on copper-plates. Two of the stone inscriptions belong to the old stupa of Bhārhut and were published long ago.[1] A third comes from Mathurā and is a fragmentary record of four lines written in early Brāhmi script. Rai Bahadur Ramaprasad Chanda ascribes it to the reign of the Mahākshatrapa-Śoḍāsa son of Mahākshatrapa Rājuvula, traces of whose name he finds in its first line. The remaining two stone inscriptions, he says, are of a much later date. One of them is a fragment of a large Nāgarī record from Satna which was presented by the Rewah Durbar. It gives the names of kings Śālivāhana, Kānhadadēva and Nāharadēva which Mr Chanda thinks belong to an unknown dynasty. Though I have not examined the inscription myself, yet I would surmise that they might belong to the Baghela dynasty described in the *Vīrabhānūdaya kāvyam* whose contents I have summarized in my memoir[2] entitled 'The Baghela Dynasty of Rewah.' I think two of these names are definitely found there. As a reference to the genealogical tables published in the Memoir will show, Śālivāhana must have been a scion of this dynasty. Nāhadadeva seems to be the same as Naraharidēva, the son of Vīramadēva whom Cunningham called Naraharadēva. The other inscription which was found in the Bankura district of Bengal by Mr J. C. French, I.C.S., who presented it to the Museum, 'is written in very cursive archaic Bengali script and has not yet been deciphered.'

'Of the three copper-plate inscriptions acquired in the year only one is unpublished. It is incised on a single copper plate ($9\frac{3}{4}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$) and records a grant made by Dharmamahādēvi wife of Śāntikara, king of Konguda maṇḍala. As the Superintendent has pointed out, three grants of Daṇḍimahādēvi, daughter

[1] See Cunningham's *Stupa of Bharhut* p 132 No 10 and p 135 No 47 and Lüders *List of Brahmi Inscriptions* Nos 771 and 753

[2] No 21 of the Memoirs of the Archæological Survey of India

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o antikara who succeeded her uncle Subhakara to the throne of Kongada-mandala are already known to us[1]

Lucknow Museum

To the epigraphical section of the Provincial Museum Lucknow a very important document in the form of the Barah copper plate inscription of Bhojadeva the Pratihara king of Kanauj was added during the year I have already noticed its contents in the first part of the resume under Decipherment of inscriptions

Rajputana Museum

The Superintendent of the Rajputana Museum at Ajmer has sent an account of 12 inscriptions which were copied for the Museum during the year under report They range in date between the years 1128 and 1818 A D One of them is built into a well behind the temple of Achalesvara on Mount Abu It is dated in Samvat 1387 (A D 1330) and records that the well was repaired by Guhilotra (Guhilot) Mokala a descendant of Bappa when Raja Tejasimha, possibly an ancestor of the Chauhan rulers of Sirohi was ruling at Chandravati Another is preserved in the Udaipur Museum and is dated Samvat 1517 (A D 1460) It tells us that Maharana Lakhamsi died with his seven sons while fighting the Musalmans (Ala ud din Khalji) and that in his family was born Arisimha who was succeeded by his son Hammira who conquered Chelvata (Jilwara) and was succeeded by Kshetrasimha This chief we are further informed routed Dafar Khan (Zafar Khan) of Pattan (Patta) and Ami Shah (Dilawar Khan Ghori of Malva) and imprisoned Ranamalla (Rathor of Idar) the rulers of Hadavati (Harouti) and Malva and the ruler of Gujarat His son was Lakshasena (Lakha) who had Mokalendra for his son The latter is said to have seized Sakambhari (Sambhar) and defeated Muhammad Shah of Gujarat His son was Kumbhakarna who was born of Saubhagyadevi and is mentioned as a jewel of the family of Guhadatta The inscription enumerates his various powerful deeds and military exploits of which his conquests of Yoginipura Mandovara Malva etc, seem to be prominent

In the years collection is an inscription which belongs to the Kirtistambha of Chitor It is dated in Samvat 1517 (A D 1460) and is a *prasasti* which was composed by Atri and his son Mahesa whom Rana Kumbhakarna patronised liberally Rai Bahadur Pandit Gauri Shankar Hirachand Ojha in the account he has sent to me says that there are now only two slabs in the topmost story of the tower though in Samvat 1735 (A D 1678) there were five or six bearing inscriptions connected with the monument which were copied by some Pandit That manuscript copy he says has now been discovered As it gives interesting information about Kumbhakarna and his exploits as well as the forts and buildings he founded especially the Kirtistambha the publication of the manuscript would be very desirable

Of the remaining noteworthy inscriptions in the lot one is written on a gun at Nagar in the Umra estate and is believed to be one of the oldest guns brought to or made in India by Europeans and another is a record of the construction of a bridge in 1818 by Lieut Col J Tod, the well known Political

[1] *Ep Ind* Vol VI pp 133 ff and *J B O R S* Vol V pp 84 81

Agent from the proceeds of plunder taken from the Pindāris by a small force of Bengal Sepoys and Kotah troops The bridge the inscription says was erected in memory of His Excellency the Marquis of Hastings during whose time the Pindar freebooters were entirely suppressed

Moslem Epigraphy Mr G Yazdani

In August 1925 Sir John Marshall sent me for decipherment and publication in the *Epigraphia Indo Moslemica* the estampages of eleven inscriptions which Mr B L Dhama Assistant Superintendent Archæological Survey Rajputana and Central India had noticed during his tour in the Jaipur State The estampages have been most welcome for with the exception of only one inscription which comes from Pushkar (Ajmer) the epigraphs have not been published before and some of them apart from their artistic merit supply information not contained in contemporary writings For example the inscriptions from Narainа mention a dynasty which established itself as semi independent in Nagaur (Rajputana) on the disintegration of the Delhi Empire after the death of Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq in 1388 A D The names of three Governors of Nagaur are mentioned in the inscriptions—Wajihu l Mulk Shams Khan and Mujahid Khan who ruled in succession Nagaur being situated on the outskirts of the territory of the Rajas of Mewar there seems to have been constant warfare between them and the Governors of Nagaur and from an inscription from Naraina we find that in 840 H (1437 A D) the Governor Mujahid Khan wrested Sambhar and Dindwana two important centres of salt production from Raja Mukul of Mewar The calligraphy of these records is also of a high order the motifs of some inscriptions showing an army marching with flying colours

Another interesting inscription discovered at Golconda in the incomplete tomb which upto now was attributed to king Abu l Hasan Qutb Shah has finally ended the controversy regarding the identification of the said tomb The inscription bears the name of Mirza Nizamu d Din Ahmad son in law of Abdu llah Qutb Shah and as it is incised on the central grave of the tomb there remains no doubt that the building must be associated with the name of the latter Abu l Hasan Qutb Shah died about 25 years later than Mirza Nizamu d Din and further there was no love lost between the two for at the demise of Sultan Abdu llah Qutb Shah who left no male issue a war of succession ensued in which Abu l Hasan and Mirza Nizamu d Din figured as rivals It is therefore apparent that a tomb built by Abu l Hasan for himself could not have become the resting place of the last remains of his antagonist The inscription has been included in a number of the *Epigraphia Indo Moslemica* which will be published shortly

Mr G Venkoba Rao Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy Southern Circle sent me the rubbings of a Persian inscription of Ghiyathu d Din Tughlaq from Rajahmundry a place on the extreme borders of the Telingana kingdom in olden days It will be remembered that although the conquest of the Deccan by Ulugh Khan (afterwards Muhammad Tughlaq), the son of Ghiyathu d Din Tughlaq is mentioned in contemporary writings, no detailed information regarding it was to be found in them The present

record is therefore important as fixing the eastern limit of Ulugh Khan's conquest of the Deccan This inscription will also be published in the next issue of the *Epigraphia Indo Moslemica* Moslem Epigraphy

Monsieur L Bogdanov Oriental Secretary French Legation Kabul has contributed an article on the inscriptions on Babur's tomb These records although published before by Darmesteter in the *Journal Asiatique* had not been studied as minutely as has now been done by Mons Bogdanov The latter has also included in his article facsimiles of the inscriptions a feature which was wanting in Darmesteter's contribution.

SECTION IV

MUSEUMS

Indian Museum, Calcutta Rai Bahadur Ramaprasad Chanda

Antiquities other than coins acquired during the year number 1 575 The bulk of these specimens (1 500) are from Mohen jo daro in Sind and were received last year but have been registered this year They are on loan from the Director General of Archæology and will be dealt with by their discoverers, Messrs R D Banerji and M S Vats in due course More notable among the other acquisitions are the sculptures They include a few pillars and fragments belonging to the great ground rail of the ancient stupa of Bharhut (c 125 B C) and half a dozen later mediæval images which I noticed for the first time in October 1925 in the Residency gardens at Sutna in the Rewa State in Baghelkhand At the request of the Director General of Archæology in India conveyed through the Political Department the Rewa Darbar have presented these relics to the Indian Museum One of the Bharhut rail fragments thus acquired is the lower part of an ordinary rail pillar of the ground rail with three semi lions standing back to back (Plate LVIII fig *a*) With this group may be compared the group of semi lions of the capital of the Sarnath column of Asoka on the one hand and that on each of the two pillars of the eastern gateway of the great stupa at Sanchi on the other There are also three corner pillars of the same rail with a nearly life size figure in bold relief on each of two of their adjoining sides Among the figures carved on these pillars three well preserved ones are reproduced with this note Plate LVIII, fig *b* shows a female figure riding astride on a horse and holding up a Garuda banner in her left hand On the adjoining side of the same pillar is a standing male figure holding a flower in his right hand (Plate LVIII fig *c*) This pillar was known to Cunningham for a photograph of the female Garuda standard bearer is published in his Stupa of Bharhut Plate XXXII fig 6 and it must have been removed to Sutna subsequent to his visit to Bharhut A female figure with the left hand hanging down her side and holding a bunch of lotus flowers (Plate LVIII fig *d*) is carved on another corner pillar The male figure on the adjoining side of this pillar is very badly damaged The third corner pillar removed from Sutna bears on one side a standing female figure with a mirror

Indian Museum, Calcutta
Rai Bahadur Ramaprasad Chanda

On the rail pillars of Bharhut already exhibited in the Indian Museum there are a dozen of such figures From the ancient Brahmi inscriptions which many of these figures bear we know that they mostly represent Yakshas and Yakshinis only two female figures being called Devatas and one male figure a Naga king The figures carved on the pillars brought from Sutna may therefore be safely designated Yakshas and Yakshinis Artistically these figures fall into two groups One group particularly the Sirima Devata (Cunningham Plate XXII 1) and Suchiloma Yaksha (Cunningham Plate XXII 2) are rude and lifeless Though the modelling of the limbs of the other group is as stiff and only slightly less crude they do not lack animation and the expression of the face shows calmness and dignity The male and female figures carved on the three corner pillars removed from Sutna belong to the latter group

The history of plastic art in Central India in the first three centuries of the Christian era is a blank In the Gupta period Central India as the surviving Brahmanic monuments show produced a very vigorous school of Brahmanic art which does not differ in spirit from the Buddhist art The history of sculpture in the same area in the post-Gupta period is a story of gradual decay The Gupta art was continental in character But in the later mediæval period separate provincial schools took its place The later mediæval sculpture found in the Sutna Residency gardens disclose the existence of an independent Central Indian school Six inscribed images in a fair state of preservation enable us to determine the peculiar traits of this school The first among these (Plate LIX fig *a*) is an eight armed goddess with a human face seated on the back of an elephant on a lotus throne in *ardha paryanka sana* (half of the body resting on the seat) or *lalasana* with the right leg hanging down On the upper part of the background are carved eight celestial votaries the lower part being occupied by six human ones The name of the goddess is supplied by a short epigraph *Sri Indrani* the glorious Indrani which is inscribed on the base

The second image (Plate LIX fig *b*) represents another eight-armed goddess with the head of a bull seated on a lion in the same posture On the palm of one of her left hands is a seated figure of Ganesa and we easily distinguish the consort of Ganesa and the goddess Visalakshi with the head of a pig[1] among the votaries carved to the left on the base On the base of this image is inscribed *Sri-Vasabha* the glorious consort of the bull god The third image (Plate LIX fig *c*) is also an eight armed goddess with a human face and is seated in *padmasana* on a lotus throne supported by two lions on two sides Her name *Sri Sarvamangala* is inscribed on the base The fourth image (Plate LIX fig *d*) has the face of a lion and is seated in *lalasana* on a lion The inscription on the base runs *sri Narasata* which evidently stands for Narasimhi The fifth (Plate LIX fig *e*) is an eight armed goddess with a human face and a hood of seven serpent heads She sits on a lion in *lalasana* On the base of the image is inscribed *sri Nagini* the

[1] Hemadri Chaturvarga Chintamani Vol II Vrata Khanda Part I Calcutta 1878 p 98

glorious Nagini' These five images resemble one another to such an extent that they may well have been carved by the same artist The forms of the charac ters used in the inscriptions lead us to assign them to the tenth century A D, if not to an earlier date The attendant figures with sharp pointed noses bear close resemblance to the decorative figures on the later mediæval temples of Orissa, while the contour of the faces of Indrāni, Sarvamamgala and Nagini recalls that of the faces of the images fixed in the niches of the temples of Bhuvanesvar Though exercising mutual influence, the independence of the two schools the Central Indian and the Orissan, is indicated by the difference in the styles of decoration on the backgrounds of the images The background of the Orissan image is filled with a trefoil arch, while our Sutna images have merely decorated circular haloes behind the head whose shape also distinguishes them from the later mediæval images of Bengal and Bihar with their oval shaped haloes The attendant figures of these five images are full of animation. The Vrishabhā (Vrishabhi) and the Narasimhi are monsters The beauty of the figures of the other three goddesses is overshadowed by the multiplicity of arms and of the subsidiary figures Indian Museum, Calcutta

"The sixth image from Sutna, Vaisravana (Plate LIX, fig *f*) marks a further stage of decadence The letters of the inscription on the base containing the Buddhist creed indicate that this image is a work of the twelfth century A D One very peculiar feature of this image of the god of wealth' is the group of pots below the lotus throne evidently containing coins The pot below the right foot is lying on the ground with round coins rolling out of it.

"Some typical specimens of sculpture have also been received during the year from Bengal proper The earliest in date is a black basalt standing image of Vishnu (48"×20½") from Chaitanpur District Burdwan The workmanship of this image is crude Its halo and the arrangement of its drapery closely resembling that of the small standing figure on the base of the seated image of the Jina Arishtanemi (Plate LVI, fig *b*) indicate that it is an inferior pro duction of the Gupta period The black basalt image (33"×16") of Brahma (Plate LX, fig *a*) from Jianagar, District Bogra, presented by Mr D Macpherson, and the headless Garuda (25½"×12½", Plate LX, figs *b* and *c*) from Bele Narayanpur, District Birbhum, should be assigned to the Sena period twelfth century A D, when the Eastern school of later mediæval sculpture was on its decline The image of Avalokitesvara (19½"×8½") from Lakshmisarai, District Monghyr, Bihar (Plate LX, fig *d*) presented by Mr J C French, Magistrate of Bankura, should also be assigned to the same period Though these three sculptures are skilfully executed it is patent that the soul is departing from the art they represent

"Mr J C French has presented two other very remarkable images of calcareous talc chlorite schist from the Bankura District in Bengal One of these is a nearly life size image of Vishnu from Sirangarh and the other a seated image of the Jina Parsvanātha (34"×34½") (Plate LX, fig *e*) from Deulbhira The modelling of both bears closer resemblance to the sculptures found at Khiching in Mayurbhanj than to the later mediæval sculptures found in other parts of Bengal. These images seem to disclose the existence of a

Indian Museum, Calcutta
Rai Bahadur Ramaprasad Chanda

local school of later mediæval sculpture the peculiar character of which was determined by the material used

Through the exertions of Khan Sahib Shams ul Ulama Hafiz Nazir Ahmad a considerable number of Muslim antiquities other than coins have been added to the collection during the year With the help of Syed Ahsan Shah Tahsil dar of Aligarh he succeeded in finding two Persian inscriptions on stone—one at Aligarh and the other at Patiali District Etah U P The former records the building of a fort by one Ahmad in the reign of Ibrahim son of Sikandar Lodi in the year 931 A H (A D 1524 25)[1] and has been presented to the Indian Museum by the Magistrate of Aligarh the latter found underneath a tomb consists of a stanza exhorting the visitor to say prayers for the dead and has been presented by Mr W B Cotton District Magistrate Etah A third Persian inscription which has been presented by Maulavi Abul Hussain Haqqani of Delhi records the construction of a well by the Emperor Jahangir at Delhi Five Farmans and one Sanad of the Mughal Emperors have been purchased during the year One of these is a Farman of Akbar issued during his minority through the Regent Bairam Khan called Bairam Bahadur The donee is Sayyid Shaikh Gadabanda It is dated 1st Muharram 964 A H (1556 A D) Two of the remaining Farmans were issued by Aurangzeb in the 14th and 43rd years respectively of his reign

117 Non Muhammadan and 51 Muhammadan coins have been added to the cabinet and a list of them is given in Appendix B Pandit B B Bidya binod writes in a note that among the non Muhammadan coins the 54 punch marked copper coins purchased from the Rev C E Heise deserve special notice These coins were discovered by accident at Madhipur a village in the Bhagalpur District in Bihar During the rains of 1924 the Kosi river flooded the village and exposed a structure wherein the villagers found these coins They were acquired and sent to the Archæological Section of the Indian Museum for examination by Mr Heise who was ultimately persuaded to sell them to the Indian Museum Some of these coins are square and others rec tangular in shape They vary in weight from 163 9 to 286 7 grains A copper *pana* or *Karshapana* weighing 80 *ratis* is equivalent to about 146 grains As Vincent Smith observes the cabinet of the Indian Museum[2] does not include any *pana* pieces but ½ ¼ and ¾ *panas* may be recognised The Madhipur collection thus assumes especial value as it includes all varieties above a *pana* from 1⅓ *pana* to a double *pana* Some of the symbols on these coins as Plate LX fig *f* will show are also peculiar and not found on the punch marked coins hitherto published Other notable additions to the Coin Cabinet of the Indian Museum are a gold coin (¼ stater) of Kanishka (Plate LX fig *f*) a silver coin of Kanishka (Plate LX fig *f*) and a copper coin of the Chhatrapati Sivaji

Delhi Fort Museum
Khan Sahib Maulvi Zafar Hasan

The Fort Delhi Museum was enriched by the addition of a large number of coins the majority of which were as usual received on loan from the Director

[1] *Proceedings A S B* 18 2 pp 166 1f
[2] V A Smith *Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum Calcutta* Vol I p 135

General of Archaeology in India Four new table cases of the standard design were substituted for old unsuitable ones which were discarded Delhi Fort Museum

Twelve exhibits including 3 paintings 2 stone inscriptions an album of old photographs of ancient buildings at Delhi and 6 miscellaneous antiquities were acquired during the year under report (see Appendix B) Of the paintings, the procession of Akbar Shah II the last but one Mughal Emperor (1806 37) deserves special notice It is 9 by 7¹ and represents in detail the arrangement observed in the processions of the Mughal Emperors such as the different kinds of insignias and standards carried on elephants and camels trumpeters and kettle drummers with artillery and infantry preceding the elephant of the Emperor

Among the miscellaneous antiquities four articles of jade are of special interest They are —

(1) A spouted pot of green jade carved with a flower design in relief similar to the work of Shahjahan's reign (Plate LXI fig c)
(2) A sword handle of white jade measuring 6¼" by 2¼ furnished with a guard of Rajput pattern and terminating in a circular pommel It is ornamented with gold inlay traces of which are still discernible (Plate LXI, fig *d*)
(3) A trefoil betel dish of green jade containing four receptacles for betel leaves and other ingredients It measures 10 by 8 and is a very fine and delicate piece of workmanship (Plate LXI figs *e* and *f*)
(4) A Quran stand (called *rehl* in Urdu) of green jade measuring 11" by 5¾ It is made of a single piece of jade which is cut into two leaves interhinged about the middle The upper part forming the book rest is rectangular while the lower portion is in the shape of scalloped arches The back of the stand is gracefully ornamented with a foliated border enclosing a floral design (Plate LXI figs *a* and *b*)

The total number of coins received during the year was 367 and included 8 gold mohurs 244 silver rupees and 115 copper coins (see Appendix B) Out of these coins 25 were presented as Treasure Trove finds by the Government of the United Provinces the Director of Industries of the Central Provinces and the Jhalawar Darbar and the remaining 342 were received on loan from the Director General of Archaeology in India

A collection of 1621 coins of the Sultans of Delhi including 276 gold and silver coins purchased by the Director General of Archaeology in India from Mr Nelson Wright together with 1 344 coins presented last year by the latter to the Delhi Museum and a ¹ rupee of Qutbu d Din Mubarak Shah were sent to Mr Nelson Wright who has consented to prepare a catalogue of them The Gallery Assistant continued the catalogue started by myself and entered therein all the other coins of the Sultans of Delhi received up to date It is proposed to send the manuscript of this catalogue to Mr Nelson Wright with a view to enabling him to incorporate in his catalogue such coins out of it as are not represented in his collection

Taj Museum, Agra
Khan Sahib Maulvi Zafar Hasan

The only acquisition to the Taj Museum was a manuscript copy of the History of the Taj presented by the heirs of Rai Dhiraj Karan Bahadur of Monghyr The manuscript which is in Persian, contains the names of the builders of the Taj a detailed description of the various kinds of stones used in it and the readings of the inscriptions it bears Other manuscript copies of the book are also in existence but it is very doubtful if the information contained therein is reliable

Peshawar Museum
Mr H Hargreaves (Curator)

' Year by year an increasing number of people visit the Peshawar Museum the total in the year under review being 71 479 Not only does the museum attract visitors from the neighbouring provinces but it also enjoys a foreign reputation no less than 74 applications having been received from European scholars for photographs of antiquities exhibited therein Among the distinguished visitors in 1925 was His Majesty the King of the Belgians who evinced great interest in the collections

Recent acquisitions number 193 all save ten being coins An interesting terracotta figure was purchased locally while Lt Col R A Lyall, late H B M s Consul General Kashghar presented to the museum a number of small stucco and terracotta figurines from Khotan in Chinese Turkestan These latter are of special interest on account of their affinity to the Græco Buddhist antiquities of Gandhara

The Hon ble Sir H N Bolton Chief Commissioner North West Frontier Province presented a broken bowl of unknown provenance containing 174 copper coins Five of these were of the Kushan king Kanishka the remainder seemingly Sassanian pieces in very poor condition

Twenty two books and reports were added to the museum library and several local officers interested in numismatics and history frequently resort to it for purposes of study

A new show case and six neat teakwood stands for Buddha heads which formerly lay in window openings were purchased and these fine antiquities are now adequately exhibited in the Main Hall

' Among the most valuable exhibits in the Museum are 45 inscriptions These are in many languages and scripts and have not yet received the attention they deserve An endeavour is being made to collect and publish in some convenient form all possible information concerning them and to obtain authoritative translations from specialists in epigraphy

Inscription No 15 in Kufic script which has been in the Museum since 1912 has recently been deciphered and published by Mr Muhammad Hamid Kuraishi Assistant Superintendent Archæological Survey in the *Epigraphia Indo Moslemica* 1921 22 This is the oldest Moslem epigraph yet discovered in India It is said to have been found thirty two years ago built into the wall of a well at Hund in the Swabi Tahsil of the Peshawar District Now Hund is almost certainly identified with the ancient Udabhanda the capital of Gandhara in the time of the Hindu Shahi kings of Kabul The inscription records the building of a well in the year A H 482 (1098 A D) The stone would, therefore appear to have been recovered from its original position

The inscription is of historical value as proving that by 1098 Hund was included in the Ghaznavide kingdom It is hoped that equally valuable information may be obtained from the other inscriptions which are yet to be deciphered

Peshawar Museum
Mr H Hargreaves (Curator)

The want of accommodation in the museum is keenly felt and it is hoped that the proposed museum extension may be carried out in the near future for there is little purpose in excavating sites on the Frontier if the recovered antiquities have to be hidden away in godowns

'Lawns and hedges have at last been laid down around the museum and the gardens are now in excellent condition The Local Government is arranging for suitable gates for the two entrances brick edging for the paths and for fencing to enclose the entire grounds

The conduct of the visitors has been satisfactory but the loan of the Victoria Memorial Hall for various purposes is not without danger to the exhibits as on the occasion of the Pushto examination in November last a young Afghan called in to converse with the candidates sat on an image breaking it in two

"Owing to almost continuous absence in connection with excavations in Baluchistan and Sind the Honorary Curator was unable during the year under report to proceed with the preparation of the revised Handbook to the Sculptures in the Peshawar Museum

'The museum staff have performed their duties with much zeal and Mr Dilawar Khan the Custodian has during the frequent absences of the Honorary Curator carried out his duties successfully exercising great economy in expenditure The excellent condition of the gardens is also due in no small measure to his constant and effective supervision

Sarnath Museum
Mr Madho Sarup Vats

'The Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments Northern Circle continued to act as ex officio Curator of the Archæological Museum at Sarnath He reports that the only antiquity added to the Museum is the pedestal (I ×I 2") of a female figure found in the course of clearing away a mound of earth to the north of Monastery No IV Nothing but the feet of the central image is left on the top of the pedestal though the crossed legs of another miniature figure have survived to its proper right The fragment is a relief of the mediæval period the upper rim in front being inscribed with the usual Buddhist creed The base is better preserved and shows a kneeling figure to the right and a peacock to the left Between them, the projecting portion in the centre is relieved by a scroll in the undulations of which are seen from right to left on lotus flowers, a seated figure with a sword in his right hand raised above the shoulders an elephant, a horse and a sword The significance of the relief is not yet ascertainable

Among the visitors to the Museum were Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces and numerous American tourists who came in several batches

Plans and estimates for the construction of a godown behind the museum opposite the existing godown have been sanctioned by the Director General

of Archæology in India and it is hoped to construct it next year if funds are forthcoming

The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Museum and staff amounted to Rs 2 894

Nalanda Museum
Mr. J A. Page

The only Archæological Department Museum in the Central Circle is the small but important collection of minor antiquities recovered during the course of excavations at Nalanda The collection which is noteworthy for its metal images and figurines of the Pala period has already been described in previous reports Of the finds added to it in the year under review the more important were the following —

A well carved image of Buddha in high relief seated in *bhumisparsa mudra* and surrounded by the seven conventional life scenes on the background The sculpture is 19½" high and is the largest of its kind that has yet been found here It is cracked across diagonally but otherwise in very good preservation

Another item was a very fine copper image in the round of the Buddha again in *bhumisparsa-mudra* and seated on a high throne the whole is 8" high

Of Hindu deities there were two small images of Ganesa in copper 3" and 2½" high respectively, and a standing four armed figure of Vishnu in stone, with goad lotus noose and conch in its hands and flanked by smaller figures of Lakshmi and Sarasvati These are all excellently rendered

A further find was a small copper image of Kuvera again very well wrought who claimed the reverence of both Buddhist and Hindu The catholicity of worship in Pala times on this essentially Buddhist site has often been remarked and evidence of it continues to accumulate in the images that are recovered here each season

More utilitarian objects are represented by an axe head four inches long a curved knife with handle eight inches over all a cooking spoon nine inches long and two cattle bells six inches and four and a half inches high respectively and a number of door-hinges and fittings were also recovered

An important epigraphical find was a stone capital bracket on the top bed of which is incised an inscription covering a space of 17½ inches by 11 inches An estampage of this inscription was despatched to the Government Epigraphist and he has been able to tell me from a tentative reading that the inscription commences with salutation to the Buddha (v 1) and then praises (v 2) Yasovarmadeva a great king without specifying the dynasty to which he belonged or the country over which he ruled It then introduces Malada (or Palada) (v 3) whom it describes as the accomplished son of Yasovarmadeva's minister the brave ruler of the north and commander of roads Thereafter (vv 4 8) the record tells us that Baladitya the mighty king after vanquishing his foes created a great and superb temple of the Buddha at Nalanda which was the abode of scholars of wide fame and unrivalled because of its numerous Chaityas and other beautiful buildings Then comes the mention of the offerings and the gifts (vv 8 13) including a dwelling near Nadanla (a lake or stream) made under the instructions of the monk P rnendusena by the above mentioned Malada (or Palada)—now specified as

the brother of one Nirmala (the Pure)—for the welfare of his relations and the world with the hope that the gift will endure for ever This is followed by an imprecation for one who violates this gift which it connects with the great king Baladitya (or rather his temple) It ends with the mention of Silachandra and Svamidatta the two authors both of whom composed it under the orders of the monks (or Bhikshus of Nalanda) **Nalanda Museum**

Mr Sastri adds that it is most unfortunate that the document is not dated and that it does not give any particulars about the kings Baladitya and Yasovarman The authors of the *prasasti* were in a hurry as they have themselves confessed Still I doubt if any archæologist will pardon them on that score Mr Sastri hopes to edit the inscription and discuss its contents in the *Epigraphia Indica* shortly The epigraph was recovered in the same monastery (No I) in which the important Devapala deva copper plate was found in 1921 and at a contemporaneous level '

To the list of exhibits in the Museum at Pagan there was added during the year a bronze image of the Dipankara Buddha measuring 14½" in height No addition was made to the Museum on the Palace platform at Mandalay but the Museum at Hmawza received as additions to those referred to in the report for last year three fragments of a stone pedestal and many miscellaneous objects all in fragments out of the finds made at Hmawza during the year **Museums in Burma** **Mons Chas. Duroiselle**

SECTION V

OFFICERS ON SPECIAL DUTY

A period of deputation to England in connection with the publication of *Innermost Asia* the detailed Report on Sir Aurel Stein's third Central Asian expedition extended over the first eight months of the year 1925 26 This period was broken by six weeks of leave on average pay of which he was permitted to avail himself During the early months of the year much of his time and attention had to be devoted to preparations for the temporary exhibition[1] at the British Museum of representative specimens from his third collection of Central Asian antiquities as sanctioned by the Government of India This exhibition the successful arrangement of which was due mainly to the expert care and devoted skill of Mr F H Andrews attracted considerable attention and interest on the part of scholars both in England and on the continent of Europe and continued to be visited by the general public until May 1926 **Sir Aurel Stein's work**

Among the tasks directly bearing on the publication of Innermost Asia the careful selection and arrangement of half tone illustrations over 300 in number from the many photographs taken on his expedition was satisfactorily completed while he was in England Similarly also the revision in proofs of the plates reproducing several thousands of objects including manuscript finds

[1] Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India 1924 25 p 14

Sir Aurel Stein's work

in a dozen languages was practically brought to a close before his return to India Owing to the pressure of other work *most of the correction of proofs* of the printed text had to be left until after his departure for India 600 pages quarto being finally revised and passed for press before the close of the official year Composition has since been proceeding

Through the ready support of Sir John Marshall the sanction of Government was obtained for the preparation of photographic negatives from the frescoes brought back from his second and third expeditions and since set up at the Museum of Central Asian antiquities at New Delhi with a view to their reproduction partly by three colour and partly by half tone process in a contemplated future publication. The arrangements for securing a competent photographic expert in England and the requisite special equipment were carried through before Sir Aurel s departure Mr Vasey the expert selected reached Delhi by the close of November His own arrival there some days later made it possible for Sir Aurel Stein to settle a detailed scheme for the reproduction of the frescoes *in consultation with Mr F H Andrews Under the latter s* supervision the task of preparing over 500 negatives mostly of full plate size was subsequently successfully carried out by Mr Vasey before the close of March

Swat

On his return to India Sir Aurel received most welcome news from the Hon ble Sir Horatio Bolton Chief Commissioner N W Frontier Province that in accordance with his proposal which had received the Director General s support arrangements had been made by the political authorities of the province to enable him to carry out a tour of exploration in the territories of Mian Gul the ruler of Swat The plan of these explorations had been cherished by him for close upon 30 years but had been barred by the unsettled conditions prevailing in that tribal region Its main object originally was to elucidate Alexander the Great s campaign on the N W Frontier by tracing if possible on the spot the several localities which are mentioned as scenes of the principal Macedonian exploits They had never been satisfactorily identified owing to the inaccessibility of the trans border area

Owing to the efficient protection and help willingly offered by the enlightened chief the Miangul Gul Shahzada who during the last few years has made himself undisputed *master of Swat and the adjacent territories it became* possible to expand the programme into an archæological and topographical survey of the whole of Upper Swat as well as of certain interesting tracts *towards the Indus which* had so far remained closed to European research Sir Aurel Stein was aided in this object by a special grant of Rs 2 000 which the Director General of Archæology accorded and by being provided by the *Survey of India Department* with a very capable assistant in the person of Surveyor Torabaz Khan For all preparatory arrangements he received most valuable and effective help from the Hon ble Colonel J W Keen the Officiating Chief Commissioner N W F Province and Mr H A F Metcalfe Political Agent Dir Swat and Chitral

Sir Aurel writes starting early in March from Lower Swat with the ancient remains of which I had already become familiar in the years (1896 7)

Sir Aurel Stein's Work

immediately following the extension over it of British control I was able first to survey a series of important Buddhist sites with comparatively well preserved Stupas and shrines (Plates LXII figs a d LXIII figs c d) in the side valleys of Kandag Nijigram and Karakar as well as along the banks of the Swat river On the hills overlooking those valleys there were found extensive remains of massively built ancient dwellings which like those found in similar positions within Lower Swat had obviously once served as places of safety in troubled times

But of still greater antiquarian interest was the discovery of ancient fortifications on rocky heights of great natural strength above the main valley Among these the ruined stronghold of Bir kot (Plate LXIII fig a) proved of particular importance for archæological and topographical indications and philological evidence derived from the classical texts combine to prove its identity with the city of Bazira (or Beira) which fell to Alexander during his campaign in the territory of the Assakenoi *i e* Swat The safe point thus secured helps to support a further indentification of interest It concerns the site of *Ora* of the classical records This I believe may be recognised in the extensive fortifications of undoubtedly early date known as Raja Gira s Castle which ascend and crown the precipitous slopes of the hillside rising above the large village of Udegram higher up in the main valley (Plate LXIV fig *a*) The discussion of all these sites and of the numerous ruins of Buddhist sanctuaries discovered in the vicinity of Mingaora Manglawar and Charbagh further up the Swat valley must be left for a future detailed Report It must suffice here to mention that apart from these ruins our survey brought to light on that ground also a number of rock carved Buddhist relievo images and several Brahmi inscriptions also on rocks (Plate LXIV figs c d)

On proceeding towards the alpine portion of the Swat valley known as Torwal I was able to trace two sacred sites which the old Chinese pilgrims Fa hsien and Hsuan tsang specially mention as hallowed by Gautama Buddha s passage At one of these near the village of Tirat the stone bearing the miraculous footprints mentioned by the pilgrims still survives together with a short Kharoshthi inscription testifying that they are those of the Enlightened One

The natural difficulties of access to the deep cut narrow valleys of Torwal have provided there a refuge for that old population of Dardic speech which held Swat before the Pathan conquest Hence I was able to utilize my visit there not only for a survey of that interesting and hitherto unknown alpine tract overlooked by magnificent ice crowned peaks but also for recording specimens of Torwali speech and stories to be utilized by the Linguistic Survey of India and for the collection of anthropometrical materials likely to throw light on the ethnography of ancient Swat (Uddiyana) and the neighbouring hill region Of the survival here of relics of an earlier cultural inheritance there was striking evidence to be seen in old wood carvings of mosques and houses showing decorative motifs unmistakably derived from the Græco Buddhist style of Gandhara The same cause accounts for the localization in this tract of a particular textile craft which an early Buddhist text distinctly associates with ancient Uddiyana *i e* Swat

Sir Aurel Stein's work

From here I made my way across the watershed between the Swat river and the Indus to the mountain tracts of Gherband, Kana and Chakesar. The object drawing me there was the search for the site of Aornos, that rock fastness the capture of which by Alexander is recorded in the classical accounts as the most famous exploit of the campaign proceeding his invasion of India proper. Among the locations suggested for Aornos that on Mount Mahaban situated in tribal territory beyond the north eastern corner of the Peshawar District had for half a century found most favour among scholars. But when I was enabled in 1904 as the first European to visit the Mahaban range this identification had proved untenable.

Various indications in the classical records pointed to ground higher up on the Indus and certain information received from the late Colonel R. A. Wauhope, R.E., had directed my attention in particular to that portion of the Indus valley where the high range dividing the valleys of Gherband and Chakesar juts out towards the Indus and forces it to wind round in a great bend. But these indications could not be followed up so long as the area in question remained inaccessible to the European investigator. Hence it was a matter of special gratification to me when the extension of my tour towards the Indus resulted in what I consider a safe solution of the problem.

Where the above mentioned range trending from west to east attains its last great eminence at the height of Una (8,720 feet above sea level) there detaches itself from it a high rock-girt spur overlooking the bend of the Indus. Its top bears an almost level plateau (Plate LXIII, fig. b) extending at an elevation of about 7,100 feet for more than a mile and a half and covered with wheat fields. It is known to the local Gujars who occupy the plateau from spring till the autumn by the name of Pir-sar, the Holy Man's height. Very precipitous rocky slopes protect the plateau against attack from the surrounding deep and narrow valleys (Plate LXIV, fig. b). Where the spur at its northern end rises into a high rock-girt cone it is separated from the dominating height of Una by a narrow gorge about 600 feet deep forming a mighty fosse.

Thus nature has created here an extremely strong position likely to have served in ancient times as a safe place of refuge for the population of the fertile tracts below. A very careful survey of this ground proved that all details recorded in Arrian's full and reliable account of Alexander's operations against Aornos could easily be verified on the spot. The topographical evidence receives definite support both on the archæological and philological side. On the top of the above mentioned rocky cone I discovered the walls of a small fort buried under luxuriant tree growth which from their construction and far advanced decay suggest a great age. Now Arrian records that Alexander after the Rock had been taken had a defensive post built there. Only systematic excavations can show whether those remains may go back to Alexander's time. But it is noteworthy that they are found just at the point where I believe that Alexander had proved successful attack to be practicable.

NOTE.—Since this portion of the Report has been in type Sir A. Stein has published an article "Alexander's Campaign on the Indian North-West Frontier" in The Geographical Journal for Nov.–Dec. 19[illegible].—ED.

Sir Aurel Stein's work.

The philological argument is furnished by the name Ūnā (pronounced with the strongly cerebral *n* and written in Pashtu *nr*) of the summit rising immediately above Pir sar. Rules of phonetic change well known in the development of both the Indo Aryan and Dardic languages permit us to recognize in this name Ūnā (*Ūnra*) the direct phonetic derivative of an earlier form **Avarna* of which the Greek form Aορνος was obviously the most likely rendering.

After the survey of this important position I proceeded through the valleys of Chakesar, Puran and Mukhozai to Buner. There I was able to supplement the archaeological survey I had carried out in 1898 while accompanying General Sir Bindon Blood's Buner Field Force by the examination of Buddhist sites in the Gokan valley and finally by a visit to Mount Ilam. This conclusively proved that this height, still a site of local worship both Hindu and Muhammadan, is identical with the sacred Mount *Hi lo* visited and described by Hsuan tsang as first correctly conjectured by M. Foucher.

Sir Aurel Stein's trans border expedition during which he was favoured with every possible help by Miangul Gul Shahzada Sahib since recognized as Ruler of Swat did not come to its close till two months of the new official year had passed. But it has appeared to me desirable to include a summary record of it in the present report.

Mr F. H. Andrews work.

Mr Andrews work on the Central Asian Collection at the temporary museum New Delhi was resumed in the last week of October 1925 and closed for the season in the last week of March 1926. Practically the whole of the time was employed in connection with the preparation of photographs of the mounted Buddhist wall paintings from Turfan, Miran, etc. collected by Sir Aurel Stein for subsequent publication in a special Report dealing with the paintings.

It was not possible to make the photographs from the pictures while in the glazed wall cases in the exhibition galleries of the museum. Each picture, some of which consist of many sections, had to be removed from its case to a suitably lighted wall in one of the work rooms adjoining the galleries. This wall was fitted under Mr Andrews direction and supervision with channel iron for hanging the pictures and a second wall was similarly fitted to facilitate the changing of pictures as required with a minimum loss of time. Subsequently all the pictures were returned to their wall cases.

The preparation of the walls, equipping of the developing room and provision of light screens were matters taken in hand before the arrival of the photographer from England. The transference of the pictures proceeded as I e worked.

The total number of negatives taken was about 342 of which 204 were for monotone reproduction and 138 for colour. These numbers include a complete duplicate set. Three photographic prints were made of each picture. When finished the two sets of negatives were securely packed in tin boxes and one set was taken to England by the photographer Mr Vasey, and made over to the Office of the High Commissioner and the duplicate was taken by Mr Andrews and deposited in the British Museum. The negatives will thus be

Mr F. H Andrews' work

available in London for the preparation of the printing blocks for reproduction when required

During the progress of the photographic work the mounting on their aluminium frames of such pictures as had not already been mounted was proceeded with and during the short time remaining after the conclusion of the photographing experiments were carried out in regard to the completion of the backgrounds surrounding the pictures in their wall cases An electric plant for working a spray painting outfit was erected under Mr Andrews direction to be ready for use when the backgrounds shall have all been fitted and are ready for tinting

SECTION VI

ARCHÆOLOGICAL CHEMIST

Mr. Sana Ullah

During the year under review the services of the Archæological Chemist were in special demand on account of the extensive excavations in the Indus valley and Baluchistan As the soil in Sind is heavily charged with saline matter and the antiquities found there crumble away quickly elaborate arrangements had to be made for their preservation before starting the excavations Mr Sana Ullah was deputed therefore to Mohenjo daro early in December to equip a field laboratory there Unfortunately the sub soil water at Mohenjo daro also contains an appreciable quantity of these salts and it has been decided therefore to utilize the Indus water for washing the antiquities in the laboratory Distilled water the supply of which is obviously limited is being used only for metals and objects of special value The preservation of seals of steatite and paste was carried out by steeping them in distilled water until free from the injurious salts then drying and impregnating them with cellulose acetate solution Soft and painted objects were protected with a coating of cellulose acetate before placing them in water In this manner the painted pottery of Nal was also successfully preserved The cleaning of rectangular copper amulets which originally bore finely engraved inscriptions presented some difficulty as most of them were completely oxidized and 3 5 per cent dilute sulphuric acid was found to be the only suitable reagent for bringing out the inscriptions In the case of delicate and completely oxidized copper objects alkaline tartarate solution has been found efficient as it eliminates the oxychlorides and carbonates of copper without affecting appreciably the core of red cuprous oxide Thousands of antiquities of various kinds found at Mohenjo daro have been treated on the site and in the laboratory at Dehra Dun Apart from these the Archæological Chemist treated 1356 antiquities of various kinds this year for the departmental officers

Mr Sana Ullah offers the following explanation for the rapid disintegration of antiquities at Mohenjo-daro — The composition of a specimen of efflorescent salts obtained from an earthen pot at Mohenjo daro was found to be — $Na_2(K_2)SO_4$ 61 6 per cent $Na(K)Cl$ 36 3 per cent Na_2CO_3 1 7 per cent

$CaCl_2$ 0 4 per cent It is a well known fact that sodium sulphate decahydrate $Na_2SO_4 10H_2O$ effloresces in dry air and looses water but on a damp day it re absorbs water and the reverse change takes place Moreover it melts at 32 38°C but resolidifies as the temperature falls below this point Therefore under favourable atmospheric conditions it would liquify or effloresce alternately If an object is saturated with this salt it will experience severe strains during the process of the crystallisation of the salt in its pores and crumble away Mr Sana Ullah

Apart from the preservation of antiquities a number of interesting investigations bearing on the technical skill of the Indo Sumerian people who inhabited these regions were carried out The specimens sent to him for analysis were faience glass quartz steatite gypsum alabaster chalk galena cerussite cinnabar shell red and yellow ochres slag copper nickel alloy bauxite lead copper and lollingite Mr Sana Ullah writes Reference was made in the last Annual Report to the similarity of the Indo Sumerian and Egyptian faience in regard to their composition suggesting a cultural relationship The analysis of another faience fragment belonging to a finely textured bluish green vase may be given here in support of this view —SiO_2 89 76 per cent Al_2O_3 3 86 per cent Fe_2O_3 0 93 per cent CaO 0 88 per cent MgO tr P_2O_5 nil CuO 0 50 per cent $Na_2(K_2)O$ 4 07 per cent No glass object which can with certainty be assigned to the Indo-Sumerian period has yet been found anywhere in India The occurrence of lead its ores and slag prove that these people were well acquainted with the extraction and use of this metal The leaden slag on analysis gave —SiO_2 31 per cent PbO 55 per cent Fe_2O_3 Al_2O_3 10 per cent CaO, 4 per cent A copper chisel from Nal in Baluchistan was found to be composed of Cu 93 05 per cent Pb 2 14 per cent Ni 4 90 per cent Sn nil Fe nil As tr total 100 09 It is very probable that lead and nickel were not added intentionally but are present as impurities derived from the parent copper ore At the same time these impurities account for the hardness and somewhat light colour of the chisel Not a single object of iron has so far been found at any of the prehistoric sites now being excavated though some of the specimens which had the appearance of iron rust were found to be composed of iron and arsenic The analysis of one of the specimens found at Nal is as follows —As 43 6 per cent Fe 49 3 per cent Cu 0 7 per cent S 0 16 per cent H_2O 4 7 per cent gangue 0 8 per cent Total 99 26 per cent Obviously this is the natural mineral lollingite It is interesting to note that asphalt has been used as a damp course on the outside of a tank at Mohenjo daro but it was also used as a filler for inlay work on beads etc as well as a black paint Other pigments found there are terre verte red and yellow ochres while chalk and gypsum were both employed as white pigments The use of steatite was not limited to the making of seals alone When this material is heated to a high temperature it looses water and gains considerably in hardness This property was well known to the Indo Sumerian for numerous thin flat beads have been found as well as carved objects which are very hard and have the composi

Mr. Sana Ullah

tion of steatite deprived of its water The analyses of two such objects which are eloquent enough are given here —

Object	SiO_2	$Fe_2O_3Al_2O_3$	CaO	MgO	H_2O
bead	63 65	?	tr	33 8	1 08
C187	63 62	8 20	tr	27 98	?

A fragmentary ornamental object (Dk1107) composed of gypsum with three parallel faience beads embedded in it indicates that they were also acquainted with the setting properties of plaster of Paris

Further trials with the paraffin paste for the preservation of decaying stone have been carried out on the Asoka pillar at Lauria Araraj the Bhuvaneshwar temples the Aurangabad *Mutiny Monument and at Fatehpur Sikri* The base of the Asokan pillar was flaking off on account of the action of saline matter derived from the soil In order to arrest this it has further been recommended that *a narrow channel about 9" deep be dug around the pillar* and that the cavity thus formed should be filled with molten asphalt or sulphur The paraffin treatment has been found satisfactory on a dry surface but *fails in places where rains are frequent as the* monuments situated in such localities do not get a chance to become sufficiently dry After a trial at Sibsagar Assam it was observed that a detached skin of wax forms after the *evaporation of the solvent* and that this offers little protection against the penetration of water It has therefore been decided to devise other methods to suit such climates

Further work done by the Archaeological Chemist includes the cleaning and preservation of four inscribed plates for the Varendra Research Society, Rajshahi the preparation of plaster casts of fifteen coins for the Director General of *Archæology* besides miscellaneous work of an advisory nature to the departmental officers and Provincial museums

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SECTION VII

TREASURE TROVE

Northern Circle Muhammadan and British Monuments Khan Sahib Maulvi Zafar *Hasan* *Delhi*

A hoard of 46 gold mohurs and 13 silver rupees was discovered in the ground of the Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co Ltd at Delhi Of the gold mohurs three were of Shahjahan forty one of Aurangzeb and two of Farrukhsiyar The silver rupees were all of Muhammad Shah the Mughal Emperor The coins have since been acquired and steps are being taken to distribute them among the museums on the Distribution List of Treasure Trove Coins

Northern Circle
Hindu and Buddhist Monuments
Mr Madho Sarup Vats
United Provinces

In the United Provinces a copper plate grant of Govindachandradeva of Kanauj was found at the village of Parushrampur in the Partabgarh district by a woman while ploughing a field The plate measures 17 5 X 13" and is inscribed with 21 lines in *Nagari* script The object of the record is to register the grant of the villages Bhataballi and the smaller Bhadavana in the Mah visha Pattala to the Brahmans Kumarasarman and Śilasarman after bath ing in the Ganges at Prayaga on Thursday, the Phalguni Amavasya Samvat 1184 Mr N C Mehta Deputy Commissioner Partabgarh who has sent an article on the plate for publication in the *Epigraphia Indica* suggests that The village of Bhadavana may be the same as the modern village of Budawan in *Tahsil* Karchhana in the district of Allahabad

Punjab

Three finds of coins were reported in the Punjab under the Treasure Trove Act These comprise 5 gold coins of the mediaeval period found at the village of Sikandari in the *Tahsil* and District of Shahpur 28 silver Mughal coins from Renala Khurd near Satghara in the Okara *Tahsil* of the Montgomery district and 1 105 copper coins of the Kushan period found in the Gurdaspur district by a servant of Sardar Jawahir Singh The gold and silver coins have been recommended for acquisition while the copper hoard being utterly cor roded and of no numismatic value was returned to the finder All the gold coins and 16 of silver have been recommended for presentation to the Central Museum Lahore while the remaining 12 of silver will be distributed to the Museums at Calcutta Nagpur Madras and Shillong

Frontier Circle
Mr H Hargreaves
North West Frontier Province

The four seers of copper coins discovered in a mound between Turlandi and Naudeh in the Mardan Tahsil of the Peshawar District and to which refer ence was made in last year's report were actually acquired in October 1925 by the Deputy Commissioner Peshawar under the Treasure Trove Act The hoard consists of 538 coins which on a preliminary examination appear to be all of Kushan date but which have yet to be cleaned for detailed study

Western Circle
Mr G C Chandra
Bombay Presidency including Sind

One case of Treasure Trove not consisting of coins *viz* a find of a bronze Jaina image discovered in the village of Chahardi Taluka Chopda Dis trict East Khandesh, was reported in the year 1924 25 The sculpture re presents a Jaina Tirthankara standing in the centre with miniature figures of the other twenty three Jinas arranged in horizontal rows above and on either side of the central figure As there was some difference of opinion about the principal image the matter was referred for advice to a well known Jaina Acharya Vijayendrasuri by the Curator Prince of Wales Museum of Western India Archaeological Section. He identifies the principal figure as a representation of Neminatha the 22nd Tirthankara and this view is sup ported by the presence of the wheel of the Law which appears just below the main standing image in the middle of the pedestal The two male figures standing one on either side of the Tirthankara may be human or divine atten dants while in the seated female figure at the proper left lower end of the *prabhavali* we readily recognise the Yakshi or Sasanadevi Ambika or Kush mandini as she holds a child in one hand and a bunch of mangoes in the

Western Circle
Mr G C Chandra
Bombay Presidency including Sind

other The male figure corresponding to the Yakshi on the opposite or proper right side represents Gomedha It will be observed that the latter two divinities which here appear as mere attendants have each only a single pair of hands instead of four or six which they would have in independent representations Nine small seated images of *Navagrahas* adorn the bottom of the whole *prabha* (Plate LXV fig *b*) There is a short inscription on the back of the *prabhavali* which reads —

l 1 Sri Jalavriddhachandra kule śri Pradyumna

l 2 ch ryya Parsva Sravakasya (Plate LXV fig *c*)

and appears to imply that the image was the gift of a layman whose name is not quite clear and consecrated by Pradyumnacharya who flourished in the Chandrakula

Six silver coins were discovered during the year by Mr D J Sarma Lower Subordinate while removing stones and other *debris* from the north side of the *mandapa* in front of the temple of Galtesvara Mahadeva at Sirnal in the Kaira District All of them were issued by the State of Baroda some 123 years ago They will shortly be placed in the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India as on loan from the Archæological Department

Thirty six copper coins were recovered in the course of the removal of the booths in front of the caves at Karli The hoard consisted of twenty three Maratha coins issued by Chhatrapati Sivaji and his successors four pieces of the Nizamshahi dynasty of Ahmednagar one of Muhammad Shah bin Humayun Shah Bahmani one of Aurangzeb while the remaining seven were indistinct and unassignable All these coins have been distributed to the various institutions in the usual way in which Treasure Trove coins are dealt with

Central Circle
Mr J A Page
Bihar Orissa

Two finds of interesting coins were reported in the Central Circle during the year 1925 26

One was a hoard of 88 gold pieces found at Tarapur village P S Bonth in the Bhadrak Sub division of Balasore, in Orissa All of them were issued by the famous king Ananta Varma Chodaganga (1075 1146 A D) whose capital was at Kalinganagara near Mukhalingam in what is now the Ganjam district of the Madras Presidency

These coins which represent 16 different issues are marked on the obverse with the regnal years ranging between 2 and 31 and on the reverse they contain a recumbent bull to right with a symbol above and in front It is believed that this is the largest single find of Chodaganga s coins that has yet been recovered there are only eight coins of this king in the Indian Museum Calcutta All the coins are in good preservation They were acquired under the Treasure Trove Act for Rs 93 8 0 which represents the metal value *plus* a fifth

The other hoard was found in a field near the village of Trogna P S Masaurhi in the Patna district and consists of 254 punch marked coins of silver The coins have been acquired under the Act for a sum of Rs 75

'Both collections were examined by the Curator of the Patna Museum, in whose custody they remain pending Government orders for their distribution.' *Central Circle*

The year under review was very rich in treasure trove. The finds of coins are not of much importance but two important finds of treasure not consisting of coins deserve special mention. One of these discoveries consists of a very fine metal image of the twelve armed Mahishamarddini which came to light at the village of Kesavpur in the Dinajpur district. The image is in perfect condition and belongs to the tenth or eleventh century A.D. The goddess stands in the position of an archer (*alidha*) with her right foot on the back of a lion while her victim the demon Mahish sura, who has assumed the form of a human being is attacking her with a sword. The weapons and other objects held in the twelve hands are perfectly distinct. We also observe two miniature figurines representing the donors one on each side of the pedestal and a Kirttimukha at the top of the back ground the edge of which bears rows of tongues of flame. The sculpture was sent for examination to Calcutta and it was proposed to acquire it but the Government of Bengal decided to return it for worship to the owner of the land in which it was found. *Eastern Circle* *Mr. R. D. Banerji* *Bengal*

"The second find was made by a peasant while digging in a field which was formerly the bed of a river called Chandra Bil in the Police area of Muksudpur in Sub division Gopalganj of the Faridpur district. The find is of considerable importance as this is only the second recorded instance of the recovery of ancient vessels used in religious worship.[1] The only other instance is when four metal stands for conch shells one *tamra kunda* and one antique lamp were discovered in 1911 at Sitahati in the Burdwan district along with a copper plate grant of king Ballalasena of Bengal. The Faridpur find consists of 79 pieces. The majority of them are vessels with water spouts called *bhringara* in Sanskrit and *gadu* in modern Bengali. They are of different shapes and sizes and the largest of them could not have been meant for domestic purposes. The same remarks apply to the miniature vessels which are too small to have been of any use in every day life. Two or three cooking vessels called *baguna* or *bahuguna* in Eastern Bengal and *handis* in Western Bengal were also found in the collection along with large and small copper trays. These trays are of two different kinds namely, *tamrakundas* of the same shape as those still used in Bengal and another type the exact purpose of which can not yet be determined. They may have been stands for water vessels with round bottoms or trays in which figures of gods were washed. Copper dishes are used for this purpose at the present day. These dishes are placed on metal tripods and the images placed in them to be bathed and worshipped. The most important and peculiar objects of the lot are eight specimens which fall into three classes. Four of these are roughly triangular in shape with a projection below the base to which is attached an ornate ring ending in a knob. Along their bases are six rings three on each side of the projection. I am

[1] It may be observed that Dr Vogel discovered a collection of bronze incense-burners and other vessels of this description at Kasia some years ago. *Ed*

Eastern Circle
Mr R D Banerji
Bengal

inclined to think that they were used as bases of wooden or bamboo standards Two other specimens are hollow rings of metal with straight and hollow projections on one side and carved hooks on the other which would appear to have been employed as sockets for the posts of a canopy The moving canopy was borne by four men who held these posts If this assumption is correct the straight projections referred to must have held the lower ends of bamboo flag poles The remaining two objects are ordinary stands of brass, fashioned at the top in the form of birds and were probably meant to hold the poles of Sedan chairs or *pālkis* Similar stands made of silver were in use in Murshidabad up to the end of the last century The entire collection from Faridpur is being acquired by the Government of Bengal for presentation to Museums

"All the finds of coins reported from different districts of Bengal consisted of modern pieces of no interest except one comprising 47 Mughal silver coins found at Batagram Police Station Begamganj District Noakhali while the foundations of a ruined house were being excavated"

Southern Circle
Mr Muhammad Hamid Kuraishi

The Treasure Trove cases are now being dealt with by the Superintendent, Madras Museum and the following information is taken from his report —

"Nine finds of coins were reported in the Madras Presidency under the Treasure Trove Act These comprise 26 silver punch marked coins found on a hill near the village Karmanolu in the Pattikonda Taluka in the Kurnool District 35 gold pieces of South Indian fanams found at the village of Ulli in Gudiyattam Taluk North Arcot District, 6 gold coins of the Vijayanagara dynasty found in a field at the village of Gudimetta in Cumbum Taluk District Kurnool, 7 gold issues with legends in old Telugu script which were found together with some other jewels in a small metal casket in a cave of one of the rocks of the Kondavid hills at the village of Choudavaram in the Taluk and District of Guntur, 120 silver coins of the East India Company and one silver rupee of the French East India Company found at the village of Marulpatti in Udamalpet Taluk, District Coimbatore 25 rupees struck at the Calcutta and Madras mints by the same company found at the village of Vallama in Wandiwash Taluk, North Arcot District 10 silver rupees struck at Arcot by the French East India Company found at the village of Krishnajammapuram in the Taluk and District of Chittoor, 24 copper pieces of the size of quarter anna marked with dates 1803 and 1808 and minted by the East India Company found at Avadayanoor village in Tenkasi Taluk District Tinnevelly by two persons in an earthen jar while digging earth for erecting a small building for their family deity and 89 copper and 20 brass pieces issued by the Dutch East India Company found at the foot of a hill near a mango tope by a shepherd boy at the village of Narendrapuram in Anakapalli Taluk, District Vizagapatam Besides these the Archaeological Section of the Madras Museum was enriched with copper and stone images of Brahmanical deities, acquired under the Treasure Trove Act two inscribed marble pillars sent by the Collector of Guntur and several sets of copper plate grants"

SECTION VIII

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Desecration of Sultan Ghari's tomb at Delhi

(By Khan Sahib Maulvi Zafar Hasan B A)

Desecration of Sultan Ghari's tomb at Delhi Khan Sahib Maulvi Zafar Hasan

In the month of September 1925 the graves in the tomb of Sultan Ghari were desecrated by some mischief makers and the tomb being venerated as that of a saint by the local Muslims the event created a great sensation in that community The matter was immediately brought to the notice of the Police but their investigations have so far failed to trace any of the culprits

The tomb lies some four miles to the north west of the Qutb It consists of an enclosure which stands on a high plinth and has a bastion crowned by a flat conical dome of Hindu style at each of the four angles On the east is a gateway which projects forward and contains a flight of steps giving access to the interior of the enclosure The outer archway of the gate has a marble dado and bears an inscription recording that the tomb was built by Sultan Shamsu d Din Altamish in the year 629 A H (1231 32 A D) The enclosure contains an open courtyard surrounded by pierced walls on the north and south and colonnades on the east and west The western colonnades serve as the prayer chamber of a mosque The tomb chamber is a subterranean structure, octagonal in plan and in height rising to 4 6" above the ground Its walls are faced with slabs of marble and on the east a flight of seven steps alternatively of marble and red sandstone leads to the top A low and narrow door on the south gives entrance to the chamber which is reached by a flight of fifteen steps Inside are four columns of dressed stone in the centre and one at each of the angles of the octagon The total height of the chamber is 15 3" and light and air are admitted only through the small doorway

There are four uninscribed graves in the chamber two of men the third of a woman and the fourth a small one of a child All of these graves except the small one were desecrated They were originally constructed of brick masonry in lime coated with whitewash and each of them consisted of a *chabutra* surmounted by a *tawiz* The bricks used in them were not *lal khauri* but of a bigger size $10\frac{1}{2}" \times 7" \times 2\frac{1}{4}"$ like those used in the parapets of the *dalans* The graves were not entirely razed to the ground only their *tawizes* being demolished by the vandals In the case of the grave on the west however the top of the *chabutra* was also dismantled and the interior exposed to view The latter was a hollow chamber lined and covered with red sandstone slabs The roofing slabs of the *chabutra* which were displaced and two others which were broken to pieces were carved with geometrical patterns and also with the word *Allah* in Kufic characters A few of the slabs in the inner lining were also sculptured while the rest of them were only roughly chiselled The use of carved and inscribed slabs inside a grave is very unusual and it is believed that they must have been utilized for want of plain ones The graves have now

Desecration of Sultan Ghari's tomb at Delhi
Khan Sahib Maulvi Zafar Hasan

been repaired Fortunately a plan and a section of the tomb of Sultan Ghari exist in the office of the Superintendent Archaeological Survey Muhammadan and British Monuments Northern Circle and with their help it was possible to reconstruct the dismantled graves as exact replicas of the original structures

As recorded in the inscription the tomb was built by Sultan Shamsu d Din Altamish as the last resting place of Nasiru d Din Mahmud who was his eldest son and died at Lakhnauti in 626 A H (1228 29 A D) In the year 623 A H (1226 A D) the prince was given the fief of Oudh where he distinguished himself by subduing the rebels of the country From Oudh he marched to Lakhnauti which he captured by defeating and putting to death its ruler Ghiyathu d Din Iwaz Khalji He remained at Lakhnauti but soon after died there in the prime of his life [1] and his corpse was brought to Delhi for burial It s interesting to note that out of his love for the deceased Altamish gave the name of Nasiru-d Din Mahmud to his second son who ascended the throne after Sultana Razia and reigned for about 20 years The origin of the name Sultan Ghari is not known possibly the epithet has been given to the prince on account of the vaulted crypt (*ghar*) in which he is buried

Sculptures from Ahar and Bulandshahr

(*By Mr Madho Sarup Vats M A*)

Sculptures from Ahar and Bulandshahr
Mr Madho Sarup Vats

A little to the east of Chaudhari Karan Singh's *garhi* at Ahar is a modern ruined temple in front of which are lying a number of very fragmentary mediaeval stone sculptures One of them is a fragmentary lintel ornamented on the underside with arabesque foliage and with sculptured friezes on the front and the back (Plate LXVII fig *a*) The scene in front is a continuous one and began in the missing right hand portion At present only seven figures remain and of these five are of *nagas* and two of children in the act of striking at them. Every *naga* is protected by three snake hoods but the lower portion below the waist is stretched out in the case of the *nagas* and coiled in the case of the *nagis* Ornaments common to all the seven figures and to those on the back of the lintel are necklaces and circular eardrops The lower part of the first *naga* after the break is stretched backwards and the right arm doubled over a staff (?) from which hangs a fruit basket in a sling (?) Unlike the remaining *nagas* he is not shown in the attitude of adoration Over the next *naga* sits a child filling his mouth with a *paśa* secured in his left hand while with the right he is about to strike with a dagger But the *naga* is penitent This is followed by another *naga* with two *nagis* behind him all praying forgiveness Over the last *naga* a furious child has firmly placed his left foot and is holding the index finger of his left hand to the chin as if warning the *nagas* to hold their tongues while with the right he is aiming a blow The scene is evidently connected with the pacification of the *nagas* but its significance is not clear The boys that attack

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[1] Tabaqat i Nasiri Persian text published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal pp 180 81 English translation by Major H G Raverty pp 628 30

remind one of the story of Kaliya mardana by the infant Krishna but if the scene be even remotely connected with that event the execution is entirely different from representations of Kaliya mardana known from other sculptures The back side of the lintel shows several compartments separated by pilasters and of these only three are now left Each compartment has three figures The first two panels from the right depict a merry making scene while the third shows a goddess holding her hands between the breasts and an adoring *naga* on either side

Sculptures from Ahar and Bulandshahr
Mr Madho Sarup Vats

Sticking in the soil of the *Buda* at Ahar has been discovered a fragment of a stone lintel (?) originally carved into three panels in high relief Its height is 11½" and existing length 2 7" But as the top shows holes for dowels and clamps it must have been surmounted by another piece of equal length The first panel to the left shows two standing male figures with mutilated heads The right arm of the left figure is broken but appears to have been doubled and held up to the shoulder while the left hand is placed over the knee and the body bent at the waist He wears an armlet and a necklace The figure to the right is of an attendant reclining with both hands over a tapering club while the legs are crossed The next panel is separated by a pilaster decorated with single lotus medallions and is probably the central or chief panel It shows Surya squatting in his chariot driven by the legless Aruna The arms and part of the god s forehead are broken off Two banners are seen waving from a staff and the chariot has one wheel only as laid down by authorities The horses and the third panel have disappeared with the missing portion but the stars on the rim are seen fading and disappearing with the advance of the chariot The relief is bold and full of animation and ranks among the best sculptures from Ahar

There is a modern temple at Bulandshahr opposite the entrance of which is installed a *chaturmukha linga* over a small platform The four faces are carved with *alto relievos* of Vishnu and his *avataras* one on each face all haloed and standing erect except the last representing Varaha But they are not entirely in accordance with similar sculptured representations On the first face is depicted Vishnu with a male and a female figure kneeling to his right and left respectively Over their heads rest the two lower hands of the god while the upper two have disappeared Then comes Nrisimha with two hands only placed like those of Vishnu over the heads of the male and female attendants who are in this case shown as standing There are no symbols in the hands of the god peculiar to Vishnu nor is the scene of Hiranyakasipu s destruction depicted The third face is occupied by the Varahavatara (?) standing straight up with the muzzle hanging downwards He has four hands The upper right hand is held up to the shoulder and holds a lotus (?) while the left which holds a *antla* is placed on the hip the lower two hands are placed as in the case of Nrisimha over the heads of the male and female attendants Here too the object of the incarnation namely the lifting of the earth from the ocean is not brought out On the fourth face is carved a more complete though peculiar representation of Varahavatara The left leg

Sculptures from Ahar and Bulandshahr
Mr Madho Sarup Vats

of the god is bent and placed over the hands of a *naga* to right and the right foot over a similar figure to the left The two *nagas* are half reclined but between them is a seated *nagi*(?) in the attitude of adoration Bhumidevi is made to stand over the left knee of the god to whose right stands another mutilated figure In the *Vaikhanasagama* it is stated that The right leg should be slightly bent and be made to rest upon the jewelled hood of the mythical serpent Adisesha who must be sculptured as in company with his wife [1] Are then the female and the *naga* to the right the Adisesha and his wife? And why are two Varahas depicted? That on the third face and the Nrisimha stand motionless and devoid of the thrilling animation absolutely inseparable from the conception of their incarnation Mr R D Banerji has described two *lingas* from the ancient town of Kaman in Rajputana now in the Ajmer Museum [2] They are carved with representations of Vishnu Brahma, Siva and Surya surrounded by attendants whereas the Ahar specimen shows Vishnu and his incarnations only There is no inscription on the *linga* but from its style of execution it appears to belong to the late mediæval period

The Marriage of the Bodhisattva in Gandhara reliefs

(*By Mr H Hargreaves*)

The Marriage of the Bodhisattva in Gandhara reliefs
Mr H Hargreaves

Gandhara reliefs depicting the Marriage of the Bodhisattva hitherto published are regrettably few [3] but several have reached the Peshawar Museum from various sources [4] The artists generally have not been expansive in their treatment of this scene and have often reduced its composition to the lowest terms It is only the sculptor of No 1060 Lahore Museum (Plate LXVI fig *a*) who does something to indulge our desire for detail by showing the betrothed hand in hand about to circumambulate the sacred fire and by providing the bridegroom with two attendants and the bride with five

But while there is considerable diversity in the representation of this scene there is one detail which even the most abbreviated version does not fail to reproduce the bride is invariably given a very long train which is upheld by an attendant

This train bearer is so constant and characteristic a feature of the marriage reliefs that the fragmentary scene No 250 Peshawar Museum (Plate LXVI fig *c*) would be immediately identifiable even were it divorced from the one to the left which depicts the subsequent event The life in the Palace

Now so many of the details in these Græco Buddhist sculptures are sketched from life that it is improbable that this long train so constantly associated with the royal marriage is a mere fanciful creation of the artist who originated this motive

[1] *Elements of Hindu Iconography* by T A Gopinatha Rao Vol I part I p 132

[2] Annual Progress Report of the Western Circle for the year 1918 19 p 6?

[3] Foucher *L'Art Gréco-bouddhique du Gandhara* Tome I fig 1 3

[4] Peshawar Museum No 2 ?01 provenance unrecorded No 0? 13 from the Mo a and Agency

The Marriage of the Bodhisattva in Gandhara reliefs
Mr H Hargreaves

In Song Yun s account of the Ye tha we read 'The royal ladies of the Ye tha country also wear state robes which trail on the ground three feet or more they have special train bearers for carrying these lengthy robes [1] Chavannes however translates this somewhat differently L epouse principale du roi des Ye tha (Hepthalites) porte aussi un vetement de soie ornee qui traine a terre sur une longueur de trois pieds un homme est charge de relever (cette traine) [2]

It is not intended to imply that these reliefs are assignable to the time of Song Yun and still less to the period of the White Hun domination in Gandhara which was in all probability marked by the destruction of the very monuments whence these reliefs emanate It will however be recalled that ethnologically the Ye tha were allied to their predecessors in India the Kushans and it was because of this ethnic relationship that the White Huns (Ye tha) were later so completely absorbed into the population of Northern India

In this detail of the train and train bearer may reasonably be seen a fashion in dress of one of the northern invaders of India in all probability of the Kushans a fashion confined to the epouse principale du roi and moreover a distinctive feature well known to those for whom these reliefs were created and one which even in its most abbreviated form could not fail to suggest to the simplest observer a royal marriage and to the better informed Buddhist the royal marriage *par excellence* that of the Bodhisattva to Yasodhara

The sculptor could therefore have hardly chosen a better and more characteristic detail in order to convey his intention even when as in Plate LXVI fig *b* the bride herself is missing or even when the relief is reduced to its extremest tenuity and depicts only the bride and bridegroom each with a single attendant Plate LXVI figs *c* and *d*

NOTES ON TWO SAIVA IMAGES

(By Mr R D Banerji M A)

Notes on two Saiva images
Mr R D Banerji

I am indebted to Mr Puran Chand Nahar a well known Zemindar and collector of antiques for permission to describe a very curious metal *linga* in his possession The *linga* is of the usual Eka mukha type and was cast together with the *argha patta* or *gauri patta* Below the *argha patta* is the round pedestal which we often see in *lingas* fashioned out of stone *e g* the great Mrityunjaya Siva at Khajuraho in the Chhatarpur State in Central India The peculiarity of this small metal *linga* which I have not seen elsewhere consists of the number of objects attached to its pedestal There are a tree a kneeling human figure and a standing human figure besides which we notice at a

[1] Beal *Buddhist Records of the Western World* Vol I p xc

[2] Chavannes *Voyage de Song Yun dans L udyana et le gandhara* B E F E O Tome III No 3 pp 3 9 (41

Notes on two Saiva images Mr R D Banerji

higher level the usual spout of the *gauri patta* and the bull The tree and the kneeling and standing figures may possibly indicate the story of the hunter who worshipped Siva on the *Siva chaturddasi* day by dropping blood from the carcase of an animal he had killed and leaves of the *bilva* tree over Siva's head The hunter had taken shelter in the tree at night and by this accidental worship of Siva on that particular night obtained access to heaven

I am also indebted to Dr Suniti Kumar Chatterji Khaira Professor of Phonetics in the Calcutta University for permission to reproduce a photograph of an image in his collection which was found at Gaya and represents the marriage of Siva (Plate LXVII fig *b*) The image is a specimen of the Eastern School of Mediæval Indian Sculpture and belongs to the period of revival under Mahipala I *i e* to the first half of the eleventh century A D Here we see Siva and Durga standing side by side with Brahma seated on the ground between them in front of the altar of sacrificial fire A male attendant stands on either side of the deities while five figures of musicians occur on the pedestal flanked by Siva's bull and Durga's lion There is a round arch over the head of the divine pair on which are seated the nine planets beginning with the Sun god on the left and ending with Ketu on the right At each end of the arch is a seated figure which cannot be recognised It will be seen that this sculpture is different from the usual Eastern Bengal type in which Durga is placed in front of Siva and not by his side Two such specimens both collected at one time by Mr Nalini Kanta Bhattasali are now preserved in the Museum at Rajshahi and in the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad at Calcutta The specimen now described shows closer affinity to the usual northern type a splendid example of which is to be found on the great *torana* brought from Gurgi to the palace at Rewa.

THE SVETAMBARA AND THE DIGAMBARA IMAGES OF THE JINAS

(*By Rai Bahadur Ramaprasad Chanda B A F A S B*)

The Svetambara and the Digambara images of the Jinas Rai Bahadur Ramaprasad Chanda

The Jainas are divided into two great sects the Svetambaras who follow monks clad in white and the Digambaras who follow monks who are sky clad or naked As the twenty four Jinas conquerors or Tirthankaras makers of ford for crossing the stream of rebirths worshipped by the Jainas were monks their images intended for the worship of the Digambaras must be naked and those of the Svetambaras must be draped But there are evidences to show that the sectarian differentiation of the images of the Jinas took place long after the great schism in the Jaina community The schism itself was also due to a variety of causes operating for a long period of time In the Uttaradhyayana a Svetambara text (Section XXIII), a Sramana named Kesi belonging to the older Jaina order founded by Parsva asks Indrabhuti (Gautama) the senior disciple of Vardhamana —

"The law which forbids clothes (for a monk), or that which (allows) an upper and under garment? Both pursuing the same end what has caused their difference?" (13)

The same question is repeated in a more definite form in another stanza (29) of the same chapter of the Uttarādhyāyana —

"The Law taught by Vardhamāna forbids clothes (*achalego dhammo*), but that of the great sage Pārsva allows an under and upper garment"[1]

These passages indicate that the distinction between the naked Jaina monks and the monks wearing an upper and an under garment like the Śvetāmbara monks of our day is as old as the time of Mahāvīra But this distinction did not lead to a serious schism in the Jaina community till nearly six hundred years later The Śvetāmbara story of the rise of the Digambara sect is told in the *Āvassakanijjutti* by Bhadrabāhu, in the *Pravachana-parīksha* or *Kupakshakausikasahasrakirana* by Dharmasāgara[2] in the commentary on the *Kalpasūtra* by Samayasundaropādhyāya[3] and in other works These authorities agree in stating that the Botika or Digambara order of Jaina monks was started 609 years after the Nirvana of Mahāvīra or in 82 A.D by one Sivabhūti at Rathavirapura A Digambara writer named Devasana states in his *Darśanasara* (written in Samvat 990=A.D 933)[4] that the Śvetāmbara order was started by Jinachandra at Valabhi in Saurashtra (Kathiawar) 136 years after the death of King Vikrama, that is to say, in A D 79 Though the stories relating to the origin of the schism told by the writers of the two sects differ widely, their substantial agreement regarding the date is very remarkable and appears to be based on genuine tradition The *Avassakanijjutti* which gives the date and the names of persons and places but not the Svetambara story of the origin of the schism is an old work[5] and may be relied on for the date According to some modern European scholars the difference that ultimately led to the schism first appeared when in the second century after the *nirvāna* of Mahāvīra (a few years before the death of Bhadrabāhu which took place 170 years after the death of Mahāvīra) a famine broke out in Magadha which forced a considerable number of Jaina monks to migrate to the south In their absence a council was held at Pataliputra that fixed the text of the 12 Angas of the Jaina canon When the exiles returned they not only refused to recognise the canon fixed by the Council of Pataliputra, but were dissatisfied with the relaxation of discipline among the brethren who had remained in Magadha[6] Such a combination of the Śvetāmbara and Digambara traditions is hardly justifiable The earliest Śvetāmbara list of the Sthaviras who succeeded Mahāvīra is given in the Theravali section of the *Kalpasūtra* of Bhadra-

[1] Jacobi *Jaina Sutras* (Sacred Books of the East Vol XLV) Part II, p 123.

[2] Bhandarkar *Report on the Search for Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883-84*, p 140.

[3] *Ibid* p 140

[4] Peterson's *Fourth Report of Operations in search of Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Bombay Circle*, p lvi.

[5] Weber, *Indian Antiquary* Vol XX pp 330 331

[6] Hoernle, *Uvasagadasao*, Vol II pp viii ix, Jarl Charpentier *Cambridge History of India* Vol I, p 165

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bahu and the earliest Digambara list is given in Gunabhadra's Uttarapurana Book 76 (515 525) I give the two lists side by side —

I *Kalpasutra*	II *Uttarapurāṇa*
1 Mahavira	1 Mahavira
2 Sudharman	2 Sudharman
3 Jambu	3 Jambu
4 Prabhava.	4 Namdimuni
5 Sayyambhava.	5 Namdimitra.
6 Yasobhadra.	6 Aparajita
Sambhutavijaya — 8 Bhadrabahu.	7 Govardhana
	8 Bhadrabahu

The first eight names of the Digambara Pattavali published by Hoernle agree with the *Uttarapurana* list with one exception in the former No 4, Namdimuni is called Vishnukumara [1] A comparison of these two lists makes it clear that the separation originated after the death of Jambu the last Kevalin and that the Bhadrabahus of the two lists are not identical The scene of action of the Sruta kevalin Bhadrabahu of the Švetambaras was Pataliputra and he is said to have retired to Nepal [2] whereas the scene of action of the Sruta kevalin Bhadrabahu of the Digambaras was Ujjayini and he is said to have retired to the south [3] Wearing white cloth by the monks is not the only point of difference between the two sects though the names Švetāmbara and Digambara indicate that this is the main point The other points in which the Digambaras could not agree with the Švetambaras (*Darśanasara* 13 14) are —

(1) Salvation of woman in her birth as woman and her right of admission to the order
(2) Taking food by a Kevalin and his liability to fall ill
(3) The story of the transfer of the embryo of Mahavira from the womb of the Brahman woman Devananda to that of the Kshatriya woman Trisala
(4) Salvation of those who put on emblems of non Jaina sects
(5) Eating clean food wherever available

Such points of difference could hardly have originated and hardened into dogmas in a year or even in a generation or two to constitute an insurmountable barrier between the two sections of a religious community but the process must have required centuries The stories told in the *Bhadrabahucharita* of Ratnanandin a late Digambara work lend indirect support to such an assumption relating to the growth of the schism [4] One of the stories runs thus —In the time of the fifth Sruta kevalin Bhadrabahu when Chandragupti (not Chandragupta) was the king of Ujjain (Ujjayini) the capital of Malava,

[1] *Epigraphia Carnatica* Vol II (Second Edition) Introduction pp 36-40
[2] Hemachandra *Parisishtaparvan* pp x 5 103
[3] *Indian Antiquary* Vol [illegible] p 3[illegible]
[4] *Bhadrabahucharita* by Ratnanandin edited by H Jacob Z D M G Vol XXXVIII 1884 pp 19-41

there was a great famine in Malava that lasted for 12 years Bhadrabahu, who happened to be at Ujjain with a large body of monks, foresaw the famine and migrated to the south with one group of his followers He died on the way and his followers led by Visākhāchārya proceeded to the Chola country The customs of the monks who stayed at Ujjain underwent a good deal of change during the famine When, after the famine was over and Visākhāchārya returned to Ujjain, the monks of Ujjain refused to revert to the older and more austere practices and came to be known as *Ardha phalakas*, 'half clad monks', because they used to throw a piece of cloth over their shoulders 'When a long period of time had thus elapsed there flourished at Ujjain a king named Chandrakirti who resembled the moon (IV, 33) King Chandrakirti had a daughter named Chandralekhā who studied the sacred books of the false Munis (*Ardhaphalakas*) She was married to Prijapāla, son of the king of Valabhi When Prijapāla succeeded to the throne of Valabhi queen Chandralekhā persuaded him to invite Ardhaphalaka monks from Ujjain When these monks headed by Jinachandra approached the city, the king came out to welcome them with his vassals ministers and citizens But the king and the people of Valabhi were surprised to see monks who, though naked (without any kind of loin cloth), had cloth on their bodies (*nagna vastrena samvrita*) and so returned to the city without greeting them When the queen came to know of this she sent white cloths to the monks which they had to put on at her request and were consequently properly received by the king. Thus arose the order of the Svetāmbara or white clad monks [1] According to Ratnanandin this event happened 136 years after the death of King Vikrama (A D 79)

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These tales are probably of as little historical value as others of this type told by earlier writers But they indicate that though the difference between the two sections of the Jaina monks was a long standing one, it did not lead to a definite schism—to the final separation, till the last quarter of the first century A D

In a sculptured panel unearthed by Fuhrer from the Kankāli Tilā at Muttra in the working season of 1890 91 we see the representation of a monk who may be designated an Ardhaphālaka A drawing of the panel is reproduced by Vincent Smith in the *Jaina Stupa and other Antiquities of Mathura*, Plate XVII, fig 2 According to Vincent Smith the votive inscription on this panel is dated in the year 95 (?) The most interesting figure in the lower compartment of the panel is that of an evidently naked ascetic holding up a *rajoharana* or brush in the right hand *A piece of cloth is thrown over* his left lower arm held in front of and screening the male organ. An inscription to the right of the head of the ascetic gives his name as *Kana samana*, 'Krishna the ascetic' This figure probably represents an intermediate, the so called *ardhaphalaka*, stage in the development of the white clad ascetic

[1] [illegible] *Ujjain tatordhaphalakamat* [illegible] Bhadrabahucharita IV 64

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In none of the accounts of the separation of the Digambaras and the Svetāmbaras that I know, are the differences in the type of the images of the Jinas (whether naked or draped) included among the points of difference that led to the schism The earliest known images of the Tirthankaras have been found at Mathura (p 124) Most of them bear votive inscriptions ranging in date from the year 4 to the year 98 of the reign of the Kushan emperors Kanishka, Huvishka and Vasudeva roughly corresponding to A D 82 to 176 The standing images of this group are all naked and show the male organ The seated images also bear no marks of drapery, but as the hands touch the abdomen, they do not show the male organ The inscriptions on these images leave no room for doubt that in the Kushan period the Śvetāmbaras or their precursors belonging to *ganas, śākhās* and *kulas* mentioned in the Svetāmbara work, the *Kalpasutra*,[1] from which the modern Svetāmbara monks trace their spiritual descent, worshipped naked images There are also evidences to indicate that the same practice continued at least up to the eleventh century A D In December 1889 Fuhrer found in the Kankali Tilā at Mathura two colossal seated Jina images now preserved in the Lucknow Provincial Museum, J 143 and J 145 Both these images are undraped, but in both the male organ is hidden by the palms of the hands (Vincent Smith's *Jaina Stūpa*, Plates XCV and XCIV) The first (J 143), as the coil of the serpent behind the torso shows, is an image of the twenty-third Jina Pārsva On the base of this image is engraved the following inscription —

1. *Samvat 1038 Kāttika śukla ekādasyā[m]śri—Śvetāmbara-Mathurasamghena paśchima-chatushkikāyām śrī Devanirmmita*
2. *pratima pratishthapita*

"In Samvat 1038, on the 11th day of the bright half of Kārtika, this image made by Śri Deva was consecrated by the Śvetāmbara community of Mathurā in the western hall resting on four pillars."

The inscription on the base of the second Jina image (J-145) runs —

1. *Om samvat 1134 śrī-Śvetāmbara śri-Mathura samgha śrī-Deva*
2. *nirmita pratima kāri[tā]*

"This image made by Śri Deva was caused to be made by the glorious Śvetāmbara community of Mathurā in Samvat 1134 (A D 1077)"

In the later mediæval period, alongside of the naked seated Jina images that do not actually show the male organ, we occasionally come across two other types of seated Jina images In one of these types space is left between the abdomen and the hands rendering the carving of the male organ possible, and in the other though the thighs or legs bear no mark of drapery, the *añchalika* or the border of the loin cloth is engraved on the lotus throne (Plate LVI, fig *e*)

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[1] Buhler On the authenticity of the Jaina tradition *Vienna Oriental Journal* Vol I, pp. 165 190 Further proofs of the authenticity of Jaina Tradition *Ibid* Vol II pp 141 146 *Ibid* Vol III, pp 233 240. *Ibid* Vol IV, pp 313 331

The Śvetāmbara and the Digambara images of the Jinas

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The systematic sectarian differentiation of the Jaina images began much later. In some later Śvetāmbara works a story is related in connection with the origin of this differentiation. Ratnamandiragaṇin (who wrote his *Bhoja prabandha* in Samvat 1537, 1480-81 A.D.) writes in his *Upadeśataraṅgiṇī*,[1] Chapter IV, that at one time the Girnar hill (Girinagara, Raivata or Ujjayanta in Kathiawar) was in possession of his Digambaras for a period of 50 years. Dhāraka, a Śvetambara residing at Gomaṇḍalagrāma in Surāshtra, then went on pilgrimage to Girnar with his seven sons and 700 warriors. There ensued a fight between him and the troops of Khaṅgara, the keeper of the Girnar fort, in which Dhāraka's seven sons and all his soldiers were killed. Dhāraka proceeded to Gopagiri (Gwalior) and complained to king Āma and his spiritual guide Bappabhattasūri. Āma proceeded to Girnar with a large army. Then there was a debate over the question of the possession of Girnar between the Śvetambaras and the Digambaras which continued for a month. Ultimately the goddess Ambikā settled the dispute by reciting the stanza, 'Ujjantase lasihare, etc.,' 'on the peak of the hill Ujjanta,' and the parties agreed henceforward to differentiate their images,—the Digambaras by showing the male organ and the Śvetāmbaras by engraving the *añchalikā* or the border of the cloth. This differentiation relates mainly to images of the Tīrthankaras seated in meditation.

The story of the dispute over the Girnar hill is repeated in the *Kupakshakauśikasahasrakiraṇa* or *Pravachanaparīkshā* written by Dharmasāgara in Samvat 1629 (1572-73 A.D.). The work consists of Prakrit stanzas with a Sanskrit commentary by the author himself.[2] In Chapter II (stanzas 65-67) the dispute over the Girnar or Ujjanta hill is briefly described. In this account Dhāraka, Āma and Bappabhatta find no place. It is simply related that when there was a dispute between the Śvetambaras and the Digambaras over the possession of Girnar, Śāsanasuri or the goddess presiding over the Jaina law decided that those who (*i.e.* the Śvetāmbaras) believed that women might attain salvation were entitled to the possession of the holy place. It is added that in the court of the king (who is not named) the goddess announced her decision through the mouth of a maiden brought from a distant country who uttered two stanzas. In the first stanza is invoked Vardhamāna (Mahāvīra) who is called the saviour of both men and women, and the second stanza is the one also referred to by the author of the *Upadeśataraṅgiṇī* and runs thus —

> Ujjhamta sela sihare dikkhā nāṇam nisihiyā jassa
> tam dhamma chakkavattim Aritthanemim namamsāmi

'Adoration to Arishtanemi, the law giver of the universe, who received initiation and attained perfect knowledge on the peak of the Ujjhanta (Girnar) hill.'

[1] *Upadeśataraṅgiṇī* by Ratnamandiragaṇin, Benares, V.S. Samvat 2437 [?]

[2] These notes from the *Pravachanaparīkshā* are derived from a manuscript of the work borrowed from the Pel Bhandar, Ahmadabad, through Mr. Puran Chand Nahar of Calcutta.

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After the announcement of the decision, the disappointed Digambara monks returned to their place of residence (66) In order to avoid disputes with the Digambaras in future the Sri Samgha (the Svetambaras) began to engrave the *pallava* or the border of the loin cloth below the feet of new images (67) Enraged at this the Digambaras also made images showing the male organ (68) The representation of the *anchala* is absent from old images made by Sampmati and others but it is present in modern images made after the dispute relating to Girnar (69) Before the dispute there was no difference in form between the images of the Śvetambaras and of the Digambaras (70)

According to Svetambara tradition Āma and Bappabhatta flourished in the eighth century A D and the name Khangara was borne by one of the chiefs of the Yadava dynasty which for long held the Girnar hill fort.[1] As already stated, the author of the *Kupakshakauśikasahasrakirana* neither names these persons nor furnishes us with any other indications of the date of the dispute Of one thing however we may be quite sure By the time that the author of the *Upadeśataranginī* flourished that is to say the second half of the 15th century A D the making of two different types of seated Jina images by the two different sects must have been an established practice The dated Jina images examined by me at Rajgir and Patna support such an assumption The dispute over the Girnar hill probably occurred some time before

An inscription of Bhojadeva in the Indrapat Fort Delhi

(By Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni M A)

An Inscription of Bhojadeva in the Indrapat Fort, Delhi
Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni

The ancient fort known as Indrapat near Delhi is generally believed by scholars to mark the site of Indraprastha the capital of the Kurus in the time of the Mahabharata war There is however a consensus of opinion that the city of Delhi is one of the most modern of the great cities of India having been founded in the middle of the 11th century A.D in the time of the Tomara Chief Anangapala as an inscription dated in the year Sambvat 1109 in his reign is engraved on the iron pillar near the Qutb Minar and is the earliest monument connected with the history of Delhi The present inscription (Plate LXVII fig *d*) is therefore of interest inasmuch as it shows that before the advent of the Tomaras the city of Delhi must have formed part of the dominions of Bhojadeva the well known Pratihara King of Kanauj

The epigraph was first noticed by Rai Bahadur Pandit Gauri Shankar Hirachand Ojha Superintendent Ajmer Museum whose attention was drawn to it by a chowkidar attached to the monuments situated in the Indrapat Fort I inspected the inscription in December 1925 The stone bearing the

[1] Burgess and Cousens *Revised List of Antiquarian Remains in the Bombay Presidency* Bombay 189 pp. 348 and 3 1

record was built in a modern flight of steps constructed inside the Talaqi Gate of the Fort in the year 1914 when the grounds inside the monument were laid out and turfed It must have been found in the excavations carried out at the time but in what part of the Fort precisely it came to light is not known At my suggestion the stone has been taken out and placed in the Delhi Fort Museum at Delhi

An Inscription of Bhojadeva in the Indrapat Fort, Delhi
Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni

The inscription is a fragmentary one and the inscribed surface measures 7 inches in length by 4 inches in height It consists of 5 lines which are incomplete at both ends and it is not known how many lines have been lost at the beginning and the end The existing portion is in a good state of preservation The characters are of the same type as those in other known inscriptions of Bhojadeva The name of the king is well preserved in the first line but the date is broken off as are also his titles The second line seems to refer to the acquisition of half the site of a house by somebody whose name has not survived The third line appears to refer to the construction of a *deva(kula)* which faced towards the west The latter part of the third line and the whole of the fourth line appear to have specified the boundaries of some place presumably the very house site referred to in the second line As usual in inscriptions the southern boundary would appear to have been mentioned first of all and the *visarga* at the beginning of the fourth line would thus mark the termination of the word *dakshinatah* The name of the owner of the building situated on the south side of the property purchased cannot be made out with certainty Then follows the word *paschimatah* 'on the west' but the name of the building is lost as are also the other two boundaries The last line may be translated for the cleaning painting and the supply of lamps incense flowers etc to which purposes the income of the property was to be applied This marks the end of the extant portion of the inscription the missing portions will probably never be recovered

Text

Line 1 Sri Bhojadeva padanam=abhipravarddhamana [vijayarajya samvat sara*]
Line 2 bhoge krayena svayopattam[1] grihabhumy(a)rddham
Line 3 kanam karapita paschimabhimukha deva[kula*]
Line 4 h Naganalandauvaka(?)satkam griham=paschima[tah*]
Line 5 [samma*]rjjan opalepana dipaka gandha pushpadyarthe

A Stone Sculpture representing an Incident from the Life of Krishna

A stone sculpture representing an incident from the life of Krishna
Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni

(*By Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni M A*)

Krishna Vasudeva is generally believed to have been a real historical personage and is identified with Krishna Devakiputra of the Chhandogya

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[1] Read *svayam upattam*

A stone sculpture representing an incident from the life of Krishna

Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni

Upanishad The Indian Herakles of Megasthenes who was held in special honour by the Sourasenoi is also believed to refer to Krishna No unanimity of opinion is, however, at present attainable about the period when Krishna lived According to orthodox Hindu belief he flourished at the end of the Dvapara or the beginning of the Kali era when the great Mahabharata war was fought, and which event is placed in the year 3,102 B C Scholars rightly consider this date to be too early and Mr Pargiter, who has made a careful study of the Puranas, arrives at the conclusion that the Mahabharata war could not possibly have been fought prior to 1 000 years B C Perhaps the actual date will be found to be somewhere between these extremes That Krishna must have lived long before Buddha, Panini, etc, needs no corroboration His exact date must, however, remain a matter of controversy until further monumental evidence is brought to light which will place the matter at rest We already possess a number of inscriptions, *e g*, the Ghasundi inscription, the Besnagar pillar inscription, the Nanaghat cave inscription, the Mathura stone inscription etc which show that Krishna had already been raised to the rank of a divine being before those epigraphs were recorded The earliest sculptures illustrating various exploits attributed to Krishna which are so far known to us are certain bas reliefs of the Gupta period at Mandor near Jodhpur and other places The sculpture (Plate LXVII, fig *c*) which forms the subject of this note is preserved in the collections deposited in the Mathura Museum. A part of the sculpture is missing and the existing portion was discovered by Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna in the Gayatri mound near the city of Mathura There is no inscription on the fragment, but the style of carving proves beyond doubt that it must be assigned to the early Kushana period, *i e*, the 1st or 2nd century A D The incident represented is the carriage of the baby Krishna across the Jumna immediately after his birth in the prison in which Devaki and her husband Vasudeva, had been confined by Kamsa Several of their children had been destroyed by the tyrant and in order to protect their new babe from the same fate Vasudeva decided to exchange him for the daughter of Yasoda and Nanda who had been born at the same moment It was raining heavily and the river was in full flood when Vasudeva descended into the water to cross over to the opposite bank The baby was placed in a winnowing basket (*supa*) which he carried on his head and the snake deity Sesha advanced in front to drive away water with his many hoods In this way Vasudeva safely crossed over to the other side of the river to the village of Gokula The representation in this sculpture faithfully follows the description of the event given in the Bhagavata-purana and elsewhere. We find at the near end of the river, a stout person with his hand applied to something on his head The water is covered with ripples and we see a number of aquatic animals, namely, a crocodile swallowing a fish, tortoises etc, and in front of them a seven-hooded Naga advancing towards the opposite bank The sculpture is important, as it shows that the legend of Krishna as depicted in the Puranas was already well-known and represented in sculpture in the 1st or 2nd century A D

SECTION IX

INDIAN STATES WITH ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENTS OF THEIR OWN

Hyderabad (Deccan)

Mr G. Yazdani

Conservation

'Sir John Marshall a few years ago, having recommended certain measures for the conservation of the caves at Ellora an estimate based on his suggestions has been prepared by the Public Works Department Hyderabad and repairs recently commenced The most important item executed this year is the conservation of the gateway of the famous cave—Kailasa Owing to the disintegration of the rock the gateway had been for some time past in a perilous condition but a substantial steel frame work has now been inserted and thus the possibility of the collapse of this important adjunct to the monument has been averted A sum of Rs 10 400 was spent on the conservation of the gateway and on other minor repairs effected at the Kailasa

Another important work done at this cave was the conservation of the remains of the frescoes on the ceiling of the portico of the Great Hall This work has been successfully executed by Mr Ghulam Nabi, the Mechanic who was specially trained under the Italian *Restaurateurs* during the period of their work at Ajanta Mr Ghulam Nabi has also completed this year the conservation of those frescoes of Cave XVII (Ajanta) which were omitted by the Italian *Restaurateurs* owing to insufficient time at their disposal

During the rains landslips a not uncommon occurrence at Ajanta bring down pieces of rock which block the fronts of the caves and often carry away the railing and parapet walls In the year under report a sum of Rs 8 854 has been spent on levelling and clearing the fronts of several caves and on setting up a neat pipe railing in places where the passage had become dangerous owing to landslips

The construction of a new road from the Fardapur bungalow to the caves alluded to in the Report for last year has been making rapid progress and of the total distance of over three miles two miles have been completed and opened to traffic

Last year also reference was made to the preliminary arrangements in *connection with the reproduction of the Ajanta Frescoes by colour photography* Mr Vasey who had been engaged by the Archæological Survey of India to take photographs of the frescoes brought back by Sir Aurel Stein from Central Asia visited Ajanta at the end of February 1926 and took photographs of four subjects the outlines of which had become very dim or of which the colours had faded Messrs Henry Stone and Son afterwards prepared colour blocks from Mr Vasey's negatives and the proofs which have been recently received from them are of such a satisfactory nature that H E H s Government have decided to engage Mr Vasey for the next cold weather for taking the necessary photographs for the reproduction of the frescoes It is calculated that Mr Vasey during his stay in India should be able to copy satisfactorily at least 75 subjects—news which is sure to be welcomed by all lovers of ancient Indian Art

Hyderabad (Deccan)

"Other monuments repaired during the year are the Crypt of Muhammad Quli Qutb Shāh's tomb at Golconda, the Toli Masjid in the Suburbs of Hyderabad, the Dharasimha caves at Osmanabad, the Pani Mahall at Naldurg and the Medak Fort The total expenditure on special repairs and maintenance of the monuments amounted to Rs 40,389 during the year"

Kashmir

Mr. R. C. Kak

Conservation

"The total funds allotted for conservation were only about Rs 2,200 and conservation on a large scale being thus obviously impossible, this small sum was spent on certain urgent repairs to the monuments at Dhatha mandir below Mohora Mamal near Pahalgam, and Harwan The various items of these repairs were of too petty a nature to be mentioned in detail here

Excavation

'Only Rs 1,500 were allotted under this head and so very little work could be taken in hand The excavation of one of the three mounds at Zihanpura below Baramula which had been partly carried out last year, was resumed and finished this year The monument revealed is a temple built of limestone which was many years ago exploited by certain contractors of the Public Works Department as a quarry and yielded very good lime A few copper coins, some pieces of large and small pottery, and a small terracotta image of a woman holding on the knees a smaller figure in meditation, were found last year This year more pottery of the same type and a very interesting piece of stone sculpture in the round have been recovered The latter represents Lakshmi sitting on a 'lion throne with devotees, chauri-bearers and elephants holding water jars on either side of her This image is somewhat different from others hitherto discovered both in general artistic style and in the particular fact that the feet are covered with socks

Some remains on the top of a low hill at Biru in Pratapsinghpura on excavation, proved to be those of a small stone temple within an enclosure of the same material, belonging to mediæval times Several *pīthas* (seats for images), a fragment of a beautifully carved Vishnu, and some pieces of pottery were unearthed The whole structure, except the base and part of the enclosure wall, has fallen down, and the architectural stones, having rolled down the hill, are scattered over a large area below

"At Badamibagh (part of the Pandrethan site) a score or more or less full size stone images in the round of Vishnu, Siva, Ganesa, etc. were dug out from what must have been the site of several extensive temples These have now been brought to the Museum. Excavation at Kuther near Achchhabal is in progress and will probably continue throughout the next season Parts of the peristyle of a large mediæval temple, some pieces of good sculpture in the round, some interesting *mathas* (large earthen vessels) and several dozen coins, have been discovered.

Surveys

"The surveyor made tours in the Tahsils of Anantnag and Kulgam. His reports, although they do not reveal any newly discovered monuments, deal at some length with the extant sculpture and stelæ the sites of Kūts (strongholds of petty chiefs called Kūtarajas) and current local traditions, etc

Photographs

Among the hundred and fifty photographs taken this year the most interesting are those of the wall paintings of the Shisha Mahal palace at Ram-

nagar They are representations of episodes from the Indian epics and the Bhagavata Purana and of scenes from Sikh history and are executed in high class Rajput style **Kashmir**

As several works prepared by the Superintendent of Archaeology remain unpublished owing to the fact that the Council is undecided as to their utility he wrote only a few articles for example The Birth of Kashmir Political History of Ancient Kashmir Illustrations of Harwan tiles which were published respectively in the Hindustan Review the Historical Journal and the Illustrated London News A catalogue of manuscripts in the library of the Raja Sahib now H H the Maharaja was unfortunately lost in a fire at the Press just as it was about to come out *Publications*

Special works of conservation were carried out at Bagh Mandasor Sondni Udayapur Narwar Padhavli and Suhania at a total cost of Rs 19 254 which includes part of a special grant for the Narwar Fort **Gwalior** **Mr M B Garde** *Conservation*

At Bagh the facade of cave No 2 was freed from the crust of mud and cow dung with which it had been disfigured in modern times by Sadhus Bairagis and others The facade of the cave has suffered greatly owing to the existence of a number of gaps and fissures caused by the decay of layers of the rock These were repaired by carefully cutting out the decayed portions of rock and inserting dressed stone masonry *Bagh*

The excellently carved and imposing sculpture of Siva (Gupta period) which had been excavated from a ravine at the south east corner of the Mandasor Fort three years ago was lifted out of its inappropriate position and erected properly on a secure foundation in front of the new Subat building (Collector s Office) in the Fort The excavations indicated that the sculpture was not lying at its original site So as there was no object in preserving it in that obscure place it was removed to its present site where it occupies a conspicuous position in spacious surroundings and attracts the attention of all who visit the Subat Another piece of sculpture also of the Gupta period which has been brought to the same place is a gateway pillar locally known as Sravanki Kawad It originally stood half buried in the ground (Plate LXIX fig *b*) in the narrow dirty compound of a modern temple in the village of Khilchipura about two miles to the south of the Mandasor Fort It is one of the two pillars of a *torana* or gateway belonging probably to a Saiva temple of the Gupta period The excavations carried out near the pillar showed only traces of a brick structure which may possibly have been a part of the original temple But as there were difficulties (such as a proper arrangement for drainage) in the way of preserving the pillar on its original site and moreover as the pillar stood in an out-of the way place far from any metalled road it was decided to remove it to the compound of the Subat building in the Mandasor Fort so that it should be in a safe clean and conspicuous place easily accessible to all There it has been erected on a strong foundation and fenced round with iron chains carried on stone posts The original site of the pillar has also been marked with an inscribed tablet *Mandasor*

Gwalior
Sondni

'The heaviest and most arduous work of preservation carried out in the year was that relating to the huge monoliths of Yasodharman lying in a field at Sondni about 2¼ miles to the south east of the Mandasor Fort The columns are inscribed in Gupta characters and record an eulogy of King Yasodharman, who flourished about the middle of the 6th century A D There are two such columns exact duplicates of each other with shafts about 40 feet in length and 3¼ feet in diameter Each was surmounted by two capitals besides a double faced figure at the crest For a detailed description of the columns Dr Fleet's *Gupta Inscriptions*, Volume III pages 142-149 may be consulted The columns were lying prostrate in a broken and uncared for condition and half buried in the ground The shaft of one of them is broken in two pieces while that of the other column is split into a number of pieces, some of which are missing All the four capitals were lying in a neighbouring field (Plate LXVIII fig *a*) A double faced head of one of the crowning figures was recovered in the excavation and is now preserved in the Archæological Museum at Gwalior In order to save these valuable relics from further damage all the heavy pieces have been dug up, lifted, properly arranged and exhibited on a strong masonry platform 60 by 15 specially constructed for the purpose on the site (Plate LXVIII fig *c*) As some of the pieces weighed as much as 250 maunds each, it was no easy task to move them to their new positions Two big sculptures of *dvarapalas* which are contemporary with and very probably belonged to the same monument were lying half buried in the same neighbourhood These have now been set up to flank the approach to the platform (Plate LXVIII, fig *b*) A rectangular area of 155 by 115' surrounding the platform has been freed from jungle, levelled, tidied up and fenced round with three lines of barbed wire carried on stone posts and an entrance has been provided with a revolving gate As the locality is somewhat barren it is proposed to plant trees, one at each of the four corners of the compound and to provide a few stone seats for visitors

'An inscription giving a brief account of the pillars both in Hindi and English has been set up close by, for the information of visitors The original foundations of the pillars which were exposed during the excavations three years ago have been marked by inscribed stone slabs Thus every care has been taken to protect the relics from further damage to mark their original site and to present them in an attractive and intelligible form

Udayapur

"The *Iachcha* houses trespassing upon the original compound of the Udayesvara temple were acquired by the Darbar towards the end of the last year As these houses blocked up and disfigured the view of the great temple, they have been dismantled and their *debris* removed to a distance The original compound has thus been freed from all unnecessary and ugly encumbrances After the removal of the houses it was found that the original compound wall survived only here and there and that the varied restorations made in later times had themselves become dilapidated or damaged in *several places* To dismantle the whole wall and rebuild it to a uniform design, though desirable would entail enormous expense and it is therefore proposed to repair only the

badly bulging or dilapidated portions to reduce the wall to a uniform height Gwalior by levelling down higher and raising up lower portions and to make the top water tight

The original entrance to the enclosure flanked by an elaborately carved figure of a *dvarapala* on either side has been exposed in the east enclosure wall This entrance will be cleaned up and properly maintained

The conservation of the old tank known as Makaradhvaja tal Sikandar Narwar Lodi s mosque (Plate LXVIII, figs *d* and *e*) and other monuments in the Hill Fort at Narwar have already been described in the last year s report In continuation of that work the small Roman Catholic chapel erected by a company of European gunners employed by the Rajas of Narwar in the middle of the 18th century and referred to by General Cunningham (*A S R* Vol II pp 322 23) was attended to in the year of report The enclosure wall of the compound, in which the chapel stands was repaired and the enclosed area was freed from jungle and tidied up

In respect of the monuments outside the Fort the conservation of the monolithic pillar known as *Jaitkhamba* or pillar of victory was completed during the year The pillar which is situated at a distance of about a mile and a half to the north of the town stands about 20 feet above ground and bears an inscription recounting the genealogy of the Tomara kings of Gwalior and Narwar There is also a Sati monument in close vicinity to the pillar The surroundings of both these monuments have been freed from jungle and levelled To ensure the stability of the pillar the foundations of which were being undermined and washed away a masonry platform of suitable dimensions has been built round its base, and this platform now serves as a convenient landing from which to examine the inscription which is too high to be easily read from the ground Two tombs of Armenian missionaries one inside and the other outside the town of Narwar were liberated from jungle and rubbish with which they had been covered and further their surroundings were tidied up Stone inscriptions in Hindi and English giving names and short descriptions (wherever necessary) were set up on or near most of the important monuments conserved

In the ruined Fort (*garhi*) at Padhavli about 20 miles to the north of Padhavli Gwalior are the remnants of a 10th century (Siva) temple This temple stood on an extensive platform in the midst of a number of attendant shrines Three or four centuries ago when the temples had fallen into ruins the present Fort was built and covered up the whole platform the limits of which are perhaps marked by the present quadrangle The portion of its northern face which is still visible testifies to its massive construction and fine carving Only the *Sabha Mandapa* of the main temple has survived having been converted into a room with an open balcony having a domical roof built upon it by running up walls on all sides of it The ceiling and the architraves of the *Sabha Mandapa* which are still almost intact bear panels of exceptionally beautiful carving representing Surya Siva s dance Kali Brahma Vishnu Siva and other gods of the Hindu Pantheon There are also other sculptures some

Gwalior of which can be identified easily as scenes from the Ramayana In view of the exquisite quality of the sculpture on the original temple and the dilapidated condition of the *garh* which is now a deserted place it was thought desirable to dismantle the more modern additions so as to expose to view the existing portion of the original temple Clearance of the jungle and the dismantling of the additions were carried out during the year while the work of exposing the plinth of the main temple which is buried in earth of providing drainage and tidying the place is in progress

Suhania The temple known as Kakanmadh at Suhania some 30 miles north of Gwalior was one of the largest and finest mediæval temples in this part of the country The conservation work to be undertaken at this monument was sanctioned towards the end of the year under report and consequently had only just commenced when the year closed It will be described in the next report

Exploration No excavations were undertaken during the year The excavations at Pawaya could not be resumed as the necessary procedure for the permanent acquisition of the piece of land in which the excavations had proved fruitful last year was not completed before the excavation season

Listing of Monuments Fifty two ancient monuments have been listed and they are located at seventeen different places They comprise the ruins of temples sculptures memorial pillars Sati stones tombs and old guns The more important of them are described below —

Indhar Indhar is an old village on the left bank of the river of the same name about 20 miles to the south east of Kolaras Large size bricks and fragments of pottery have been found under ground on the western outskirts of the village and traces of old brick dwellings and a circular brick well are to be seen on the banks of the river about a furlong to the north of the village The place seems to have possessed also a number of Hindu and Jain temples dating from the 8th century onwards Their sites strewn with fragments of old sculptures are to be found in and around the village and more especially along the bank of the river It is further understood that quite a large number of sculptures are concealed under water at the bathing place known as Nayaghat It may be worth while making a search of these during a hot season when the water of the river is at its lowest

Khera On the Murena Ambah road near the village of Khera about 7 miles east of Morena is an old site Here to the north of the road on a prominence marking the site of an old Hindu temple of about the 10th century is a group of sculptures of the goddess Mahishamardini Ganesa Surya Siva and other gods which though finely carved are now very badly damaged besides being daubed with vermilion

Ruthora Near the village and Railway Station of Ruthora which is about 16 miles north of Gwalior on the Gwalior Bhind line stand a few interesting stone pillars commemorating warriors killed in battle Four of these are near a well on the eastern outskirts of the village and judging from the rather deeply carved reliefs of battle scenes on them they may be assigned to the 8th

Gwalior

or 9th century A D So many contemporary memorial pillars in one place indicate perhaps that they mark the site of a battle About a furlong to the west of these is another isolated and somewhat later memorial pillar and close to it, amidst the ruins of a temple is to be seen a peculiarly carved four faced stone pillar On one of the faces is carved a sword, on another face is a *trisula* on the third a bow and arrows and on the fourth a *chakra*

Mamon

Mamon is a small hamlet consisting of a few Gujars huts about 4 miles to the south of Isagarh Between the huts and the foot of the hill on the west are the ruins of an old village, and to the north and south of this are the remains of a few mediaeval Hindu and Jain temples There were three groups of these temples At present only one Jain temple in the southern most group is standing, but the sites of about half a dozen other temples can be traced The extant temple has a shrine measuring 8 10" by 5 7" internally and faces west There was originally a porch in front but this and the *sikhara* of the shrine have disappeared The basement of the shrine is ancient but the upper portions of the walls are later restorations Inside is a big idol of a Tirthamkara, 8 10" in height the pedestal of which is hidden in *debris* so that the *lanchhana* upon it if there is one is not visible The Tirthamkara is attended by two Yakshas and five other smaller figures of Tirthamkaras stand in the shrine The principal idol of which the halo behind its head is slightly damaged is on the whole a good specimen of 10th century sculpture The lintel of the shrine door frame also bears images of Tirthamkaras and flanking the door on the north is a fine sculpture of the seated Parsvanatha In a niche at the north west corner of the exterior of the shrine is a sculpture of Ambika and in the corresponding niche at the south west corner a figure of Chakresvari A number of broken images of Tirthamkaras are lying in the *debris* The ruins of other temples need no reference but a group of Hindu sculptures collected within a rubble enclosure on the site of the old hamlet are worthy of notice Among them are an image of Vishnu another of Mahishamardini a third of an eight-armed goddess and a fourth of Brahmani But the most interesting in the group are three figures of women each carrying a lamp

Deva Dongri

' This place was visited with the object of identifying the site of Devagiri mentioned by Kalidasa in verse 44 of the *Meghaduta* The two names are almost identical the Sanskrit word *giri* being an equivalent of the vernacular *Dungri* a hill Further the geographical position of the place fits exactly with that of Devagiri as described by Kalidasa for it is situated between the two rivers Gambhira and Charmanvati (Chambal) on the direct route from Ujjayini to Dasapura (Mandasor) It is a small isolated hill about 1,000 long by 400 broad by 100 high It is bare with the exception of a few khair shrubs and is quite uninteresting except that it is the only hillock within a radius of at least 10 miles The northern and southern summits of the hill are crowned with two modern temples with plastered conical tops That on the north is dedicated to (Gora) Bhairava and that on the south to Deva-

2 B

Gwalior

dharmaraja who is represented as a warrior god riding a horse and holding a spear in his right hand

Kalidasa refers to an abode (i e temple) of Skanda at Devagiri (verse 45 of the *Meghaduta*) Skanda was the Commander in Chief of the army of gods and his worship was much in vogue in Kalidasa's time This worship may be identified with the modern cult of Khandoba (a name philologically derived from Skanda) in Maharashtra and the cult of Devadharmaraja in Malwa Although there are at present absolutely no traces of any Gupta temple on or near the hill it is not unlikely that the present temple of Dharmaraja marks the site of the old temple of Skanda mentioned by Kalidasa As the attributes (*chihna*) of the deity now worshipped in this structure conform so closely to the attributes of Skanda one is tempted to identify the two gods and hence also the two places It is not clear however why such an insignificant hillock should have struck the fancy of the poet and it can only be explained by assuming that the old temple of Skanda was a famous place of worship in this locality in Kalidasa's days The original temple how ever has disappeared so completely as to leave behind it no structural or sculptural vestiges Deva Dungri is 13 or 14 miles half by metalled road and half by a cart track to the north west of Unhel Station on the Ujjain Nagda branch line of the B B & C I Railway

Epigraphy

Sixteen inscriptions were either copied or noticed in the year of report Of these 13 are in Sanskrit 2 are in Hindi and one is partly Arabic and partly Persian Classified according to ruling dynasties one of the inscriptions refers to a local Maharaja of the country round about Bhilsa one to the Paramaras of Dhar one to the Jajapellas of Narwar one to the Tughlaqs and another to the Surs of Delhi while the remainder mention no king or ruler

The earliest of these is an inscription engraved on a rock tablet in the hill between Badoh and Pathari (District Bhilsa) The characters are Gupta the language Sanskrit and the object of the inscription is to record the excavation of a panel of sculptures of the Sapta Matrikas or seven mothers near which the inscription is engraved The inscription mentions Maharaja Jayatsena who is styled *Vishayesvara* (Lord of the District) and may have been a local chief under the Gupta Empire similar to the Maharaja mentioned in one of the Udayagiri inscriptions situated some 30 miles from the place of our inscription But the inscription being badly damaged owing to the peeling off of the rock the name of the District is lost The date was recorded but that is also lost with the exception of the portion containing the *tithi* which is the 13th day of the bright fortnight It is likewise not clear whether the inscription dates from the reign of Maharaja Jayatsena himself or from that of one of his descendants as the words following *Jayatsenasya* are missing

The next earliest is a stone inscription found in a *Dhimar's* house near the Chhatri Darwaza at Udayapur (District Bhilsa) It is in Nagari characters and consists of 21 lines of Sanskrit verse engraved on a complete stone slab This inscription can be identified as the second half of the Udayapur

prasasti of the reign of Udayaditya Paramara the first half of which was found **Gwalior** at the same place on another slab and published 34 years ago in the *Epigraphia Indica* Vol I pp 222ff Owing to abrasions the major portion of the inscription has become obliterated and undecipherable In the first line it eulogises the military exploits of Udayaditya and specifically mentions the total destruction (*samhara*) of the king of Dahala or Chedi (*Dahaladhisa*) at his hands The genealogy of the Paramaras as given in this record stops with Udayaditya Next follows the panegyric of a family of Nemakas but the names cannot be clearly read owing to the damaged condition of the stone The object of the inscription would appear to be to record the construction of a temple or temples by a scion of the Nemaka family No date is specified Thus the inscription adds but little to the historical information known from the first half of this *prasasti* already published

The third epigraph in chronological order is a fragmentary stone inscription which was originally found at Budh in the Narwar District and is now in the possession of a Mr B R Bhalerao It represents the concluding portion of a *prasasti* recording the construction of a temple of Vishnu by (name lost) Then follow a few names of traders (*vanik*) who were partners in the work The names of the engraver (*sutradhara*) and the composer (*kavi*) were Sthurarkka and Narayana At the end the date V S 1098 is given in figures

Another stone inscription was found built into a vegetable vender's (Kunjda's) house at Narwar It is in Nagari characters and consists of 18 lines of Sanskrit verse The stone is complete but the record is left unfinished by the engraver and further a large irregular patch of the inscribed surface has peeled off only a portion of the record therefore being decipherable The inscription records the genealogy of the Jajapella rulers of Narwar down to Asalladeva and then describes a family of Mathura Kayasthas originally coming from Gopagiri (Gwalior) The founder of the family was one Bhuvana pala who is stated to have been a minister of king Bhoja of Dhara His son was Vasudeva and the latter's son Damodara whose wife was a daughter of Pithana This couple had five sons the eldest of whom was (name lost) The inscription closes with a panegyric of this man

One more Sanskrit inscription discovered this year is of interest It is recorded on a memorial pillar lying in the *debris* of a series of small shrines in front of a ruined fort near the deserted village of Deolam (District Isagarh) It records the death of Rauta Sahajanadeva in a fight which arose from the kidnapping of cows (*go grahe mulli dah*) and the cremation (*sahagamana*) of his wives in V S 1487 during the reign of Mahmud Tughlaq of Delhi An interesting feature of this inscription is that it explains the relationship between the panels representing a row of cows and a scene of a fight often met with on memorial pillars The explanation is that the fights took place over an attempt to steal cows by one party and their rescue by the other (*cf* *Uttara gograhana* in the *Maha-barata*) The other Sanskrit inscriptions are mostly votive or Sati records and are of no special importance

Gwalior

The Arabic Persian inscription found in the *debris* at the Narwar Fort records the construction of a mosque (at Narwar) in A H 960=1552 A D by Dilawar Khan who styles himself as the Viceroy of Muhmud Shah Adil (of the Sur dynasty of Delhi)

Numismatics

Nine hundred and forty-one coins of which one was of gold 690 of silver and 250 of copper were examined during the year The pre Muhammadan coins included two silver punch marked pieces and 250 copper Indo Sassanian coins commonly known as Gadhia The Muhammadan coins comprised one gold mohar of Akbar the Great dated A H 981 one coin of Nadir Shah the remainder being silver coins of the later Mughal Emperors of Delhi. The mints represented are Allahabad Balvant Nagar Kora Ahmadabad Surat, Seronj Itawah and Alamgirpur (Bhilsa)

Archæological Museum

Seven stone sculptures (including one from Suhania illustrated on plate LXIX fig d) three stone inscriptions eighteen metal images four copper plate inscriptions twenty eight old paintings and one hundred and thirty seven coins or one hundred and ninety seven antiquities in all were acquired for the Archæological Museum Among these acquisitions the stone inscriptions namely (1) the second slab of the Udayapur *prasasti* of the Paramara king Udayaditya (2) the incomplete inscription of the reign of Asalladeva of Narwar and (3) the Arabic Persian inscription of the reign of Muhammad Shah Adil of Delhi two copper plate grants from Kuretha namely (1) of the Pratihara king Malayavarman of Gwalior dated in V S 1277 and (2) of his brother Nrivarman dated in V S 1304 described in the Annual Report for Samvat 1972 (year 1915 16) the gold mohar of Akbar the Tantric image of ten headed and multi armed Siva (Plate LXIX fig a) the image of a goddess riding on a lion (Plate LXIX fig c) and the two images of Bodhisattvas (Plate LXIX figs e and f) are of historical iconographic or artistic interest Among the coins received in exchange for the Museum are a silver coin of Menander one of Siladitya a tribal copper coin from Taxila one of Azes I two of Azes II and two of Kadphises two billon coins of Ranjubula and one Kushan coin'

Bhopal

The State Archæological Superintendent has little to report in regard to conservation or other archæological matters in the Bhopal State The Sanchi site with its topes stupas and museum was kept in good repair and a sum of Rs 8 096 was expended there on the pay of the staff repairs to roadways and travelling allowance and contingencies The English edition of the Guide to this famous place has been sold out entirely but an Urdu translation of it by Mr Mohd Hamid Kuraishi an Assistant Superintendent in the Indian Archæological Department is now on sale there During the year the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Rajputana and Central India has drawn up recommendations for the conservation of several monuments situated in the State

SECTION X

DEPARTMENTAL ROUTINE NOTES

Ancient Monuments Preservation Act and Listing of Monuments

United Provinces

Khan Sahib Maulvi Zafar Hasan reports in regard to the Muhammadan and British Monuments of the United Provinces that during the year under review four monuments were declared protected while notifications of protection were withdrawn from two archæological buildings namely —Nasiru d Din Haidar s Karbala at Daliganj Lucknow and Mubarak Manzil at Agra He also states that four monuments of no particular archæological interest and sixteen monuments now used as Tahsils Police Stations, District Jails Government Offices Clubs etc most of which are situated in Lucknow and which *will in future be maintained by the United Provinces Government in* consultation with the Archæological Department were removed from the list of protected monuments accepted as a Central Government charge In regard to

Delhi

the Province of Delhi the Khan Sahib reports that twenty four monuments were brought under the operation of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act

Punjab

In the Punjab Mr Vats reports that the ancient mounds at Amin and Siwan in the Karnal district were added to the list of protected Hindu and Buddhist monuments during the year and are being acquired for exploration In respect of all privately owned monuments in the Punjab and United Provinces arrangements are being made to execute agreements with the owners or trustees under Section V of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act Among the Muhammadan monuments in the Punjab Mr Hargreaves states that only two privately owned buildings in Lahore viz —the Badshahi Mosque and Wazir Khan s Mosque have been included in the list of protected monuments

North West Frontier Province

The only addition to the list in the Frontier Province was the Kharoshthi rock inscription at Shahdaur five miles from Oghi in the Hazara District, referred to in the last year s report the protection notification of which was confirmed on the 24th October 1925

Bombay Presidency including Sind

In Western India two notifications of protection were issued during the year—one for the declaration of a monument at Bijapur as protected and the other in confirmation of a similar notification in respect of a monument in Narayanpur in the Poona District and agreements have been entered into with the owners or trustees of two buildings at Satara and at Kapadvanj in the Kaira District namely —the Residency of Chhatrapati Sri Shahu Maharaj known as Senapati's wada at Satara and a Kund in the market place of the other town Three monuments one each in the three districts of Thana, Ahmedabad and Ahmednagar were removed from the list of protected monuments One of these is the Moti Shahi Bagh on the banks of the Sabarmati Although practically complete lists of ancient monuments to be accepted as Central Government monuments have been prepared for other provinces that for the Bombay Presidency is unfortunately still awaited

Bihar and Orissa

Notifications for the protection of the ancient Vedic burial mounds and the ruined fort at Nandangarh at Shikarpur Launya P S in the Champaran District was confirmed on the 30th April 1925 An amended notification was issued on the 1st February 1926 in respect of the three Buddhist images at Howeli Lalbagh Jajpur in the Cuttack District of Orissa with reference to the boundaries of the monument given in the schedule of the previous notification concerning which there had been an error

At the instance of the Local Government the old mosque in the Barabati Fort at Cuttack was declared protected and the notification was confirmed on the 2nd March 1926 For the preservation of this monument the Bihar and Orissa Government have accepted responsibility

In regard to the list of monuments Mr Page writes the Local Government have now approved of the lists of all the five divisions of the Bihar and Orissa Province and these lists are being finally prepared for the press It is proposed to illustrate them as fully as possible with photographs of the monuments listed and the plates for that purpose will be made up in the coming year Antiquarian maps of the province had been submitted to the Local Government some time previously and in the year under review an alphabetical list of all the ancient sites indicated in them together with a comprehensive bibliography was also submitted for publication along with the maps when they are issued

Central Provinces and Berar

The revised notification issued in respect of the Akola Fort, to which reference is made in the previous report was confirmed by a subsequent notification under Section 3 (3) on the 29th June 1925 A further notification was issued on the 11th April 1925 under the same Section confirming forty six preliminary notifications dating back to 1905 which through an oversight had not been confirmed as is required by the Act to make such notifications legally effective

Bengal

In Bengal Mr Banerji reports that out of the seven monuments declared protected during the year only six were accepted as Central charges by the Director General of Archaeology in India namely—the Mosque at Mahisantosh in the Dinajpur District the old gun belonging to the period of Shah Jahan I which is lying near the Katra Mosque outside the ruined city of Murshidabad the ruined city of Kantadam in the Rangpur District including the mound on which the Darga at that place stands and the three mounds at Bagdwar also in the Rangpur District supposed to contain the ruins of the capital of Raja Bhabachandra and the old wall built by the Kheyan kings to protect their capital against the Musalman aggression from the south west The monument declared protected but not accepted by the Director General as a Central charge is the old Mughul water fort at Kazirpur or Kidderpur The owners of Bara-Katra palace gateway at Dacca having refused to enter into an agreement in respect of its maintenance this monument was removed from the list of protected monuments

Assam

The only two additions made to the list of protected monuments in Assam were the ruins of the stone temple at Dah Parbatiya in the Darrang District and the old Mosque on the Rangamati hill in the Goalpara District

The Superintendent in the Southern Circle reports that no changes occurred in his circle. Madras

In Burma M Duroiselle reports that out of twelve notifications previously issued for the protection of monuments at Pagan eleven were confirmed during the year and that thirteen monuments situated in different parts of Burma were removed from the list. The latter consist of monuments which are in the charge of trustees or local elders and which do not require any help from Government for their maintenance. Burma

A revised list of protected monuments in Burma prepared by M Duroiselle was issued during the year.

PUBLICATIONS

The following publications were issued by the Department during 1925 26 —

1 Archæological Survey of India Annual Report for 1922 23
2 Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent Archæological Survey Burma for the year 1924 25
3 Annual Progress Report of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle for the year ending 31st March 1925
4 Epigraphia Indica Vol XVIII Parts 1 4
5 Memoir No 13—Kannada Poets mentioned in the Inscriptions, by Mr T P Sairman
6 Memoir No 15—The Drawings of Geometric Patterns in Saracenic Art by Dr E H Hankin D Sc
7 Memoir No 20—The Origin and Cult of Tara by Mr Hirananda Sastri M A M O L
8 Memoir No 21—The Baghela Dynasty of Rewah by Mr Hirananda Sastri M A M O L
9 Memoir No 27—Pageant of King Mindon by Mons Chas Duroiselle M A
10 Hampi Ruins described and illustrated 2nd Edition by Mr A H Longhurst
11 Urdu Translation of the Guide to Sanchi by Mr Muhammad Hamid Kuraishi B A
12 Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum Vol I Inscriptions of Asoka New Edition by Dr L Hultzsch Ph D

Part II of Mr Longhurst's Memoir on Pallava Architecture was prepared by him and will be sent to the Press shortly. The proof of the fifth volume of the South Indian Inscriptions (Texts) has also been passed for final printing and issue during the year. Memoirs Nos 19 22 23 25 26 28 and 29 are now in proof as also are four volumes by Mr Henry Cousens late Superintendent in the Archæological Survey of India namely —(1) Chalukyan Architecture of the Kanarese Districts (2) Somnatha and other Mediæval Temples

in Kathiawad (3) The Antiquities of Sind with an historical outline and (4) Mediæval Temples of the Dekhan

PHOTOGRAPHS

Director General of Archæology

In the office of the Director General of Archæology in India 461 negatives were added to the collection and 4 731 prints were prepared in the course of the year The former include 353 photographs of antiquities found at Mohenjo daro and of the sites there 41 of antiquities found by Mr Hargreaves at Sampur Mound and at Nal in Baluchistan 33 of sites at Taxila and minor objects found there 23 of antiquities from Harappa in the Montgomery District and 11 were of a miscellaneous nature Of the prints 158 were required for sale to the public 1 820 for distribution and 2 753 for the Director General s collection, which was further augmented by 1 537 received from Provincial offices and which were mounted in the albums kept for reference in the Central Archæological Library

Northern Circle

Agra

In the office of the Superintendent Muhammadan and British Monuments, the total number of photographs taken during the year was 84 Out of these, 33 were prepared in connection with conservation works 25 were of the ancient monuments at Agra and Delhi while the remaining 26 were reproductions of the survey drawings of the old buildings at Delhi and of certain exhibits in the Delhi Museum

Lahore

Two hundred and twenty five negatives were prepared in the office of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments Northern Circle Of these, 94 relate to the excavations at Mohenjo daro and 47 to those at Ahar Among the remainder are 8 views of the Buddhist stupa at Rokhari in the Mianwali district exposed by erosion caused by the river Indus 7 of the Hindu tower at Patan Munara near Rahimyarkhan in the Bahawalpur State four of the peculiar Sivalingam at Bulandshahr and 6 of the combined Hindu and Muhammadan tombs of Kabir Shah at Maghar in the Basti district The Lahore office supplied 123 prints to the public against payment and 66 gratis to officers of the Department

Frontier Circle

In the Frontier Circle 172 negatives were prepared These consist chiefly of photographs of research and excavation works carried out by the Superintendent at the Sampur Mound and at Nal in Baluchistan and at Mohenjo daro in Sind and a few others deal with objects in the Peshawar Museum and buildings in Lahore Fort Prints to the value of Rs 13 8 were sold to private persons

Western Circle

Two hundred and seventy nine negatives were added to the collection in the Superintendent s office and 1 606 prints were prepared during the year Of the former 201 were exposed in the Bombay Presidency and the remainder in Sind where a number of views of the excavations and antiquities found at Mohenjo daro have been taken Of the prints 51 were required for sale to the public 1 477 for the Director General and the remainder for distribution to officers of the Department

Central Circle. Of the 252 negatives exposed by the Superintendent's photographer 117 were taken in the Bihar and Orissa Province and the remainder in the Central Provinces. In Bihar and Orissa the principal photographs were of the remains excavated at Nalanda and in the Central Provinces monuments in the Chanda, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur, Wardha and Yeotmal districts were photographed, most of them for the first time. Prints to the number of 183 were supplied to the public on payment and 135 to officers of the Department. Estampages of 16 inscriptions, 15 in the Central Provinces and the remaining one in the Bihar and Orissa Province were also prepared during the year.

Eastern Circle. In the Eastern Circle 416 negatives were taken during the year under review, among which 350 related to the excavations at Paharpur in the Rajshahi District of Bengal carried out by the Superintendent, while 10 were of monuments in Assam.

Southern Circle. In the Southern Circle 48 new negatives were taken during the year. 263 prints were supplied to the public and the sale proceeds amounting to Rs 215-1 were credited to Government. In the office of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy 15 negatives were prepared and prints to the value of Rs 234-1-0 were sold to the public.

Burma Circle. In the Burma Circle 102 negatives were prepared during the year. They comprise chiefly photographs of excavations undertaken at Hmawza and of finds made there, while a few relate to the Ananda Temple, Pagan.

Indian Museum. In the Archæological Section of the Indian Museum 167 photographic negatives have been prepared and include 62 negatives of the Jaina remains at Rajgir in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Drawings

Director General of Archæology. The draftsman attached to the office of the Director General made seven drawings in connection with excavation works carried on at Mohenjo-daro in Sind and at Taxila in the Punjab.

Northern Circle, Agra. The Superintendent at Agra reports that the survey plan of the old forts at Delhi including Lal Kot, Rai Pithora's Fort, Jahanpanah, Tughlaqabad, Adilabad, Nai ka Qila and Siri was finished by the two temporary draftsmen with the assistance of the head draftsman of his office. They also surveyed some eight buildings in the Delhi Fort and inked and completed nine drawings made in pencil last year. The assistant draftsman prepared fourteen working drawings required for conservation purposes.

Lahore. The two draftsmen in the Lahore Office prepared eight drawings showing plans and sections of the excavation undertaken by the Superintendent at Mohenjo-daro, Ahar and Chetru.

Frontier Circle. In the Peshawar Office fifteen drawings were prepared. Five of these relate to excavations carried out by the Superintendent at Nal in the Kelat State and at Mohenjo-daro in Sind and ten deal with works at the Lahore Fort.

Western Circle

Mr Chandra states that twenty two drawings were prepared in connection with the excavations carried out by the Superintendent of the Western Circle at Mohenjo daro Work was somewhat handicapped owing to temporary drafts men having to be engaged to fill leave and deputation vacancies

Central Circle

Mr Page reports that the drawings made in the Central Circle during 1925 26 were exclusively of the Nalanda remains under excavation They in clude plans of the lower levels of Monastery No I (the 6th and 7th from the top) and sections through its central courtyard and south verandah plans and sections of the later fragmentary remains subsequently cleared from the area in front of Monastery sites IA and IB to reveal the earlier brick pave-ment below, and a plan of the verandah walls of Monastery No 6 and of the eastern frontage of the Nalanda site exposed in 1925 26 Plans and sec-tions were made of the main stupa site No 3 showing the earlier remains revealed by further excavation in the year under review, and detail drawings were prepared of the innermost chambers exposed in it. Details were also recorded of the several distinctive features revealed in Monastery Annex No 5 including the Main stairway in the court and the cornice headed doorway in its verandah preliminary to their repair

Eastern Circle

Mr Banerji reports that only one drawing of the excavations at Pahar pur was begun during the year under review and on account of the prolonged absence of his permanent draftsman the drawings sketched out in 1924 25 could not be completed For a general survey of the monuments at Gaur and Pan duah a sum of Rupees five hundred was sanctioned by the Director General and a temporary surveyor was employed for the purpose. He surveyed the ruins at Gaur and began plans of all ancient monuments to the east of the river Mahananda but the work could not be completed within the amount allotted The survey of the monuments at English Bazar old Malda and Pan duah still remains to be done and the drawings plotted by the temporary sur veyor have yet to be inked in and finished

Southern Circle

No drawings were prepared during the year except a few tracings and sketches required for conservation purposes

Burma Circle

Ten drawings of which nine show details of the Ananda Temple at Pagan have been added to the collection of drawings in the Superintendent's office

PERSONNEL

Mr J F Blakiston, Deputy Director General of Archæology in India, proceeded on leave with effect from the 7th May 1925 His post remained vacant for 12 days pending the appointment of Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni, Superintendent Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, Lahore who took over charge as Offg Deputy Director General with effect from the 19th May 1925 Mr Madho Sarup Vats Leave Reservist was appointed to officiate for the Rai Bahadur On return from leave Mr Blakiston resumed charge of his office on the 4th December 1925 Mr Sahni instead of reverting to his substantive post in the Lahore office was appointed to hold the post of

Joint Deputy Director General which post was created temporarily as Sir John Marshall had to devote himself almost exclusively to exploration work during the field season at Mohenjo daro in Sind On the 25th March 1926 Sir John Marshall was placed on deputation to examine the Sumerian Proto Elamite the Aegean and Hellenistic antiquities in various museums in Greece France and England Mr Blakiston was appointed to officiate as Director General while Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni again acted as Deputy Director General of Archæology The post of the Joint Deputy Director General of Archæology terminated from that date

In view of the altered conditions in the United Provinces where the conservation and maintenance of all archæological buildings and ancient monuments are henceforth to be carried out departmentally the creation of the post of a permanent Assistant Superintendent with necessary additional staff was sanctioned by the Government of India The post of Assistant Superintendent was given to Mr F A Otto late Sub Engineer in the United Provinces for a period of two years and he took over charge of his duties with effect from the 23rd April 1925

Mr K N Dikshit Superintendent Western Circle having taken leave on medical certificate for a period of seven months and twelve days with effect from the 23rd February 1925 Mr G C Chandra the Assistant Superintendent was placed in charge of the Circle Mr J A Page continued to hold the Superintendentship of the Central Circle throughout the year except for a period of three months from the 18th July 1925 when he was on leave and Maulvi Muhammad Hamid Kuraishi Assistant Superintendent officiated for him Mr A H Longhurst Superintendent Southern Circle proceeded on ten months leave to England with effect from the 1st March 1926 and was relieved by Mr Muhammad Hamid Assistant Superintendent in the Central Circle There were no changes in the gazetted personnel of the Frontier, Eastern and Burma Circles but Mr Maung Mya M Duroiselle's Archæological Assistant was appointed to the post of Assistant Superintendent which was created temporarily for Burma Rai Bahadur Ramaprasad Chanda Superintendent Archæological Section Indian Museum went on short leave from the 5th May to the 24th June 1925 and one of the Assistant Curators Pandit B B Bidyabinod officiated for him

Rao Bahadur H Krishna Sastri Government Epigraphist for India retired from Government service with effect from the 16th September 1925 and the following permanent arrangements were made in consequence —Mr Hirananda Sastri was appointed as Government Epigraphist for India Mr K V Subrahmanya Ayyar as Superintendent for Epigraphy in place of Mr Hirananda and Mr C R Krishnamacharlu Senior Assistant in the Office of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy Southern Circle Madras as Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy in place of Mr Ayyar The services of Mr G Venkoba Rao Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy Southern Circle Madras were extended for a period of one year with effect from the 16th May 1925 Mr Venkoba Rao was on leave for one month

from the 16th May 1925 and again for one month and twenty six days from the 5th February 1926 On the former occasion Mr C R Krishanmacharlu and on the latter Mr C V Srinivasa Rao his present Senior Assistant, officiated for him

J F BLAKISTON

APPENDIX A.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT, ALLOWANCES, ETC., EXCLUDING CONSERVATION, 1925-26

Circles	Original allotments	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Director General of Archaeology	3 46 16[illegible]	3 15 144 8 0	3 0[illegible] 1[illegible] 0
Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, including Delhi Museum and Fort Garden staff	89 [illegible]8	[illegible] 0 0	6[illegible] 410 [illegible] 0
Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle	43 [illegible]80	4[illegible] 79[illegible] 0 0	3[illegible] 3 7 0
Superintendent, Frontier Circle	38 9[illegible]	41 13[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]9 690 7 0
Western Circle	5[illegible] 050	[illegible] 471 8 0	56 891 8 0
Central Circle	54 500	5[illegible] 41[illegible] 14 0	47 [illegible] 6 0
Eastern Circle	30 400	41 763 8 0	39 [illegible]18 4 0
Southern Circle	30 230	30 220 0 0	[illegible] 6 1 1 0
Burma Circle	50 100	50 290 0 0	39 401 4 0
Government Epigraphist for India	50 900	5[illegible] [illegible] 0 0	41 [illegible]70 13 0
Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle	31 9[illegible]0	31 [illegible]0 0 0	[illegible] 30[illegible] [illegible] 0
Archaeological Chemist in India	1[illegible] [illegible]10	19 [illegible]40 0 0	1[illegible] 9[illegible] 3 0
Central Asian Antiquities Museum	[illegible]	34 010 0 0	[illegible] [illegible] 0
Superintendent, Archaeological Section, Indian Museum	[illegible]	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible] 6 0	8 1[illegible] 419

NOTE.—R[illegible] 4[illegible] 000 under the head Pay of Officers [illegible] and R[illegible] 1[illegible] 00 under the head Publication of Volume I[illegible] of the Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum were surrendered to Government.

Appendix A—*contd.*

(a) Expenditure on establishment, etc excluding conservation—*contd.*

Director General of Archæology in India.

Budget heads	Budget allotment	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Expenditure
	Rs	Rs a p	Rs a p
I. Pay of Officers—			
Non voted	53 000	45 500 0 0 (a)	45 113 8 0
Voted	18 8[illegible]	15 8[illegible]5 0 0	16 05[illegible] 11 0
II Pay of Establishment	4[illegible] 8[illegible]0	45 870 0 0	4[illegible] 3[illegible] 1[illegible] 0
III. Allowances Honoraria etc.—			
Travelling allowance to officers	11 600	10 400 0 0	9 5[illegible]3 8 0
Travelling allowance to establishment	12 800	9 880 0 0	9 [illegible]71 1[illegible] 0
Compensation for dearness of provisions	310	310 0 0	38 0 0
Winter allowance	3 [illegible]00	3 [illegible]00 0 0	[illegible]051 11 0
IV Supplies and Services—			
Petty supplies and services	[illegible]0		
Excavation charges	57,[illegible]00	58 [illegible]0 8 0 (b)	[illegible]8 2[illegible]0 8 0 (b)
Director General's Library and other publications	2[illegible] 800	25,800 0 0	[illegible]1 336 14 0
Publication of Volume IV of the Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum	12 000 (c)	Nil	Nil
Publication of Sanchi Monograph	19 140	Nil	Nil
Charges for new museum at Taxila (carried out by the Public Works Department)	55 000	55 000 0 0	5[illegible] 0 0
Purchase and acquisition of antiquities	6 000	2[illegible] 000 0 0	[illegible]1 91[illegible] 8 9
Purchase and repair of tents	1 500	1 444 0 0	1 [illegible]8[illegible] 6 0
Photographs and Photo materials	3 000	4 800 0 0	4 557 1[illegible] 0
Archæological Scholarships	4 000	Nil	Nil
V Contingencies—			
Liveries and warm clothing rents rates and taxes service postage, telegram charges etc etc	17 030	15,72[illegible] 0 0	1[illegible] 6[illegible]3 13 3
Total	3 46,165	3 15 144 8 0	3 0[illegible] [illegible] 0

(a) Rs 8 400 surrendered to Government.
(b) Includes Rs. 1 7[illegible]8 0 paid for aerial Photographic Survey of ancient sites in the Montgomery District (Punjab)
(c) Surrendered to Government of India Finance Department

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(*a*) EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT ETC EXCLUDING CONSERVATION—*contd*

Northern Circle Muhammadan and British Monuments

Budget heads	Budget allotment	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Expenditure
	Rs	R A P	Rs A P
I. Pay of Officers—			
Non voted	23 600 (a)	Nil	
Voted—			
Superintendent	1 800	1 800 0 0	11 6 ° 5 0
Assistant Superintendent	3 8 0	3 8 0 0 0	3,003 5 0
II. Pay of Establishment—			
(Conservation Assistants Sub Overseers, Munshi Clerk Accountants, Photographers, Draftsmen and Attendants)	..0 4 8	25 478 0 0	°° 413 6 0
III. Allowances Honoraria etc —			
(i) Travelling allowance to officers	6,300	4 300 0 0	4 °6. 1 0
( ) Travelling allowance to establishment	7 340	4 840 0 0	1 831 15 0
( ) Compensation for dearness of provision	30	30 0 0	
IV Supplies and Services—			
Petty supplies and services	50	50 0 0	50 1 0
Purchase of photographs and photo materials	750	730 0 0	°9 13 0
V Museums and Dak Bungalows—			
(1) Delhi Museum—			
( ) Establishment	11,890	11 890 0 0	11 4 8 5 0
(ii) Contingencies	° 130	° 130 0 0	2,034 14 0
( ) Compensation for dearness of provisions	100	100 0 0	45 0 0
(°) Taj Museum Agra	°.0	105 0 0	108 ° 0
(3) Dak Bungalow at Sikandra, Agra	2.0	13 0 0	13 2 0
(4) Dak Bungalow at Fatehpur Sikri Agra District	10	1 40° 0 0	1 401 9 3
VI. Contingencies—			
Liveries and warm clothing	110	°08 0 0	°9 13 3
Rents rates and taxes	410	10 0 0	08 10 0
Service postage and telegram charges	800	800 0 0	800 0 0
Conveyance of tents stores and records	600	600 0 0	52. 11 6
Purchase of books	00	°08 0 0	°0° 15 0
Office expenses and miscellaneous	3 100	°0 ° 0 0	1 93. 1° 0
TOTAL	89 8	61 6 5 0 0	6° 440 ° 0

(*a*) Surrendered to Government

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(a) EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT ETC EXCLUDING CONSERVATION—*contd*

Hindu and Buddhist Monuments Northern Circle

Budget heads	Budget allotment	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Expenditure
	Rs	Rs A P	Rs A P
I Pay of Officers—			
Superintendent	17 000	17 000 0 0	[illegible] 198 5 0
II. Pay of Establishment—			
(*Clerks Draftsmen Photographer* Attendants etc)	8 710	8 710 0 0	8 4[illegible] 1[illegible] 0
III Allowances Honoraria, etc —			
( ) Travelling allowance to—			
(a) Superintendent	3 200	3 200 0 0	3 140 4 0
(b) Establishment	2 040	3 040 0 0	3 638 6 6
( ) House rent and other allowances	150		
(iii) Compensation for dearness of provisions	100		
IV Supplies and Services—			
(1) Petty supplies and services	150	30 0 0	
(2) Purchase and repair of tents	2 000	[illegible] 000 0 0	2,0[illegible] 5 0
(3) Excavation charges at—			
( ) Harappa	1 000	1 000 0 0	1 000 0 0
( ) A ar	1 000	[illegible] 0 0	2 220 0 0
( ) Mohenjo daro		780 0 0	780 0 0
(4 Museum, and Bungalows in the United Provinces (Sarnath	2 750	2 894 0 0	2,894 0 0
(5) Purchase of photographs and photo materials	400	[illegible] 0 0	900 11 0
V Contingencies			
( ) L ver [illegible]	100	100 0 0	11 0 0
( ) Rents rates and taxes	[illegible] 100	2 190 0 0	2 19[illegible] 8 0
( ) Service postage stamp and telegram charges	300	300 0 0	300 14 0
v) Conveyance of tents stores etc	800	800 0 0	968 11 6
( ) Menial establishment charges	340	340 0 0	330 0 0
( ) Purchase and repair of office furniture	[illegible]50	250 0 0	649 3 0
(vi) Telephone charges		150 0 0	154 7 0
(vi) Office expenses and miscellaneous	800	991 0 0	1 0[illegible]7 3 0
(v) Purchase of books, etc	300	300 0 0	300 14 0
TOTAL	43 80	47 95 0 0	37 223 7 0

Appendix A—*contd.*

(a) Expenditure on establishment, etc., excluding conservation—*contd.*

Frontier Circle

Budget heads	Budget allotment.	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Expenditure
	Rs	Rs A P	Rs A P
I Pay of Officers—			
Voted	*15 500*	*15 500 0 0*	11 453 [illegible] 0
II. Pay of Establishment—			
(Clerks Draftsman, Photographer, Modeller, Peons etc)	9,292	9,292 0 0	9,316 1[illegible] 0
III. Allowances Honoraria etc —			
(a) Travelling allowance to officers	2,400	5,100 0 0	4,909 11 0
(b) Travelling allowance to establishment	1 600	5 000 0 0	5 614 12 0
(c) Compensation for dearness of provisions	80	80 0 0	...
IV Supplies and Services—			
(a) Photographs and photo materials	4[illegible]0	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 0 0
(b) Petty supplies and services	100	100 0 0	100 9 0
(c) *Excavation charges*	*7,000*	*3 500 0 0*	*3 500 0 0*
(d) Purchase of tents		2 500 0 0	2 [illegible] 0 0
V Contingencies—			
Liveries and warm clothing	40		
Service postage and telegram charges	350		303 [illegible] 0
Conveyance of tents stores and records	600		470 14 0
Office expenses and miscellaneous charges	7[illegible]0	1 960 0 0	[illegible] 1 [illegible]
Menial charges	[illegible]0		74 0 0
Purchase of furniture	50		1[illegible]0 0 0
Purchase of books and publications	1[illegible]0		10 1[illegible] 0
Total	[illegible]	44 152 0 0	[illegible]

Appendix A—*contd*

(a) Expenditure on establishment etc excluding conservation—*contd*

Western Circle

Budget heads	Budget allotment.	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Expenditure
	Rs	Rs A P	Rs A P
I *Pay of Officers*—			
Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent	14 830	14 830 0 0	14 830 0 0
Leave salary	6 200	6 200 0 0	
II Pay of Establishment—			
(Clerks, Stenographer Draftsmen Photographer Peons, etc)	11 170	11 170 0 0	11 170 13 0
Leave salary	1 200	1 200 0 0	
III Allowances Honoraria, etc—			
(i) Travelling allowance to officers	4 000	4 540 0 0	4 538 15 0
(ii) Travelling allowance to establishment	2 400	4,360 0 0	4 359 15 0
(iii) House rent and other allowances	1 000	1 600 0 0	1 425 0 0
(iv) Compensation for dearness of provision	360	360 0 0	
IV Supplies and Services—			
(i) Petty supplies and services	100	48 8 9	48 8 9
(ii) Purchase of photographs and photo materials	1 000	2 073 5 9	2,073 11 0
(iii) Excavation charges	10 000	15 [illegible]21 8 6	14 618 8 3
V Contingencies—			
(i) Liveries and warm clothing	130	90 5 0	90 5 0
(ii) Service postage and telegram charges	1 200	983 7 0	983 7 6
(iii) Conveyance of tents, stores and records	2 000	1 656 11 9	1 656 11 9
(iv) Office expenses and miscellaneous	400	275 3 0	2 5 3 0
(v) Purchase of furniture	100	316 8 3	316 8 3
(vi) Purchase of books etc	300	483 13 0	483 13 0
Total	57 000	65 471 8 0	56 991 8 0

Appendix A—*contd*

(a) Expenditure on establishment etc excluding conservation—*contd*

Central Circle

Budget heads	Budget allotment	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Expenditure
	Rs	Rs a p	Rs a p
I. Pay of Officers—			
Non voted	13 1 0	13 170 0 0	7 61 12 0
Leave salary			2 112 0 0
Voted	6 500	6 500 0 0	6 500 0 0
Leave salary	1 050	1 050 0 0	Nil
II. Pay of Establishment—			
(Clerks Draftsmen Photographer Peons etc)	12,110	12 110 0 0	10 119 5 0
Leave salary			
III. Allowances Honoraria etc —			
(i) Travelling allowance to officers	3 040	3 860 0 0	3 859 6 0
(ii) Travelling allowance to establishment	2 800	3 005 0 0	2 798 2 0
(iii) House rent and other allowances	1 000	Nil	Nil
(iv) Compensation for dearness of provisions	50	50 0 0	14 13 0
IV Supplies and Services—			
(i) Petty supplies and services	100	100 0 0	Nil
(ii) Purchase of photographs and photo materials	750	990 0 0	941 0
(iii) Excavation charges	10 000	12 100 0 0	9 603 5 3
V Contingencies—			
(i) Telephone charges	150	5 6 0	95 0 0
(ii) Liveries and warm clothing	100	160 0 0	Nil
(iii) Service postage and telegram charges	450	650 0 0	609 10 0
(iv) Conveyance of tents stores and record	1 500	1 400 0 0	1 417 13 0
(v) Office expenses and miscellaneous	600	600 0 0	414 6 9
(vi) Purchase of furniture	400	400 0 0	4 0
(vii) Purchase of books etc	400	400 0 0	447 1 0
(viii) Rents, rates and taxes	600	600 0 0	3 4 7 0
(ix) Manual charges	90	90 0 0	1 8 0
Total	54 60	5 412 14 0	4 557 6 0

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(a) EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT ETC EXCLUDING CONSERVATION—*contd*

Eastern Circle

Budget heads.	Budget allotment	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Expenditure.
	Rs	Rs A. P	Rs A. P
I Pay of Officers	11 900	11 900 0 0	9 640 0 0
II Pay of Establishment	5 550	5,550 0 0	5 744 10 0
III Allowances Honoraria etc —			
(1) Travelling allowance to officers	1 000	5 000 0 0	5 000 0 0
(2) Travelling allowance to establishment	640	2,340 0 0	2,340 0 0
(3) House rent and other allowances	1 500	1 260 0 0	1 10[illegible] 0
IV Supplies and Services—			
(1) Petty supplies and services	100	*Nil*	
(2) Purchase of photographs and photo materials	600	850 0 0	849 13 6
(3) Purchase of tents	*Nil*	2 781 0 0	2 780 1 0
(4) Excavation charges	5 000	3 000 0 0	3 000 0 0
V Contingencies—			
(1) Telephone charges	250	31[illegible] 8 0	317 8 0
(2) Liveries and warm clothing	80	180 0 0	139 10 0
(3) Service postage and telegram charges	350	500 0 0	500 0 0
(4) Conveyance of tents stores records etc	50	2 104 0 0	2 094 14 9
(5) Purchase of books etc	400	600 0 0	636 0 6
(6) Office expenses and miscellaneous	690	1 056 0 0	1 005 10 3
(7) Purchase of furniture	400	800 0 0	857 8 0
(8) Rents rates and taxes	400	600 0 0	608 7 6
TOTAL	30 460	41 763 8 0	39 018 4 0

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(a) EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT ETC EXCLUDING CONSERVATION—*contd*

Southern Circle

Budget heads	Budget allotment	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs a p	Rs a p
I Pay of Officers—			
Non voted	15 7"0	15 0 0 0	1° 5°° ,, 0
II Pay of Establishment	,, 0 0	,, 0 0 0 0	4,,47 15 0
III Allowances Honoraria, etc—			
(i) Travelling allowance to officers	°,800	3 ,,° 0 0	3,3 0 14 0
(ii) Travelling allowance to establishment	1,200	1 450 0 0	1,3"8 14 0
IV Supplies and Services—			
(i) Purchase of photographs and photo materials	1,2,,0	1 150 0 0	1 13 13 0
(ii) Purchase and acquisition of antiquities	100	Nil	
V Contingencies—			
Liveries and warm clothing	0	50 0 0	
Rents rates and taxes	960	960 0 0	960 0 0
Service postage and telegram charges	°00	°00 0 0	°00 0 0
Conveyance of tents stores records etc.	400	1 000 0 0	1 ,, 0
Office expenses and miscellaneous	1,500	,,00 0 0	4 1 ,, 0
Medical charges	100	100 0 0	100 0 0
Purchase of furniture	250	0 0 0	3,, 10 0
Purchase of books etc.	400	400 0 0	138 13 6
TOTAL	30,2"0	,,0 230 0 0	5 6 1 1 0

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(a) EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT ETC EXCLUDING CONSERVATION—*contd*

Burma Circle

Budget heads	Budget allotment	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Expenditure
	Rs	Rs A P	Rs A. P
I Pay of Officers—			
Voted	20,550	20 550 0 0	17 091 15 0
Leave salary	3 000	3 000 0 0	
II Pay of Establishment—			
(Conservation Assistant Architectural Surveyor Clerks Pandit Draftsman Artist Photographer and Peons)	12 180	12 180 0 0	8 884 0 0
Leave salary	300	300 0 0	46 11 0
III Allowances Honoraria, etc —			
House rent and other allowances	2 220	2 220 0 0	2,220 0 0
Travelling allowance to officers	2 400	3 250 0 0	3 012 10 0
Travelling allowance to establishment	1 600	2 000 0 0	2 207 2 0
Hill journey allowance	410	410 0 0	
Burma allowance	660	660 0 0	572 14 0
IV Supplies and Services—			
(i) Purchase of books for library	1 000	1 000 0 0	1 000 0 0
(ii) Purchase of photographs and photographic materials	800	800 0 0	706 12 0
(iii) Archæological scholarship	1 050		
(iv) Petty supplies and services	200	200 0 0	200 0 0
V Contingencies—			
(i) Rents rates and taxes	960	1 020 0 0	1 000 0 0
(ii) Other contingencies	2 860	2,880 0 0	2 513 4 0
TOTAL	50 190	50 390 0 0	39 461 4 0

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(a) EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT ETC EXCLUDING CONSERVATION —*contd*

Office of the Government Epigraphist for India

Budget heads	Budget allotment	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Expenditure
	Rs	Rs A P	Rs A P
I Pay of Officers—			
Voted	28 630	28 630 0 0	24,804 2 0
Leave salary	2,850	2 850 0 0	
II Pay of Establishment—			
Clerks Attenders and servants Leave salary Temporary establishment	6 660	6 660 0 0	5 043 3 0
III Allowances Honoraria etc —			
(i) Travelling allowance to officers	1 [illegible]00	[illegible]846 0 0	2,640 13 0
(ii) Travelling allowance to establishment	800	[illegible]50 0 0	[illegible]6[illegible] 12 0
(iii) Compensation for dearness of provisions	90	90 0 0	
IV Supplies and Services—			
Petty supplies and services	150	[illegible] 0 0	67 6 0
Director General's Library and other publications	4 600	4,[illegible]00 0 0	4 484 11 0
V Contingencies—			
Liveries and warm clothing	350	3[illegible]0 0 0	339 12 0
Service postage and telegram charges	300	2[illegible]0 0 0	230 0 0
Conveyance of tents stores and records	1 [illegible]00	416 0 0	416 15 0
Office expenses and miscellaneous	600	1 084 0 0	1 0[illegible]0 14 0
Purchase of furniture	600	64[illegible] 0 0	641 4 0
Rents rates and taxes	[illegible] 400	[illegible] 400 0 0	[illegible] 400 0 0
Menial charges	160	160 0 0	160 0 0
Purchase of books	6[illegible]0	8[illegible]8 0 0	809 14 0
TOTAL	50 0[illegible]0	5[illegible],565 0 0	44 [illegible] 13 0

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(*a*) EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT, ETC EXCLUDING CONSERVATION—*contd*

Office of Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy Southern Circle

Budget heads	Budget allotment	Total allotment as subsequently modified.	Expenditure
	Rs	Rs A P	Rs A P
I. Pay of Officers	7 700	7 700 0 0	7 243 8 0
II Pay of Establishment	13,200	13,200 0 0	12,319 8 0
III. Allowances Honoraria, etc —			
( ) Travelling allowance to officers	1 500	1 250 0 0	1 131 12 0
( ) Travelling allowance to establishment	2 000	1 850 0 0	1 836 9 0
IV Supplies and Services—			
(i) Petty supplies and services	600	600 0 0	545 12 0
(ii) Purchase of photographs and photo materials.			
(iii) Excavation charges			
V Contingencies—			
(i) Telephone charges	200	200 0 0	Nil
(ii) Liveries and warm clothing	100	100 0 0	99 6 0
(iii) Service postage and telegram charges	300	300 0 0	85 0 0
(iv) Conveyance of tents stores and records	1,500	1 500 0 0	1 300 0
(v) Office expenses and miscellaneous	600	600 0 0	950 9 0
(vi) Purchase of furniture	300	300 0 0	398 12 0
(vii) Purchase of books etc	200	200 0 0	169 13 3
(viii) Rents rates and taxes etc	3 600	3 600 0 0	3 600 0 0
(ix) Menial charges	80	80 0 0	245 4 0
TOTAL	31 970	31 570 0 0	29 305 7 0

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(a) EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT ETC EXCLUDING CONSERVATION—*contd*

Office of the Archaeological Chemist in India

Budget heads	Budget allotment	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Expenditure
	Rs	Rs A P	Rs A P
I Pay of Officers	9 580	9 580 0 0	9 05[illegible] 4 0
II Pay of Establishment	2,710	2,710 0 0	[illegible] 400 3 0
III. Allowances Honoraria etc.—			
Travelling allowance to—			
(a) Officers	960	1 607 0 0	1,603 1[illegible] 0
(b) Establishment	240	493 0 0	49[illegible] 1 0
IV Supplies and Services—			
Purchase of stores	1,500	1,500 0 0	1,499 [illegible] 0
V Contingencies—			
(i) Purchase of books and publications	[illegible]00	[illegible]04 1[illegible] 8	[illegible]04 1[illegible] 0
(ii) Other contingencies	[illegible] 0[illegible]0	[illegible] 14[illegible] 3 4	2,14[illegible] [illegible] 0
TOTAL	1[illegible]40	1[illegible] 0 0 0	1[illegible] 3 0

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(a) EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT ETC EXCLUDING CONSERVATION—*contd*

Collection and Arrangement of the Central Asian Antiquities Museum

Budget heads.	Budget allotment	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Expenditure
	Rs	Rs A P	Rs A P
I. Pay of Officers—			
Non voted—			
Salary of Sir Aurel Stein	17 480	4 480 0 0 (a)	4 108 1 0
II. Pay of Officers—			
Voted—			
Salary of Mr F H Andrews	5 000	5 000 0 0	5,000 0 0
III Pay of temporary establishment—			
(1) Pay of temporary establishment and crafts men	1 600	1 690 0 0	1 698 6 0
(2) Pay of temporary establishment of Sir Aurel Stein in connection with his deputation on special duty		1 200 0 0	294 3 0
IV Allowances, Honoraria etc —			
(1) Passage of Mr F H Andrews from England to India and back	2,500	2,500 0 0	2 500 0 0
(2) Travelling allowance for Sir Aurel Stein and his temporary establishment		2 400 0 0	916 2 0
V Contingencies—			
(1) Charges on building for collection at New Delhi	5 100	3 105 0 0	3,133 15 0
(2) Miscellaneous contingencies	1 150	3 407 2 0	3,353 9 0
(3) Wall cases and aluminium	2 500	1 517 14 0	1,511 10 0
VI Charges on exploratory work of Sir Aurel Stein in Swat		2 000 0 0	1 997 10 0
VII Expenditure in connection with Mr Vaesey's appointment for photographing of wall paintings in the Central Asian Antiquities Museum, Delhi.		7 250 0 0	4,363 0 0
TOTAL	30 390	34 040 0 0	28,806 8 0

(a) Rs 13 000 surrendered to Government.

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(a) EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT ETC EXCLUDING CONSERVATION—*concld*

Indian Museum

Budget heads	Budget allotment.	Total allotment as subsequently modified.	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs A P	Rs A P
I Pay of Officers	8 305	8 [illegible]0 0 0	8,[illegible]40 0 0
II Pay of Establishments	13 4[illegible]0	13 470 0 0	1[illegible]4[illegible] 0 0
III. Allowances Honoraria etc—			
( ) Travelling allowance to officers	1 600	364 0 0	303 1[illegible] 0
( ) Travelling allowance to establishment	640	1,340 0 0	1 336 [illegible] 0
(iii) House allowance	1,510	1 510 0 0	1 35[illegible] 8 0
(iv) Compensatory allowance		[illegible]415 0 0	2,[illegible]50 0 0
IV Supplies and Services—			
(i) Petty supplies and services			
(ii) Purchase of photographs and photo materials.	1 500	2,507 0 0	[illegible],506 4 0
(iii) Excavation charges			
(iv) Purchase and acquisition of antiquities			
V Contingencies—			
( ) Liveries and warm clothing			
(ii) Service postage and telegram charges			
(iii) Conveyance of tents, stores and records			
(iv) Office expenses and miscellaneous	5 000	536 0 0	[illegible] 0 0
(v) Purchase of furniture			
( ) Purchase of books, etc.			
TOTAL	3[illegible],0[illegible]	3[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]

Appendix A—*contd*

(b) Expenditure on conservation

Summary of expenditure on Conservation works etc 1925 26

Provinces	Original allotment.			Expenditure		
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
United Provinces —						
Muhammadan and British Monuments	1 47 900	0	0	1 40 021	0	0
Hindu and Buddhist Monuments	17 768	0	0	21 6 2	3	0
Delhi	1 02 9 5	0	0	95 030	0	0
Punjab —						
Muhammadan and British Monuments	69 81	0	0	1 0 0 1	2	0 (a)
Hindu and Buddhist Monuments	33 501	0	0	21 100	10	0
North West Frontier Province	6 373	0	0	3 068	9	0
Bombay	1 16 000	0	0	1 17,540	0	0
Bihar and Orissa	19 995	0	0	16 4 0	0	0
Central Provinces and Berar	30 403	0	0	24 983	0	0
Bengal	20,283	0	0	30,081	15	0
Assam	10 702	0	0	8,890	12	0
Madras	31 148	0	0	30 862	3	0
Coorg	406	0	0	470	3	0
Burma	72,230	0	0	1 081	0	0
Rajputana and Central India	6 990	0	0	0,944	1	0
Reserve	28,111	0	0 (b)			
Total	7 19 790	0	0	6 94 4 6	15	0
Photographing of wall paintings in the Central Asian Antiquities Museum Delhi	7 250	0	0	Allotment made from the conservation funds but expenditure shown in the statement of Central Asian Antiquities Museum		
GRAND TOTAL	7 27 040	0	0	6 94 476	15	0

(a) Excludes grant from Provincial Government.
(b) Distribution from the Reserve —

	Rs	A	P
Original Reserve	28 111	0	0
Supplementary Reserve by surrenders	67 31	15	0
Total	95 426	15	0

APPENDIX A—*contd*

Summary of distribution of Rs 85,426-15-0

(a) Establishment etc	Amount	(b) Conservation	Amount
	Rs. A P		Rs A P
Purchase of tents	5,925 0 0	United Provinces	[illegible] 0 0
		Delhi	9[illegible] 0 0
Travelling allowance to officers	4,350 0 0	Punjab	[illegible]4,610 5 0
		Bombay	3,591 0 0
Travelling allowance to establishment	1,141 0 0	Bihar and Orissa	[illegible] 8 0
Contingencies	3,193 0 0		
		Bengal	11,900 13 0
Purchase of antiquities	8,100 0 0	Assam	[illegible]70 0 0
		Madras	[illegible] 0 0
Excavation charges	1,800 0 0		
		Rajputana	[illegible] 0 0
TOTAL	23,512 0 0	TOTAL	58,416 3 0

		Rs. A P
(a) Establishment		23,512 0 0
(b) Conservation		58,416 3 0
	TOTAL	81,928 3 0
Amount lapsed		3,498 12 0
	TOTAL RESERVE	85,426 15 0

Distribution from the total Archæological reserve of Rs 81,928-3-0

(a) Establishment etc

	Rs A P
Purchase of tents office of the Superintendent Archæological Survey Eastern Circle	[illegible] 0 0
Cycle allowance to Custodian Sarnath Museum	144 0 0
Travelling allowance of officers office of the Government Epigraphist for India	[illegible] 0 0
Excavations at Paharpur (Bengal)	1,000 0 0
Contingencies to the Superintendent Archæological Section Indian Museum Calcutta	[illegible]000 0 0
Installation of four electric fans	300 0 0
Maintenance of electric installation in Lahore office	[illegible] 0 0
Purchase of tents Frontier Circle	[illegible] 0 0
Travelling allowance of officers office of the Superintendent Archæological Survey Eastern Circle	[illegible]00 0 0
Travelling allowance of establishment office of the Superintendent Archæological Survey Eastern Circle	1,[illegible] 0 0
For expenditure in connection with Sir Aurel Stein's tour	1,000 0 0
Contingencies of the office of the Director General of Archæology in India	[illegible] 0 0
Acquisition of antiquities (Director General of Archæology's office)	[illegible] 0 0
Allotment to Deputy Commissioner Delhi for the acquisition of Treasure Trove	1,[illegible] 0 0
Travelling allowance of officers and establishment Burma Circle	1,[illegible] 0 0
Excavation at Mohenjo daro (Sindh)	[illegible]00 0 0
Provision of iron channels on work room walls of Central Asian Antiquities Museum Delhi	150 0 0
Travelling allowance of officers office of the Government Epigraphist for India	[illegible] 0 0
TOTAL	[illegible] [illegible] 0

Appendix A—*contd*

Distribution from the total Archæological reserve of Rs 81,928-3-0—contd.

(b) Conservation	Rs	A	P
Petty repairs to Abdul Wahab Khan's Tomb Kurnool Madras	23	0	0
Removal of inscribed slab found in Madanapalle Taluk of Chittoor District (Madras)	80	0	0
Conservation works at Sarnath (United Provinces) including Annual Repair charges	3 918	0	0
Providing stone boundary pillars around the Buddhist stupa at Kesariya, Champaran (Bihar and Orissa)	16	8	0
Special repair to Choupar's Palace, Mudu Bidri, South Kanara District (Madras)	950	0	0
Lahore Fort water supply (including Public Works Department charges)	20 946	0	0
Special repair to the building for housing Sir Aurel Stein's collection of antiquities, New Delhi	5 707	0	0
Repairs to Tomb of Nasarat Jang and others at Dacca (Bengal)	313	0	0
Acquisition of land for improvements to Asaf Khan's Tomb Shahdara Lahore (Punjab)	405	0	0
Repair to John Pearce's tomb Midnapur (Bengal)	118	0	0
Repair to Arsenal and buildings in the old Fort at Masulipatam (Madras)	1 270	0	0
Digging a well at Five Raths Seven Pagodas (Madras)	14	0	0
Survey and preparation of maps of the ancient monuments of certain places in Malda (Bengal)	500	0	0
Furniture for quarters etc at Mohenjo daro (Sindh)	3 000	0	0
Maintenance of Tibba Jalian Sialkot (Punjab)	126	0	0
Acquisition of land near Gumti Gate Gaur Malda (Bengal)	142	0	0
Fixing a marble stone in the front wall of cemetery at Ramnagar Gujranwalla District (Punjab)	58	0	0
Repair to Lord Cornwallis Tomb Ghazipur (United Provinces)	27	0	0
Repair to John Pearce's tomb at Midnapore (Bengal)	25	0	0
Acquisition of land at tomb of Murshid Kuli Khan Katra, Murshidabad (Bengal)	1 179	1	0
Maintenance of the tomb of Lord Cornwallis at Ghazipur (United Provinces)	13	9	0
Repairs to Raipur Gate Ahmedabad City (Bombay)	321	0	0
Repairs to Cornwallis Tomb at Ghazipur (United Provinces)	7	0	0
Acquisition of land at Rajasan and Madhpur at Sabhar District Dacca (Bengal)	1 493	0	0
Annual repairs to monuments in the Burdwan Birbhum and Vishnupur Districts (Bengal)	71	6	0
Repairs to Tomb of John Paget Dacca (Bengal)	9	0	0
Land acquisition at Darasbari (Bengal)	122	10	0
Repairs to Karengghar ruins at Sibsagar (Assam)	29	0	0
Special repairs to Sibdol temple (Assam)	33	0	0
Acquisition of land Radha Binod temple Vishnu temple (Bengal)	208	0	0
Land acquisition at Paharpur (Bengal)	2,574	0	8
Conservation at Paharpur (Bengal)	1 600	0	0
Conservation at Nalanda (Bihar and Orissa)	4 000	0	0
Conservation of monuments at Paharpur (Bengal)	2 810	0	0
Crop compensation for land acquisition at Raghurampur Dacca (Bengal)	170	12	0
Acquisition of land round Asaf Khan's tomb at Shahdara, Lahore (Punjab)	2 809	5	0
Agency charges on pro rata basis on archæological works in the United Provinces	300	0	0
Conservation of Chika Masjid Gaur District Malda (Bengal)	824	0	0
Construction of Taxila museum (Punjab)	2[illegible]5	0	0
Refund of withdrawal of excess agency charges from works in Chota Nagpur and South Bihar (Bihar and Orissa)	1,409	0	0
Total	58 416	3	0

	Rs	A	P
(a) Establishment	23,512	0	0
(b) Conservation	58 416	3	0
Total	81 928	3	0

Appendix A—*contd.*

(b) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd.*

Northern Circle, Muhammadan and British Monuments.

District	Locality.	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
		United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.					
		Special Repairs (non recurring charges) carried out by the Archæological Department					
Agra .	Agra Fort	Certain works in the Moti Masjid, Machchi Bhawan and Jahangiri Mahal.	12,007	6,028	6 028	6,020	Completed.
Do. . .	Agra .	Office electrification	3,237	3,110	3 045	2,995	Do
Do. .	Tajganj .	Acquisition of shops at Resham Katra	630	636	636	636	Do.
Do. . .	Itmaduddaula	Conservation of Itmaduddaula's tomb	40,616	6 476	5 819	5,819	In progress
Do. .	Sikandra	Constructing an engine house in connection with the tube well at Kanch Mahal	5 300	6 806	6,100	6,009	Completed.
Do . .	Do	Laying pipes for distribution of water from the new tube well fencing etc., and layout of the forecourt of Akbar's tomb	9,974	7,500	6,528	6,407	In progress.
Lucknow .	Lucknow	Special repairs to Residency roads	4 530	4,530	4,027	4,027	Completed.
Do. .	Do.	Providing iron railings around the Residency	9,839	9,839	7,839	7,804	Do.
Rai Bareli	Rai Bareli	Special repairs to the gateway of the Fort.	473	..	473	474	Do.
Mirzapur .	Chunar .	Special repairs to Iftikhar Khan's tomb	1,653	1,085	1,085	1,093	Do
Fatehpur .	Khajuha .	Certain repairs to Aurangzeb's pavilion	300	300	300	297	Do
Allahabad .	Allahabad	Special repairs to the south wall of Khusro Bagh	1,000	578	1 000	1 000	Do.
Azamgarh .	Mehnagar	Special repairs to Daulat's tomb	605	605	605	601	Do.
Do .	Do	Restoration of Daulat's tomb .	326	326	326	296	Do
..	.	Providing enamelled notice boards for the protected monuments in the United Provinces.	700	500	5	5	..
		Total		40,419	43,410	42,302	

Appendix A—*contd.*

(b) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd.*

Northern Circle Muhammadan and British Monuments—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	
		United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—*contd.*					
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department United Provinces					
Lucknow	Lucknow	Special repairs to certain buildings on account of damage done by flood	4,873	1 783	1 783	1 596	Completed.
		Excess over the grant for 1925-26 for establishment charges under Archæological Works			330	330	
		Total		1 783	2 113	1 926	
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department Delhi					
Agra	Tajganj	Providing overhead distribution lines necessary for connecting the existing electric installation at the Taj Mahal to the supply lines of the Agra Electric Supply Company	3 994		3,631	3 631	Completed
		Agency charges at 10 per cent for the above.			363	363	
		Total			3 994	3 994	
		Grand total special repairs		51 202	49 523	49 962	
		Annual repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Archæological Department					
Agra	Agra	Roman Catholic cemetery	300	300		334	
Do	Do	Agra Fort	8 000	8 000		7 783	
Do.	Tajganj	Taj buildings including gateways	4,280	4 280		4 611	
Do.	Do	Maintenance of Electric Installation	1,900	1 900		1,864	
Do.	Sikandra	Akbar's tomb	2 872	2,872		2 564	
Do.	Do	Kanch Mahal	70	70		23	
Do	Do	Mariam's tomb	700	700		572	
Do.	Agra	Itmaduddaula's tomb	740	740		1 134	
Do.	Do	Chini-ka-Rauza including well tank and kiosks	158	158		319	
		Carried over		19 020		19 214	

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Northern Circle Muhammadan and British Monuments—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 19[illegible]	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 19[illegible]	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6		8
			Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		19,0[illegible]0		19,[illegible]	
		UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH—*contd*					
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Archaeological Department—contd					
Agra	Agra	Ram Bagh	650	650		[illegible]1	
Do.	Do	Kans gate Pakhanga Modi	100	100		[illegible]3	
Do.	Do	Itbar Khan's tomb	100	100		[illegible]4	
Do.	Do	Itbar Khan's mosque	20	20		43	
Do.	Do	Sohbat Khan and Sadiq Khan's tomb	[illegible]00	[illegible]00		85	
Do	Agra Muttra Road.	Guru ka Tal	50	50		46	
Do	Do	Small Chhatri	10	10		6	
Do	Agra	Jodh Bai's Chhatri	10	10		1[illegible]	
Do	Do	Dholpuri ka Mahal	50	50		15	
Do.	Kachhpura	Humayun's mosque	50	[illegible]0		[illegible]	
Do	Agra	Firoz Khan's tomb	300	300		[illegible]	
Do	Do	Office of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey Muhammadan and British Monuments Northern Circle	400	400		604	
Do.	Do	Delhi gate	[illegible]0	50		1	
Do.	Do	Pay of Khadims and sweepers employed at the Taj, Sikandra, Itmaduddaula's tomb, Ram Bagh and Roman Catholic cemetery excluding contingencies, etc	3,750	3,[illegible]*			* Out of this amount Rs 3,540 transferred to the Secretary to Government, United Provinces Industries Department (Agriculture) for disbursement on account of the pay of the employees concerned
Do.	Fatehpur Sikri	Archaeological Buildings	6,000	6,0[illegible]0		6	
Do	Do	Dak Bungalow	500	500		4[illegible]8	
Do	Etmadpur	Batti[illegible] ka Tal	100	100		[illegible]	
Do	Jagner	Jagner Fort	1[illegible]0	1[illegible]0		1[illegible]1	
Muzaffarnagar	Majhera	Tomb of Sayyid [illegible] Khan and his mother, Tomb of Diwan Sayyid Mohammad Khan, Tomb of Sayyid Husain also called Sayyid Chajju Khan, Tomb of Sayyid Umar Nur Khan and an Octagonal well.	150	150		14	
		Carried over		31,4[illegible]		[illegible]	

Appendix A—*contd*

(b) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd*

Northern Circle Muhammadan and British Monuments—contd

District.	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		31 746		28 680	
		United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—*contd*					
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Archaeological Department—contd					
Aligarh	Aligarh	Aligarh Fort	250	250		258	
Do	Tappal	Gateway of the Fort	16	16		16	
Meerut	Meerut	Tomb of Shahpir	130	130		12[illegible]	
Do.	Do	Tomb of Abu Mohammad Khan	100	100		77	
Do	Sardhana	Cemetery	244	244		243	
Do	Do	Roman Catholic Church	150	150		100	Carried out by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Agra.
Hardoi	Malawan	Well	22	22		88	
Do	Shahabad	Maqbara of Nawab Diler Khan	295	295		2[illegible]8	
Lucknow	Lucknow	Nadan Mahal and Ibrahim Chisti's tomb	300	300		754	
Do	Do	Ekbarpur House	300	300		211	
Do.	Do.	Neill gate	15	15		17	
Do	Do	Residency building and Caretaker's quarters	1 650	1 650		2 253	
Do.	Do	Sikandra Bagh buildings	300	300		227	
Do.	Do	Alambagh House	50	50		49[illegible]	
Do	Do	Dilkusha palace	300	300		207	
Do	Do	Qaisarbagh gates	800	800		166	
Do	Do	Janab Aliya's tomb	300	300		168	
Do.	Do	Kazmain	250	250		202	
Do.	Do	Chhatar Manzil Palace for Queens and platforms.	3 800	3 800	†		† The buildings are used as clubs and Government Offices and hence they are now maintained by the Local Government. The amount allotted for their maintenance was re-appropriated to other works.
Do.	Do	Farhat Bakhsh Station Library	1 200	1 200	†		
Do	Do	Gulistan-i-Iram	500	500	†		
Bijnor	Nawabbad	Nawab Najib-ud-daulah's tomb	144	144		1[illegible]	
		Carried over		43 [illegible]02		34 7[illegible]	

Appendix A—*contd*

(b) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd*

Northern Circle Muhammadan and British Monuments—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 19[illegible]	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 192[illegible]	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		43 [illegible]		34[illegible]	
		United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—*contd*					
		Annual Repairs (recurring charge) carried out by the Archaeological Department—contd					
Cawnpore	Cawnpore	Memorial well garden	200	200		[illegible]00	Carried out by the Memorial Well Society Cawnpore
Do	Do	Sarada koth monuments	90	90			
Farrukhabad	Mau Rashidabad	Tomb of Nawab Rashid Khan	1[illegible]	1[illegible]		[illegible]	
Do	Kathiar	Well	1[illegible]	1[illegible]			
Do	Chaudhri ar a pur	Tomb	1[illegible]	1[illegible]		3	
Allahabad	Allahabad	Tomb of Sultan Khusro Tomb of Sultan Khusro's mother Tomb of Sultan Khusro's sister Enclosure wall and gateway of Khusro Bagh	400	400		4[illegible]0	
Do	Do	Zanana palace in the Fort	300	3[illegible]		66	
Jalaun	Kalpi	Chauras Gumbad	400	4[illegible]0		651	
Mirzapur	Chunar	Iftikhar Khan's tomb	500	[illegible]00		[illegible]	
Do	Do	Gateway to the Fort	[illegible]0	50		6[illegible]	
Benares	Benares	Aurangzeb's mosque	11[illegible]	11[illegible]		113	
Ghazipur	Ghazipur	Lord Cornwallis tomb				1	
Do	Bhitri	Stone bridge	1[illegible]	1			
Azamgarh	Mehnagar	Daulat's tomb		[illegible]		4	
Sultanpur	Isauli	Mosque	60	60		[illegible]	
Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun	Kalanga monuments	1	1[illegible]		1	
Etawah	Etawah	Gateway	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Do	Ajitmal	Ditto	[illegible]0	[illegible]		[illegible]	
		Carried over		4[illegible]		3[illegible]	

Appendix A—*contd*

(b) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd*

Northern Circle Muhammadan and British Monuments—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6		8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		4 919		3 588	
		United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—*contd*					
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Archaeological Department—concluded.					
Jaunpur	Jaunpur	Jami Masjid					
Do	Do	Atala Masjid					
Do	Do	Lal Darwaza Masjid					
Do	Do	Fort					
Do	Do	Jhanjhri Masjid					
Do	Do	Sharqi Kings' tomb near Jami Masjid	1 200	1 200		1 155	
Do	Do	Hammam or Turkish Bath					
Do	Do	Firoz Shah's Maqbara					
Do	Do	Stone bridge over Gomti					
Do	Do	Rauza of Sher Zaman Khan					
Do	Do	King's tomb at Machhlishahr					
Do	Do	Stone [illegible]					
Fyzabad	Akbarpur	Mosque in the Fort	25	25		[illegible]	
Do	Fyzabad	Hasan Raza Khan's mosque	32	32			
Do	Do	Gulab Bari	500	500		500	The sum of Rs. 500 placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad
Fatehpur	Khajuha	Aurangzeb's [illegible]				68	
		Total		47 670	(a) 39 61[illegible]	39 333	(a) Rs 8 064 re-appropriated to other works.
Ghazipur	Ghazipur	Lord Cornwallis' tomb			105	85	
		Total			105	85	
		Grand total Annual repairs		47 670	39 [illegible]17	39 418	

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Northern Circle Muhammadan and British Monuments—contd

District.	Locality	Name of gardens.	Allotment for the year 19 5-06	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 19 6	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs	R	Rs	
		UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH—*contd*				
		Maintenance of gardens (Recurring charges)				
Agra	Agra	Taj Khan Alam Agra Fort, Itmaduddaula Chini-ka-Rauza, Ram Bagh and Roman Catholic Cemetery				
Do	Sikandra	Akbar's tomb	4 1	50 06	50 3 1	
Lucknow	Lucknow	The Residency Nadan Mahal and Ibrahim Chishti's tomb				
Allahabad	Allahabad	Khusro Bag				
Cawnpur	Cawnpur	Wheeler's entrenchment	1 000	1 000	1 000	
		TOTAL GARDENS	481	51 0	51 3 1	

SUMMARY

	Rs
Special Repairs carried out by the—	
Archæological Department	43 332
Public Works Department United Provinces	9 0
Public Works Department D	3 09
Annual Repairs carried out by the—	
Archæological Department	59 333
Public Works Department United Provinces	6
Gardens	51,3 1
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE UNITED PROVINCES	1 1 021

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(*b*) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Northern Circle Muhammadan and British Monuments—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925 26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925 26	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		DELHI PROVINCE.					
		Special Repairs (non recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department					
Delhi	Purana Qila	Conservation works at Sher Shah s gateway	10 000	3 000	3 430	3 428	Completed No reference to the modification of allotment received from the Public Works Department
Do	Safdarjang s Garden	Revised lay out and grassing of the Safdarjang garden.	8 [illegible]	6,500	6 500	2,114	In progress
Do	Purana Qila	Providing teak wood doors to Sher Shah s mosque in Purana Qila.	1 000	1 000	1 000	800	Completed
Do	Delhi Fort	Replacing sheet iron manhole covers by cast iron ones for drain passing through historical gardens Delhi Fort.	200	[illegible]00	200	18[illegible]	Do.
Do	[illegible]pur	Special repairs to and levelling ground at Lodi s tomb	2 720	2 720	2 720	2 180	Do
Do	Purana Qila	Further Conservation of Sher Shah s gateway	4 000	4 000	4 600	1 004	Do
Do	Tughlaqabad	Repairs to the Tughlaq s tomb	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 474	Do
Do	Nizamuddin	Conservation of Khan Khana s tomb	7 [illegible]	2 000	4 515	3 801	In progress
Do	Delhi	Special repairs to Bholi Bhatyari ka Mahal and adjoining Bund	2,3[illegible]	2 400	801	810	Do
Do	Purana Qila	Special repairs to Devi s temple at Purana Qila	[illegible]	553	[illegible]	[illegible]	Completed.
Do	Arab Sarai	Conservation work of Arab Sarai and certain monuments in the vicinity	4 400		[illegible]55	[illegible]04	In progress
Do	Hauz Khas	Special repairs to dome at Hauz Khas	3 000		1 300	1 200	Do.
Do	Moth ki Masjid	Providing teak wood doors to Moth ki Masjid	8[illegible]		[illegible]0	60	Completed
Do	Delhi Fort	Electrification of the two Moghal rooms in the Delhi Fort	1 [illegible]	1 610	1 310	1 555	Completed. The work carried out by the Commanding Royal Engineer Delhi.
Do	Central Asian Antiquities Museum	Special Repairs to the buildings for housing Sir Aurel Stein's Collection of Antiquities new Delhi	[illegible]		6[illegible]0	5[illegible]0	
		TOTAL		[illegible]0 180	[illegible] 477	23 [illegible]	
		Agency charges at 10 per cent		2,019	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	
		TOTAL		2[illegible]	[illegible] 024	[illegible] 619	

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(*b*) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Northern Circle, Muhammadan and British Monuments—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	REMARKS
1	2	3	4		6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		2,580	30,[illegible]4	3[illegible],610	
		DELHI PROVINCE—*contd*					
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Archaeological Department—contd					
Delhi	Delhi Fort	Special repairs to the Moti Masjid in the Delhi Fort	[illegible]0	[illegible]0	458	458	
		TOTAL		5[illegible]0	458	458	
		GRAND TOTAL SPECIAL REPAIRS		[illegible]	30,[illegible]	33,107	
		Annual repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department					
Delhi	Notified area section	1 Miniature buildings					
		2 Asoka pillar on the ridge					
Do	Do	3 Baoli and underground passage at ridge					
Do	Do	4 Mutiny Memorial					
Do	Do	5 Chauburj Masjid					
Do	Do	6 Wazirabad mosque and bridge					
Do	Do	7 Gateway and mosque in Qudsia garden					
Do	Do	8 Tripolia					
Do	Do	9 Baradari and Punjabee gate of Roshanara garden					
Do	Do	10 Pir gaib					
Do	Delhi Fort and City section	11 Shah Burj and Hayat Bakhsh garden					
Do	Do	12 Diwan-i-Khas, Rang Mahal and Naubat Khana					
Do	Do	13 Mumtaz Mahal					
Do	Do	14 Tank in Delhi Fort					
Do	Do	15 Sawan Bhadon and Zafar Mahal					
Do	Do	16 Moti Masjid, Hammam and Samman Burj					
		Carried over					

Appendix A—*contd*

(b) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd*

Northern Circle Muhammadan and British Monuments—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6		8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward					
		Delhi Province—*contd*					
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd					
Delhi	Delhi Fort and City section	17 Sonehri Masjid					
Do	Do	18 Zeenat ul Masjid					
Do.	Do.	19 Tomb of Razia Begum					
Do	Do	20 Kalan Masjid					
Do	Do	21 Kashmere gate					
Do.	Do	22 Delhi gate					
Do	Do.	23 Portion of city wall near which Brigadier General John Nicholson was mortally wounded.					
Do	Qutab section	24 Qutab minar and all buildings in the area					
Do	Do	25 Jahaz Mahal					
Do	Do	26 Adham Khan's tomb at Mehrauli					
Do.	Do	27 Bahadur Shah II Palace at Mehrauli					
Do	Do	28 Hauz Shamsi with central pavilion					
Do	Do	29 Moti Masjid					
Do	Do	30 Rajon ki Bain					
Do	Do	31 Gandak ki Baoli (also called dying well)					
Do	Do	32 Mosque at the South West corner of Bagh Nazir					
Do	Do	33 Tomb and Mosque of Jamali Kamali					
Do	Do	34 Muhammad Quli Khan's tomb at Mehrauli					
Do	Do	35 Wall mosque at Mehrauli					
Do	Do	36 Qila Rai Pithora					
Do	Do	37 Badaun gate					
		Carried over					

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Northern Circle Muhammadan and British Monuments—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1905-06	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1905-06	REMARKS
1		3	4	5	6		8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward					
		DELHI PROVINCE—*contd*					
		Annual repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd					
Delhi	Qutab section—*contd*	38 S ltan C aris tou l at Mal q alpur					
Do	S ri section	39 Kal S a mosque					
Do	Do	40 B a n an lai					
Do	Do	41 Begampur mosque					
Do	Do	42 Sa oi Sl al j					
Do	Do	43 Lal G mla 1					
Do	Do	44 Tomb of Y s if Qattal					
Do	Do	45 Khirkee Masjid					
Do	Do	46 Sat p lla					
Do	Do	4 Ba lol Lo l tomb					
Do	Do	48 Un na n d tomb at Chiragh Delhi					
Do	Do	4 Bast o nt S					
Do	Do	50 S r ol l c ts wall and internal buildings					
Do	Do	1 Muham ad wal masjid near Shahpur					
Do	Do	52 N l Ma d					
Do	Do	53 Chor Minar					
Do	Do	54 Moti Masjid					
Do	Do	5 Tomb of Shaikh Kabir id n al o known as Rakat wala Gumbad					
Do	Tughlaqabad section	Road front of Tughlaqabad 56 Cl aseway n T gl laq s tomb at Tughlaqabad					
Do	Do	Wall gates 1 s t on of Adilabad etc and Na Ka Kot					
Do	Lodi section	59 Kot M barakpur group					
Do	Do	60 Darya Khan s tomb					
		Carried forward					

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Northern Circle Muhammadan and British Monuments—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward					
		DELHI PROVINCE—contd					
		Annual repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd					
Delhi	Lodi section—*contd*	61 Zamrudpur monuments					
Do	Do	62 East Baol group					
Do	Do	63 Tomb of Lajal Ldm					
Do	Do	64 Safdarjang's tomb and mosque.					
Do	Do	65 Lodi's tomb at Khairpur					
Do	Do.	66 Old Lodi Bridge with approaches					
Do	Do	67 Humayun's tomb and tomb of the barber					
Do	Do	68 Isa Khan's tomb with mosque					
Do	Do	69 Bu Halima's garden gateway and wall					
Do.	Do	70 Arab sarai gateway and wall					
Do	Do	71 Tomb and mosque of Afsarwala to the west of Humayun's mosque					
Do	Do	72 Nila Gumbad to the east of Humayun's tomb					
Do	Do	73 Khan-i-Khana's tomb					
Do	Do	74 Sabz Burj					
Do	Do	75 Barapula					
Do	Do	76 Tomb and Baoli at Nizamuddin					
Do	Do	77 Dargah of Amir Khusro at New Delhi					
Do	Do	78 Atgah Khan's tomb					
Do	Do	79 Junah Shah's masjid					
Do	Do	80 Three domed tomb near old railway station Nizamuddin.					
Do.	Hauz Khas section.	81 Tomb between Qutab road and Hauz Khas.					
		Carried over					

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(*b*) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Northern Circle Muhammadan and British Monuments—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward					
		DELHI PROVINCE—*contd*					
		Annual repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—*contd*					
Delhi	Hauz Khas section—*contd*	82 Hauz Khas group of buildings including tomb of Firoz Shah					
Do	Do	83 Repairs to approach road to Hauz Khas					
Do	Do	84 Humayunpur monuments					
Do	Do	85 Muhammadpur monument					
Do	Do	86 Munirka monuments					
Do	Purana Qila section	87 Purana Qila					
Do	Do	88 Khairul manazil and Sher Shah gateway					
Do	Do	89 Kotla Firoz Shah					
Do	Do	90 Lal Darwaza					
Do	Do	91 Abdun Nabi's mosque near Hawel Mahabat Khan					
Do	Do	92 Lal Bungalow					
Do	Do	93 Monuments between Purana Qila and Humayun's tomb					
Do	Miscellaneous section	94 Shikargah Kushak					
Do	Do	95 Baradari building					
Do	Do	96 Qadam Sharif					
Do	Do	97 Bhuli Bhatiyari ka mahal					
Do	Do	98 Tomb and Mosque of Ghazi-ud-din outside Ajmeri gate					
Do	Do	99 Kos minar					
Do	Do	100 Pul Chaddar about ½ mile to the south of village Chukkar Mubarakabad	14,700	14,340	13,093	13,049	
		TOTAL		14,340	13,093	13,019	
		Arrear charges at 10 per cent		1,4[illegible]	1,291	1,301	
		TOTAL		[illegible]	14,291	14,353	

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Northern Circle Muhammadan and British Monuments—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Total allotment as finally modified	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		15,[illegible]74	11,981	14,3[illegible]3	
		DELHI PROVINCE—*contd*					
		Annual repairs and maintenance carried out by the Archaeological Department					
Delhi	Delhi	Two Temporary Draftsmen for Survey work at R[illegible] per mensem for 12 months		1,820	[illegible]	1,212	
Do	Do	Travelling allowance for above		00	171	451	
Do	Do	Contingencies for above		[illegible]50	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	Delhi Fort garden	Caretaker Fort gardens contingencies		1,000	400	3[illegible]3	
		TOTAL		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
		GRAND TOTAL ANNUAL REPAIRS		18,844	16,[illegible]1	16,047	
		Maintenance of gardens (recurring charges) including pumping at the lot on at the Qutb					
Delhi	Delhi	Kotla Firoz Shah					
Do	Do	Purana Qila					
Do	Do	Humayun's tomb					
Do	Do	B[illegible] Hal[illegible]'s garden					
Do	Do	Isa Khan's tomb	41,[illegible]10	42,500	40,[illegible]00	34,405	No reference to the modification of allotment received from the Public Works Department
Do	Do	Arab Sarai					
Do	Do	Safdar Jang's tomb					
Do	Do	Hauz Khas					
Do	Do	Qutb gardens					
Do	Delhi Fort	Fort gardens water supply including maintenance of pipes, etc	[illegible]	3,500	3,370	3,115	
		TOTAL		40,000	43,5[illegible]0	37,590	
		Agency charges at 10 per cent.		4,000	4,35[illegible]	3,7[illegible]2	
		TOTAL		50,000	47,9[illegible]7	41,2[illegible]2	
		DELHI FORT GARDENS					
Delhi	Delhi Fort	Pay of Malis and other Horticultural expenses		[illegible]156	3,876	3,113	The expenditure incurred by the Deputy Commissioner Delhi
Do	Do	Contingencies		1,000		891	
		TOTAL		4,156	3,866	4,004	
		GRAND TOTAL GARDENS		54,756	51,783	45,276	

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(*b*) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Northern Circle, Muhammadan and British Monuments—*concld*

SUMMARY

	Rs
Special Repairs carried out by the—	
Public Works Department	3[illegible],619
Archæological Department	488
Annual Repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	14,3[illegible]3
Annual Repairs and Maintenance carried out by the Archæological Department	[illegible]
Gardens	45,270
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE DELHI PROVINCE	95,030

Summary of expenditure on Conservation in the Northern Circle, Muhammadan and British Monuments

Province	Total amount spent on Special Repairs during the year 192[illegible]-25	Total amount spent on Annual Repairs during the year 19[illegible]	Total amount spent on the maintenance of gardens during the year 192[illegible]	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
United Provinces	49,2[illegible]	30,118	61,3[illegible]1	1,40,0[illegible]1
Delhi Province	33,10[illegible]	16,64[illegible]	4[illegible],2[illegible]6	9[illegible],030
TOTAL	8[illegible],3[illegible]9	[illegible]6,06[illegible]	96,6[illegible]	[illegible]3[illegible],051
GRAND TOTAL				[illegible],35,051

Appendix A—*contd.*

(b) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd*

Northern Circle, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	As modified by reappropriation	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		The Punjab					
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.					
Rawalpindi	Manikiala and Bhallar	Fixing notice boards to Tope and Monastery	38		38	28	Completed
Jhelum	Malot	Fixing notice board to temple	22		22	22	Do
Do	Rohtas	Fixing notice boards to Raja Man Singh's Haveli	22		22	22	Do
Do	Katas	Fixing notice boards to Buddhist Stupa and S Hari Singh's Haveli	44		44	45	Do
Do	Bhaganwala	Fixing notice boards to Murti Hill and two temples	76		101 (for both items)	37	Do
Attock	Banti Pind	Fixing notice board to Tope and Monastery	25			25	Do
Ludhiana	Sunet	Fixing notice board to Ancient Remains	28	28	28	28	Do
Gurgaon	Surajkund and Anangpur	Fixing notice boards to Surajkund and Bund	25		25	24	Do
Rohtak	Khokra Kot and Mohan bari	Fixing notice boards to ancient sites	32		32	30	Do
Karnal	Thanesar and Kaithal	Fixing notice boards to Ancient mound and Baoli	57		57	43	Do
Sialkot	Sialkot	Fixing notice boards to Tibba Jaban	14		14	14	Do
Shahpur	Amb Vijhi and Bhera	Fixing notice boards to temple and ancient sites	45		45	39	Do
Kangra	Bajaura	Fixing notice board to Bishweshwar Mahadev temple	24		24	24	Do
Do	Dasal	Fixing notice board to Gaurishankar temple	27		35 (for both items)	27	Do
Do	Naggar	Fixing notice board to Gaurishankar temple	8			7	Do.
Do	Kangra	Fixing notices boards to protected Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the Kangra Provincial Sub Division	369		369	200	In progress
Do	Nurpur	Removing jungle from the Fort compound cleaning round buildings wells and tanks	155		155	145	Completed
		Carried over		28	1,011	760	

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Northern Circle Hindu and Buddhist Monuments—contd

District.	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	As modified by reappropriation	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		[illegible]8	1 011	60	
		THE PUNJAB—*contd*					
		Special Repairs (non recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd					
Kangra	Masrur	Special repairs to Rock Cut temples	1 931	2 000	[illegible]01	[illegible]4	In progress
Jhelum	Katas	Acquisition of land around the Buddhist Stupa	[illegible]0	500			
Do	Do	Trial excavations	1 000	1 000			
Kangra	Ambikeshwar	Special repairs to temple	400	400			
Do	Nadu	Special repairs to Gateway and temple	140	140			
		TOTAL		4 1[illegible]	1 80[illegible]	1 454	
		Add departmental charges at 19 per cent.			342	26[illegible]	
		TOTAL			2 144	1 [illegible]0	
		Special Repairs (non recurring charges) carried out by the Archaeological Department					
Rawalpindi	Taxila	Conservation work (Director General)		3,440	10 940	10 940	
Do	Do	Purchase and erection of notice boards for central protected Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the Punjab		1 000	2 [illegible]3	[illegible] 3 12	In progress
		TOTAL		4 440	11,21[illegible]	11 103 12	
		TOTAL SPECIAL REPAIRS			13,3[illegible]	12 9[illegible] 0 12	
		Annual repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department					
		Annual Repairs to —					
Rawalpindi	Mankiala and Bhallar	Tope and Monastery		30	31	1[illegible]	
Jhelum	Rohtas	Raja Man Singh's Haveli				[illegible]	
Do	Malot	Temple		30	730	350	
Do	Katas	S Hari Singh's Haveli				[illegible]	
Shahpur	Bhera	Ancient sites		3[illegible]	3[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	[illegible]	Ditto		[illegible]	[illegible]1	4[illegible]	
Do	Amb	Temple		230	230	[illegible]	
		Carried over		[illegible]	875	[illegible]	

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(*b*) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Northern Circle Hindu and Buddhist Monuments—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925 26	As modified by reappropriation	Amount spent during the year 1925 26	REMARKS
[1]	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	
		Brought forward		878	878	73	
		THE PUNJAB—contd					
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd					
		Annual Repairs to —contd					
Delhi	Tughlaqabad	Surajkund	250	250	250	208	
Gurgaon	Anangpur	Ancient Bund	150	150			
Karnal	Thanesar	Raja Karn Ka Killa	30	30	30	23	
Do	Kaithal	Ancient Baoli	185	170	170	198	
Kangra	Kangra	Ancient Fort	204	264	264	245	
Do	Nurpur	Fort and temple	19	19	19	15	
Do	Kanhyara and Pathyara.	Rock inscription.	10	11	11	8	
Do	Bajaura	Temple of Basheshwar Mahadeo	35	35	35	30	
Sialkot	Sialkot	Tibba Jahan	154		126	145	
Lahore	Lahore	Maintenance of electric installation in the office of the Superintendent Hindu and Buddhist Monuments	4	4	22	9 14-0	
		TOTAL		1,911	1,805	1,616 14	
		Add departmental charges at 19 per cent			342	307	
		TOTAL			2,147	1,923 14	
		Annual repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Archæological Department					
Rawalpindi	Taxila	Annual maintenance of Museum pay of chaukidars etc (Director General of Archæology)		2,100	2,100	2,100	
Do	Do	Annual maintenance of Museum Office etc		2,500	2,500	2,500	
Do	Do	Annual maintenance of Police Guard	1,617	1,617	1,617	1,617	
		TOTAL		6,217	6,217	6,217	
		TOTAL ANNUAL REPAIRS			8,364	8,140 14	

Appendix A—*contd*

(b) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd*

Northern Circle Hindu and Buddhist Monuments—contd

Summary

	Rs.	a.	p.
Special Repairs carried out by the—			
Public Works Department	1 [illegible]	0	0
Archæological Department	11 103	1[illegible]	0
Annual Repairs carried out by the—			
Public Works Department	1 9[illegible]3	14	0
Archæological Department	6 217	0	0
Grand total for the Punjab	[illegible]1 100	10	0

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Northern Circle, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	As modified by reappropriation	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH					
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Archaeological Department					
Allahabad	Garhwa	Special repairs to the Garhwa Fort	20,877	8 000	12 496	12 496	In progress.
Hamirpur	Mahoba	Conservation of antiquities at and near Mahoba	5 013	3 400	903	903	Completed.
Etah	Bilsar	Conservation of Gupta relics at Bilsar	1 036	674	391	300	Do
Do	Do	Carriage and fixing charges of standard notice boards on Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in United Provinces	376	1 000	775	348	Do
Jhansi	Talbehat	Conservation of the Fort at Talbehat	1 295	1,295	1 193	1 193	Do.
Gonda	Saheth Maheth	Conservation of the Buddhist Remains at Saheth Maheth		1 000			
Do	Do	Providing enamelled notice boards on Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the United Provinces	02[illegible]				
Benares	Sarnath	Conservation of Buddhist Ruins at Sarnath		3 000	3 000	2 993 3	
		TOTAL SPECIAL REPAIRS		18 3[illegible]8	18,358	18 324 3	
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Archaeological Department					
Agra	Agra	Jaswant Singh ki Chhatri	160	160	160		
Allahabad	Garhwa	Monuments in Garhwa Fort	100	100	100		
Almora	Dwarahat	Antiquities at Dwarahat	96	96	96	144	
Azamgarh	Pokri	Inscribed stone pillar	6	6	5	5	
Dehradun	Dehradun	Asoka stone	37	37	37	15	
Gonda	Saheth Maheth	Buddhist remains	550	550	550	454	
Gorakhpur	Kasia	Ditto	172	172	172	347	
Hamirpur	Mahoba	Patalesvara temple	37	37	37		
Do	Sakura	Jain temple	4	4	4	4	
Do	Do	Brahmanical temple	3	3	3	3	
		Carried over		1 154	1 154	972	

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Northern Circle Hindu and Buddhist Monuments—concld

District.	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 19[illegible]	As modified by reappropriation.	Amount spent during the year 19[illegible]	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		Brought forward		1 1[illegible]	1 1[illegible]		
		UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH—*contd*					
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Archæological Department—contd					
Hamirpur	Al[illegible]	Four Chandella temples and small masonry tank	2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]	
Do	Mahoba	Foundation of temple in Madan Sagar lake	[illegible]0	50	50		
Jhansi	Talbehat	Ancient Fort	184	184	184	19[illegible]	
Do	Chandpur and Dudhia	Temples	400	400	400	[illegible]	
		Old temple of—					
Muttra	Brindaban	Radha Ballabh	1[illegible]0	1[illegible]0	120	303	
Do	Do	Jugal Kishore	1[illegible]0	1[illegible]0	1[illegible]0	15[illegible]	
Do	Do	Gobind Deo	360	[illegible]60	360	3[illegible]	
Benares	Sarnath	Museum and Buddhist remains	918	918	918	918	
		TOTAL ANNUAL REPAIRS		3,3[illegible]8	3,3[illegible]8	3 [illegible]28	

SUMMARY

	Rs.	A.	P.
Special Repairs carried out by the Archæological Department	18 3[illegible]4	3	0
Annual Repairs carried out by the Archæological Department	3 3[illegible]8	0	0
GRAND TOTAL OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH	[illegible]1 6[illegible]	3	0

Summary of Expenditure on Conservation in the Northern Circle Hindu and Buddhist Monuments

Province	Total amount spent on Special Repairs	Total amount spent on Annual Repairs	TOTAL
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
The Punjab	1[illegible]3 3[illegible] 0	8 140 14 0	[illegible]1 [illegible] 10 0
United Provinces	18 [illegible]4 3 0	3,3[illegible]8 0 0	[illegible]1 [illegible] 3 0
TOTAL	31 [illegible]3 1 0	11 4[illegible] 14 0	4[illegible] [illegible] 13 0
GRAND TOTAL			4[illegible] 13 0

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(*b*) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Frontier Circle Muhammadan and British Monuments

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
		THE PUNJAB					
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department					
Jullundur	Dakhni, Nurmahal, Nakodar	Special repairs to Kos Minars, Sarai at Dakhni, Nurmahal and tombs at Nakodar	12 612	7 600	7 600	7,569	In progress.
Lahore	Lahore	Providing a marble balustrade to replace the existing iron railing to rampart top of Shalamar Gardens.	2 646	571	571	222	Completed
Do	Do	Acquisition of land for improving the Chauburji Monument.	244	244	244	97	In progress
Do	Do	Certain improvements to Anarkali's tomb	190	190	190	[illegible]	Do
Do	Do	Water supply in the old Fort Lahore.	20 945	14 920	5 006	4 549	Do.
Sheikhupura	Shahdara	Acquisition of land for improvement to Asaf Khan's tomb	1 569	1 318	1 318	1 318	Completed
Do	Do	Special repairs to buildings attached to Baradari at River Ravi	370	370	370	34	Do.
Gujranwala	Ramnagar	Fixing marble slab on the front wall of cemetery	49	49	49	33	Do
Amritsar	Grand Trunk Road	Special repairs to Kos Minars at milestones 273, 278, 279	57	57	5	54	Do
		TOTAL		25 319	15 395	14 311	
		Add departmental charges at 19 per cent			2,925	2 719	
		TOTAL			18 324	17 030	
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Archaeological Department					
		Special repairs to—					
Lahore	Lahore	Lahore Fort		9 700	9 700	9700	In progress.
Do	Do	Chauburji		3 000			
Do	Do	Expenditure required to meet the pay of Conservation Assistant		750	750	725 13	
Sheikhupura	Shahdara	Certain improvements to Shahdara gardens.		6 000			
Do	Do	Acquisition of land around Asaf Khan's tomb		39 855 5	39 855 5	39 855 5	Completed.
		TOTAL		59 305 5	50 305 5	50 281 2	
		TOTAL SPECIAL REPAIRS		84 624 5	68 629 5	67,311 2	

Appendix A—*contd*

(b) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd*

Frontier Circle Muhammadan and British Monuments—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		THE PUNJAB—*contd*					
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department					
		Annual repairs to—					
Attock	Hasan Abdal	Lala Rukh's tomb	540	74	74	[illegible]	
Do	Do	Abdul Hakim's tomb					
Do	Hatti Mile 193	Baoli					
Do	Do	Losar Baoli					
Jhelum	Rohtas	British and Muhammadan Monuments	368	33	33	30	
Gujrat	Gujrat	Akbari Baoli Aurangzeb Baoli	284	80	250	19[illegible]	
Muzaffargarh	Sitpur	Tomb and Mosque of Tahir Khan Nahar	208	20	20	20[illegible]	
Jullundur	Jullundur District	Historical Monuments	691	650	650	614	
Ludhiana	Ludhiana District	Kos Minars	13	10	10	9	
Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Ditto	160	80	80	56	
Rohtak	Rohtak	Ditto	190	80	80	68	
Do	Sonepat	Khwaja Khizar's tomb	133	110	110	90	
Hissar	Hissar	Town wall	34[illegible]	50[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	Do	Feroz Shah's Palace					
Do	Do	Gujri Mahal					
Do	Do	Jahaz Kothi					
Do	Do	Tomb of Ali Tajar					
Do	Do	Barsi Gate					
Do	Do	Lat ki Masjid					
Do.	Do	Tomb of four dewans					
Do.	Do	Small square tomb					
Karnal	Thanesar	Pathar Masjid	4[illegible]	4[illegible]	[illegible]	41[illegible]	
Do	Karnal	Sheikh Chilli's tomb					
Do	Do	Kos Minars					
		Carried over		3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	

Appendix A—contd

(b) Expenditure on Conservation—contd

Frontier Circle Muhammadan and British Monuments—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925 26	Total allotment sub sequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925 26	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		3 ?4?	,?4,	3 191	
		THE PUNJAB—contd					
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd Annual repairs to—					
Karnal	Panipat	Ibrahim Lodhi's tomb	424	4?0	420	412	
Do	Do	Kabuli Mosque					
Do	Karnal	Old Badshahi Bridge					
Do	Ghaurandi	Sarai Gate					
Do	Kala Amb	Obelisk commemorating the third battle of Panipat	10	10	10	?	
Do	Panipat	Bab Fez Gate	11	10	10	8	
Ambala	Ambala	Kos Minars	8	8	8	7	
Lahore	Lahore	Historical buildings inside Lahore Fort	3,56?	3,510	3,?10	3 40?	
Do	Do.	Historical buildings outside Lahore Fort.	2 470	2,400	2,40?	2 298	
Do	Do	Historical buildings in Lahore	6 138	5,980	5 980	6 108	
Sheikhupura	Shahdara	Historical buildings	16 015	15 840	15 840	1 840	
Do	Sheikhupura	Hiran Minara and tank	641	640	640	6?8	
Amritsar	Grand Trunk Road.	Kos Minars Nos 273 278 279	43	40	40	30	
Gurdaspur	Batala	Shamsher Khan's tomb	211	200	?00	106	
Do	Kalanaur	Takht-i-Akbari					
Kangra	Upper Dharamsala	Lord Elgin's tomb	?0	?0	20	16	
Gujranwala	Ramnagar	Graves in baradari		?0	20	10	
		TOTAL		31 9??	31 923	31 ?14	
		Add departmental charges at 19 per cent			6 0?	6 0?6	
		TOTAL ANNUAL REPAIRS			37 983	37 740	

APPENDIX A—contd

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—contd

Frontier Circle Muhammadan and British Monuments—contd

District.	Locality	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		THE PUNJAB—contd					
		Maintenance of gardens (recurring charges)					
Lahore	Shalamar	Shalamar gardens		9 380	9 38.	8 581 10	Funds provided by Provincial Government
Do	Lahore	Hazuri Bagh		1 300	1 300	1 1[illegible] 14 0	
Sheikhupura	Shahdara	Shahdara gardens		1[illegible] 400	1[illegible] 400	11,893 0 0	
		TOTAL		23 08[illegible]	23 0[illegible]	1 93 9 1	

SUMMARY

	Rs. A P
Special Repairs carried out by the—	
Public Works Department	1 [illegible]30 0 0
Archaeological Department	50,281 [illegible] 0
Annual Repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	[illegible] 40 0 0
Maintenance of Gardens (Provincial Funds)	21 [illegible]07 9 0
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PUNJAB	1,26,[illegible]8 11 0

Appendix A—*contd*

(b) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd*

Frontier Circle, Muhammadan and British Monuments—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925 26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925 26	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	
		North West Frontier Province					
		Special Repairs (non recurring charges) carried out by the Archaeological Department					
Hazara	Near Taxila	Conservation of monuments at Jaulian		3 [illegible]			Surrendered
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department					
		Annual repairs to—					
Peshawar	Peshawar	Archaeological Office	324	235	235	236	
Do.	Mardan Tahsil	Takht-i Bahi Monuments	600	380	380	[illegible]	
		Total		615	615	612	
		Add departmental charges at 24½ per cent		150	150	150	
		Total		765	76[illegible]	762	
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Archaeological Department					
		Annual repairs to—					
Peshawar	Mardan Tahsil	Jamalgarhi Monuments		380	380	380	
Do	Swabi Tahsil	Asoka Monument		50	50	5	
Do	Mardan Tahsil	Shahbazgarhi Monuments		100	100	10	
Hazara	Near Taxila	Jandial and Lal Chak Monuments		280	280	250	
Do	Do	Jaulian Monuments		640	840	791 1	
Do	Do	Pipplan Monuments		230	230	229 8	
Do.	Do	Nimogram Monuments		[illegible]	[illegible]	611	
		Total		2,518	2,518	2,306.9	
		Total annual repairs		3,283	3,283	3,068 9	

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Frontier Circle—concld

SUMMARY

	Rs. A. P.
Annual Repairs carried out by the—	
Public Works Department	702 0 0
Archæological Department	2 306 0 0
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE	3 008 0 0

Summary of expenditure on Conservation in the Frontier Circle

Province	Total amount spent on special repairs	Total amount spent on annual repairs.	Total amount spent on gardens	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Punjab	67 311 2 0	37 740 0 0	21 037 0 0	1 26 088 11 0
North West Frontier Province	Nil	3 068 0 0	Nil	3 068 0 0
TOTAL	67,311 2 0	40 808 0 0	21 03[illegible] 9 0	1,30 0[illegible]7 4 0
GRAND TOTAL				1,30 0[illegible]7 4 0

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Western Circle

Division P W D	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925 26	Allotment as modified by reappropriation	Amount spent during the year 1925 26	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SINDH					
		Special Repairs (Non recurring charges) carried out by the Archaeological Department					
Kaira and Panch Mahals	Sirnal	Galtesvara Mahadeva's temple Total expenditure incurred upto date is Rs 17 200	19 785 (Revised)	5 000	000 +[illegible]00	5 300	In progress.
Thana	Andheri	Jogesvari caves	22 010	1 600	1 600	1 600	Do
Poona	Nanaghat	Inscribed caves Total expenditure incurred upto date is Rs 1,493	1 444	1 100	1 100 + 3	1 173	Do.
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Farah Bag Palace	1 400 499	1 902	1 90[illegible] —364	1 538	Do
Do	Do	Monuments in the Fort Total expenditure incurred upto date is Rs. 3,423	(Revised) 4 600 50	500	500 +364	864	Do
Presidency	Elephanta	Elephanta caves Total expenditure incurred upto date is Rs 24 749	[illegible]3 381 (7 estimates)	2 000	2 000	2 000	Do
Poona	Karla	Caves Total expenditure incurred upto date is Rs [illegible] 298	8 940 (Revised)	300	300 —300		Do
Larkana	Mohenjo-daro	Furnishing Offices and Quarters at Mohenjo-daro	4 0 9		+3 000 +1 500 +178	4 678	Completed
Do	Do	Boundary pillars (provision of)	50	50	50		
Western Circle	Western Circle	Providing belts and badges to caretakers	100	100	100	100	Completed
Do	Do	Purchase of enamelled steel Notice Boards	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	In progress.
Bijapur	Bijapur	Nau Gumbaz (Acquisition of land)	56[illegible]	562	56[illegible] +18[illegible]	44	Completed.
Do	Do	Bada Kaman (Acquisition of land)	[illegible]2	[illegible]3	23		
Do	Almapur	Begam's Mahal (Acquisition of land)	500	500	500 —500		
West Khandesh	Thalner	Muhammadan Tombs (Acquisition of land)	1 600	1 600	1 600 —1 600		
Bijapur	Torvi	Sangit and Nari Mahals (Acquisition of land)	[illegible]45		+[illegible]45	[illegible]44	Completed
		TOTAL		16 237	19 316	19 [illegible]41	

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(*b*) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Western Circle—*contd*

Division P W D	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 192. 6	Allotment as modified by reappropriation	Amount spent during the year 19 6	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6		8
			Rs	R	Rs	Rs	
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING S ...—*contd*					
		Special Repairs (Non recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department					
Kaira and Panch Mahals	Mahmudabad	Bhamaria Well Total expenditure incurred upto date R ... 64?	..09 (Revised)	2,000	? 000	1 99?	In progress
Do	Champaner	Conserving certain monuments at Champaner (1? in number) Total expenditure incurred upto date is Rs 63 638	1 0. ?.3	3 000	3 000	99.	Do
Do	Do	Step well (Gabal Sha's well)	? 016	400	400	?98	Do
Do	Do	Gates on Pavagadh Hill	3 631	1 000	1 000 —1 ..0	? ..	Do
Do	Do	Khajuri masjid on Vada Talao Total expenditure incurred upto date is Rs ? 44?	4 ..	? 000	? 000 — ..0 —?..0	1 ?1	Do
Do	Do	Ek minar ki masjid Total expenditure incurred upto date is Rs 1 390 + Rs 19.	? 88	800	89.. + ..00	1 390	Do
Do	Do	Panch Mahuda ki masjid Total expenditure incurred upto date R 1 ... 1	1 .. 1		+?..	?30	Completed.
Do	Do	Fixing collapsible gates in Jami masjid	44	44	44	4?	Do
Do	Do	Removing earth and debris from Jami masjid	1..		+1..	1 .3	Do.
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad City	Raipur Gate	.. ..		..6..	0?8	In progress
Do	Viramgam	Mansar tank	1. 361	1,500	1 ..00	1 .00	Do
Do	Dholka	Khan masjid	300	?00	?00	?03	Completed
Do	Ahmedabad	Providing 34 pairs of cloth slippers in the protected monuments	119	119	119	119	Do
Do	Do	Providing notice boards for Archaeological monuments	..0	..0	..	4?9	Do
Do	Do	Surveying and preparing plans and estimate for Archaeological monument	60	60	.. —50		
Do	Do	Providing two notice boards prohibiting boys from using the piece of land near Sidi Sayyid's masjid	??		..	?0	Completed
		Carried over.		1? 163	1? ? 1	1? ?3?	

Appendix A—*contd*

(b) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd*

Western Circle—contd

Division P W D	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925 26	Allotment as modified by reappropriation	Amount spent during the year 1925 26	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	
		Brought forward		12 163	12 321	12 304	
		Bombay Presidency including Sindh—*contd*					
		Special Repairs (Non recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd					
Surat and Broach	Surat	Compound wall of the English Cemetery at Surat	350		+230 +120	344	Completed.
Thana	Thana	Notice boards prohibiting from wearing shoes etc	63	63	63	39	Do.
Presidency	Gharapuri	Caves at Elephanta (Improvements to Water Cistern Cave I)	700	700	700	699	Do
West Khandesh	Tavala	*Removing the existing cross walls in the Archæological well*	11		+11	11	Do
Do.	Thalner	Providing cloth slippers and Notice boards to Muhammadan Tombs	28	28	28	20	Do
Ahmednagar	Tisgaon	Five stone gates	3 603	2 060	2 060	1 170	In progress.
Poona	Khed	Dilawarkhan s tomb	20	20	20	20	Completed.
Bijapur	Bijapur	Removing and refixing ornamental finial on the top of minaret to the south west corner of Ibrahim Roza.	130	130	+130	130	Do
Do	Do	Sakkar Bavd	40	+40		40	Do
Do	Do	Providing a stand post in the compound of Gol Gumbaz	400		+400	400	Do
Do	Do	Water towers (Asar Mahal to Gol Gumbaz)	1 503		+600	599	In progress
Do	Do	Moat of the Masa Bavd and towers and connected channels attached to Gol Gumbaz.	1 080		+500	499	Do
Do	Do	Masa Bavd	5 490		+1 000	999	Do
Do	Do.	Compound wall to the Gol Gumbaz Total expenditure incurred upto date is Rs 9 642 + Rs 500	10 101 5 308		+500	500	Do
		Carried over		15 204	10 183	18 286	

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Western Circle—contd

Division P W D	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1905-06	Allotment as modified by reappropriation	Amount spent during the year 1905-06	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		1[illegible] [illegible]04	19 183	18 [illegible]80	
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SINDH—*contd*					
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd					
Bijapur	Aihol	Removing modern additions and alterations to the Charanti Math (Temple No 24) Total expenditure incurred upto date = Rs 1 139	308 530	4[illegible]0	4[illegible]0	416	Completed
Do	Torvi	Nari Mahal Total expenditure up to date = Rs 1 [illegible]76	4 910		+48	15	In progress
Do	Do	Sangit Mahal	1 [illegible]09	1 000	1 000 —1 0[illegible]	8	Do
Do	Bijapur	Removing modern causeway between the tomb and the Nagar Khana Total expenditure incurred upto date = Rs [illegible]	348 93	800	800 —48 —1 000	1 [illegible]	Do
Do	Do	Soffit of Gol Gumbaz	3 33[illegible]	3 300	3 300 —1 000	2 300	Do
Do	Do	Providing Notice Boards and canvas slippers at the sacred shrines and Muhammadan monuments	[illegible]	9	9	[illegible]	Completed
Do	Badami	Temple on the hill Total expenditure incurred upto date = Rs 500	1 099	[illegible]00	500	[illegible]	In progress
Do	Pattadkal	Entrance gate to Virupaksha temples	[illegible]	400	400	[illegible]	Do
Do	Nagral	Naganath temple	3[illegible]4	[illegible]0	[illegible]0	223	Do
Ratnagiri	Raigarh	Sri Shivaji's Samadh (Relaining wal)	4 [illegible]	[illegible] 043	[illegible] 043 —1 043	[illegible]	Do
Eastern Nara	Mirpurkhas	Buddhist Stupa	[illegible]		—60	[illegible]2	Completed
Western Nara	Mohenjo daro	Proposed bungalows for officers and other buildings	22,805	[illegible] 900	[illegible] 000 —3 000	19 3[illegible]3	In progress
		TOTAL		4[illegible] 030	40 56[illegible]	4[illegible] 10[illegible]	
		Agency charges apportioned on *pro-rata* basis				1[illegible] 11[illegible]	
		TOTAL				[illegible]	
		TOTAL SPECIAL REPAIRS				[illegible] 464	

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Western Circle—contd

Division P W D	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1905-06	Allotment as modified by reappropriation	Amount spent during the year 1905-6	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SINDH—*contd*					
		Annual Repairs (Recurring charges) carried out by the Archæological Department.					
		Current repairs to and maintenance charges for—					
Poona	Karla	The caves	1 100	1 100	1 100	1 100	
Do	Poona City	The Shanwar Wada	1 600	1 600	1 600	1 600	
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	The Farra Bag Palace	228	228	228	228	
Thana	Bassein	The Portuguese monuments	500	500	500	500	
Do	Andheri (Majas)	Current repairs to Jogeshvari caves	5	5	5	5	
		TOTAL	3 505	3 503	3 503	3 503	
		Annual Repairs (Recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department					
		Current repairs to—					
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Ahmedshah's mosque	25	25	25	25	
Do	Do	Azam Khan's Palace	35	35	35	35	
Do	Do	Bava Lolis mosque	30	30	30	30	
Do	Do	Dada Harir's well	50	50	50	50	
Do	Do	Dada Harir's masjid and tomb	35	35	35	35	
Do	Do	Dutch Tombs on Kankaria tank	65	65	65	65	
Do	Do	Inlets to Kankaria tank	20	20	20	20	
Do	Do	Mohafizkhan's masjid	15	15	15	15	
Do	Do	Queen's masjid at Sarangpur	60	60	60	60	
Do	Do	Sidi Sayad's masjid	12	12	12	12	
Do	Do	Three Gates	15	15	15	15	
Do	Do	Bhadar Tower	45	45	45	45	
Do	Do	Achyut Bibi's masjid and tomb	25	25	25	25	
Do	Do	Miyan Khan Jalan's masjid and tomb	20	20	20	20	
Do	Do	Brick Minar's on Railway Station	10	10	10	10	
		Carried over		462	462	462	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd.*

Western Circle—contd

Division P W D	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Allotment as modified by reappropriation	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		462	462	402	
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SINDH—*contd*					
		Annual Repairs (Recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd					
		Current repairs to—					
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Tomb of Mir Abu Turab	25	25	25	25	
Do	Vatwa	Tomb at Vatwa	140	140	140	140	
Do	Dholka	Khan masjid	60	60	60	59	
Do	Do	Balolkhan Quazi's mosque	50	50	50	49	
Do	Do	Khan tank	70	70	70	70	
Do.	Isanpur	Small stone masjid	30	30	30		
Do	Adalaj	Stepped well	60	60	60	60	
Do	Kochrab Paldi	Small stone masjid	25	25	25	25	
Do	Vasna	Roza of Azamkhan Muazamkhan	20	20	20	20	
Do.	Viramgam	Mansar tank	110	110	110	110	
Do	Prantij	Roza of Sikandar Shah	20	20	20 —20		
Do	Rajpur	Azamkhan's Palace	35	35	35 —35		
Do	Ahmedabad	Maintenance charges for garden in Ahmed Shah's masjid	291	291	291	289	
Do.	Do	Maintenance charges for garden in Sidi Sayad's masjid	205	205	205	203	
Do	Do	Maintaining establishment for monuments in Ahmedabad District	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,873	
		Current repairs and maintenance charges for the—					
Kaira and Panch Mahals	Champaner	Archæological buildings	1,372	1,372	1,372	1,371	
Do	Sojali	Tombs of Saif ud din and Nizam ud din	120	120	120	119	
Do	Bavka	Current repairs to Mahadev's temple	25	25	25	25	
		Current repairs and Maintenance charges for the—					
Surat and Broach	Surat	English Cemetery (front portion).	232	232	232	232	
Do.	Do .	Dutch and Armenian Cemetery	255	255	255	255	
		Carried over		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Appendix A—*contd*

(*b*) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd*

Western Circle—contd

Division P W D	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Allotment as modified by reappropriation	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		[illegible]27	[illegible]4 2	5,3[illegible]7	
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND—*contd*					
		Annual Repairs (Recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd					
		Current repairs to—					
Surat and Broach	Hajira	Vaux s tomb at the mouth of the River Tapti	3[illegible]	3[illegible]	35	35	
Do	Rajgiri (Savali)	Tombs	10	10	10	5	
Do	Broach	Dutch tombs	3[illegible]	35	35	35	
Do	Do	Jami masjid	100	100	100	93	
Presidency	Gharapuri (Elephanta)	Current repairs and maintenance charges for Caves (6 in number) and piers etc	2,904	2 904	2 904	2,927	
		Current repairs to—					
Do	Do	Custodian s quarters	1[illegible]0	160	1[illegible]0	127	
Do	Do	Assistant Custodian s quarters	18	18	18	17	
Do	Do	Police chowki and watchman s quarters	18	1[illegible]	18	15	
		Current repairs and maintenance charges for the—					
Thana	Revdanda (Agarkot)	Portuguese Remains at Revdanda	[illegible]1	611	611	[illegible]28	
Do	Revdanda and Chawl	Mahomedan remains	[illegible]08	608	608	491	
		Current repairs to—					
Do	Kalyan	Motabarkhan s tomb and Kali masjid	2[illegible]	[illegible]	25 —25		
Do	Vashel	Caves	15	15	15 —15		
Do	Ambarnath	The temple	35	3[illegible]	35	15	
Do	Thana	Tombs of English Factors	10	10	10	10	
Do	Polusonala	Fort Brahmanical caves	15	15	15	15	
Do	Mahuli	Fort	50	50	50	50	
Do	Arnala	Do	60	60	60	60	
Do	Khunavada	Caves	[illegible]0	[illegible]0	[illegible]0	20	
Do	Kanheri	Do	200	200	200	203	
Do	Bardea	Fort	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	
Do	Ambivli	Cave	60	60	00	00	
		Carried over		10 491	0 306	10 141	

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Western Circle—contd

D ns on P W D	Lo al ty	Name of work and descr pt on	Amount of sanc tioned estimate	Allot ent for the year 19 0	Allotment as modi fied b reapp o p a on	Amount spent dur ng t e yea 19	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		10 91	10 3 0	10 141	
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING S ND—*contd*					
		I r al I pa s (I curr ng charg s) ca d o t by the P b c Works D partm n —contd					
		Current repairs to—					
Thana	Peth	Fort				5	
Do.	M h g	Do	1..	1 0	12	1	
Do.	Ko la	Do	50	0	0	46	
Do	Kond vta	The caves	0	00	0 — 0		
Do	Borvl	Mand pesv ri a es Watch tow rs and he Portu ue e rema ns	100	100	100 —100		
		Current repairs and n aintena ce charg for the—					
Poona	Bhaja	Ca es	30	30	0	30	
Do	Junnar	Group of caves and Sh vneri fort	1 017	1 01	1 017	1 00	
		Current repa rs to—					
Do	Do	Hab h Cumb	0	0	0	09	
Do	Fl et	D'lwa Khan s m q d and tou b	80	80	80	0	
Do	Ded a	Ca es	100	100	100	90	
Do.	Sh l wadi	Do	110	110	110	1 0	
Do	Lohagad	Fort	150	150	150	1..	
Do.	Rajm ch	Do.	140	140	140	140	
Do	T ng ar	Do	110	110	110	110	
Do	Koremon	Mon m nt	50	50	50	50	
Do	Fu gaon	t hansing st	80	80	8		
Do	Do.	M l s l a t mple	0	0	0	5	
Do	Tu apu	N hnu N a l Bl eshwar t mp w l	40	4	40	47	
Do	Do.	S ngam hw r temp o w th gh s	100	100	100	1 0	
Do	S ngah	Do	100	100	10	10	
Head Quarters Works	I amba da	Current re a rs a d m n en nce charges fo t n c rns	0	0	0	0 0	
		Carried fore		1	1 493	1 191	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Western Circle—contd

Division P W D	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925 26	Allotment as modified by reappropriation	Amount spent during the year 1925 26	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		13 708	13 493	13 191	
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SINDH—*contd*					
		Annual Repairs (Recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd					
		Current repairs to—					
Head Quarters Works	Poona	European tombs	57	57	57	57	
Do	Do	Kotwal s residence	52	52	52	40	
Do	Pratapgarh	Afzulkhan s tomb	10	10	10	10	
East Khandesh	Sangameshwara	The old temple of Mahadeva	50	50	50	50	
Do	Changdeva	Temple of Changdeva	100	100	100	100	
Do	Patna	Nagarjuna caves	50	50	50	40	
Do	Do	Maheshwar Mahadeva temple	40	40	40	40	
Do	Do	Caves (Sita s Nahani)	50	50	50	50	
Do	Do	Shringar chavdi	50	50	50	50	
Do	Dighi	Temple of Devi and Sambha	40	40	40	39	
Do	Waghli	Mudhai Devi s temple	50	50	50	50	
		Current repairs and maintenance charges for the—					
West Khandesh	Balsana	Temple	320	320	320 —86	252	
Do	Thalner	Mohamedan tombs	143	143	143 —28	113	
Nasik	Jhodga	Current repairs to the temple of Manikeshwar ...	75	75	75	75	
Do.	Sinnar	Current repairs and maintenance charges for Gondeshwar temple	230	230	230	230	
Do	Do	Current repairs to Aishwar s temple	60	60	60	60	
		Current repairs and maintenance charges for—					
Do	Ankai	Caves	264	264	264	264	
Do	Pandulena	Do	365	365	365	365	
		Current repairs to—					
Do	Anjaneri	The temple	100	100	100	100	
Do	Ambegao	Temple of Siva	65	65	65	64	
Sholapur	Sholapur	Fort	700	700	700	700	
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Damri masjid	25	25	25	25	
Do	Talakari	Tripad Shrine ... s temple	10	10	10	10	
		Carried over		16 023	16 314	15 993	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd.*

Western Circle—contd

Division P W D	Locality	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925 26	Allotment as modified by reappropriation	Amount spent during the year 1925 26	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
		Brought forward		[illegible]	16 [illegible]	15,9[illegible]	
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SINDH—*contd*					
		Annual Repairs (Recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd					
		Current repairs to—					
Ahmednagar .	Harischandragad	Caves . .	10	10	10	10	
Do .	Ratanwadi .	Temple of Amriteshwara	10	10	10	10	
Do.	Bamni	Hemadpanti tank	22	22	22	20	
Do .	Kokamthan	Old temple	60	60	46	60	
Do .	Takli Dhokeshvara	Caves .	18	18	18	21	
Do	Karjat .	Mallikarjuna's temple .	32	32	32	37	
Do	Pedgaon	Lakshmi Narayana's temple .	35	35	[illegible]	38	
Do	Mandavgan Katraband	Devi's temple . . .	24	24	14	28	
Do .	Pedgaon	Balbhaleshwar temple .	24	24	24	28	
Do .	Tisgaon .	Two stone gates .	65	65	6[illegible]	30	
Do .	Ahmednagar .	Nizam Ahmed Shah's tomb	50	50	50 —[illegible]		
Satara .	Karanja	The brick column erected by Emperor Aurangzeb	10	10	10	10	
Do	Jakhinwadi	Buddhist caves . .	60	60	60	60	
Sholapur	Begampur	Begam's tomb	145	145	145	14[illegible]	
Do	Velapur	Double shrined temple	62	62	62	53	
Do .	Do .	Mahadeva's temple .	62	62	62	74	
Bijapur	Bijapur	Archaeological Buildings in the District	2,17[illegible]	2,1[illegible]	2,175	2,144	
Do	Do	Maintenance charges for the general upkeep of Archaeological Buildings	5,718	5,718	5,718	5,2[illegible]	
		Current repairs to—					
Belgaum .	Belgaum	The old Jain temple	3[illegible]	32	[illegible]	32	
Do	Belgaum Fort	Safa mosque .	15	15	15	15	
Do	Do	Old Jain temple in the compound of Commissariat Stores yard	40	40	4[illegible]	4[illegible]	
		Carried over	.	2[illegible]	24,[illegible]	23,1[illegible]	

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Western Circle—contd

Division P W D	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Allotment as modified by reappropriation	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		2[illegible] 322	24 963	24 120	
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND—*contd*					
		Annual Repairs (Petty [illegible] charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd					
		Current repairs to—					
Belgaum	Belgaum fort	Old Jain temple outside the store yard near Barrack No 4	[illegible]1	[illegible]1	51	48	
Do	Do	Old Jain temple in front of Barrack No 1	15	15	15	15	
Do	Kundgol	Old Jain temple in jungle with fine carvings	10	10	10	10	
Do	[illegible]	[illegible] inscription dated Shake 108[illegible] in the temple of Kalmeshwar	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	Degaivadi	Kanarese or Telgu inscription in the old temple of Isvara	10	10	10	10	
Do	Kittur	Kadamba inscription in the temple of Basava	5	5	5	5	
Do	Bailur	Kadamba inscription	5	5	5	5	
Do	Hunsh Katti	Kanarese or Telgu inscription	5	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	[illegible]adroli	Western Chalukya inscription	5	5	5	[illegible]	
Do	Belgaum	Maintenance charges for all monuments	180	180	180	1[illegible]9	
		Current repairs to—					
Do	Malwan	Sindhudurg (fort)	2[illegible]0	[illegible]50	2[illegible]0	2[illegible]0	
Dharwar	Dharwar	Fort gate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	Amargol	Shankarling temple	11	11	11	11	
Do	Unkal	Four porched temple	7		7	7	
Do	Lakkundi	Kumbhargiri temple	24	[illegible]	24	[illegible]4	
Do	Do	Nanneshvar temple	15	15	15	15	
Do	Do	Jain Bast[illegible]	15	15	15	15	
Do	Do	[illegible] temple			[illegible]	[illegible]5	
Do	Gadag	Saraswati temple	[illegible]8	38	[illegible]8	[illegible]7	
Do	Do	[illegible] temple	12	1[illegible]	12	12	
		Carried over		[illegible]	[illegible]	24 825	

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(I) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Western Circle—contd

Division P W D	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 19[illegible]	Allotment as modified by reappropriation	Amount spent during the year 19[illegible]	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		26 035	[illegible]	[illegible]	
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SINDH—contd					
		Annual Repairs (Recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd					
		Current repairs to—					
Dharwar	Dambal	Someshwar temple	15	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	Do	Dodda Basavanna temple	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	
Do	Hangal	Taal[illegible]eshwar temple	10	40	40	3	
Do	[illegible]	[illegible]eshwar temple		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	Haveri	S[illegible]eshwar temple	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	[illegible]	Kal[illegible]eshwar temple	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	Hangal	Old ruined temple between the Fort and the tank	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 −30	1	
Do	Naregal	Sarve[illegible]eshwar temple	1[illegible]	1	1	1	
Do	Chavadhanpur	Mukteshwar temple	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	Galagnat	Galageshwar temple	43	43	43	43	
Do	[illegible]	Kadambeshwar temple	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	Haralhalli	Someshwar temple	50	50	[illegible]	50	
Do	Balambid	Rameshwar temple	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	
Do	Hangal	[illegible] temple	6	40	10 +[illegible]	6	
Kanara	Chitakula	European graves	10	10	10	10	
Do	Sunda	[illegible]'s seat	14	14	14	14	
Do	Do	Temple close to and to the south of [illegible]'s seat	10	10	10	10	
Do	Do	Temple of S[illegible]					
Do	G[illegible]	[illegible]man Swami's temple	1	1	1	1	
Do	Do	[illegible] temple	1[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1	
Do	Do	[illegible]				[illegible]	
Do	[illegible]	Inscription stones	[illegible]		[illegible]		
Do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6		
		Carried over		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(*b*) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Western Circle—contd

Division P W D	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925 26	Allotment as modified by reappropriation	Amount spent during the year 1925 26	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		26 500	26 20	2 320	
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND—*contd*					
		Annual Repairs (Recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd					
		Current repairs to—					
Kanara	Bhatkal	Jattappa Naikan Chandra Nath eshwar Basti	10	10	10	10	
Do	Do	Three European tombs	7	7	7	6	
Do	Mirjan	Fort	35	35	35	35	
Do	Do	Inscription in the compound of the District Bungalow	7	7	7	7	
Do	Kumta	Figure of a tiger opposite the English School	3	3	3	3	
Do	Do	Temple on the right side of Mapla Kumta Road	6	6	6		
Ratnagiri	Vijayadurg	Maintenance charges for the Fort	480	480	480	480	
Do	Jaigad	The fort	150	150	150	147	
Do	Dabhol	Masjid	220	220	220	220	
Do	Harnai	Fort wall	150	150	150	150	
Do	Mandangad	Kuda caves	50	50	50	50	
Do	Mahad	Pala caves	40	40	40	40	
Do	Nagothna	Muhammadan bridge	100	100	100	98	
Do	Raigad	Sri Shivaji s Samadhi and Mahadeva s temple	400	400	400	400	
		SIND					
		Current repairs to—					
Western Canals	Moro Daulatpur	Tomb of Nur Muhammad Kalhoro	125	125	125	103	
Do	Thul	Buddhist Stupa	14	14	14	14	
Fuleli Canals	Guja	Do	20	20	20	20	
		Current repairs and maintenance charges for—					
Northern Division Jamrao Canals	Sanghar or Dalor	Brahmanabad Thul (Brahmana bad ruins)	184	182	182	180	
Eastern Nara	Mirpurkhas	Buddhist Stupa	240	240	240	236	
		Carried over		28 800	28 417	[illegible]	

Appendix A—*contd*

(*b*) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd*

Western Circle—concld

Division P W D	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 19 5 [illegible]	Allotment as modified by reappropriation	Amount spent during the year 19[illegible]	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		[illegible]8 [illegible]06	[illegible]3 44[illegible]	[illegible]7 5[illegible]8	
		Bombay Presidency including Sindh—concld					
		Annual Repairs (Recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—concld					
		Current repairs to—					
Eastern Nara	Nackot	The fort	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Ghar Canals	Rato Bhanlo	The tomb	50	50	50 —[illegible]0		
Karachi Buildings	Hyderabad	Current repairs and maintenance charges for the Gulam Shah Kalhora's tomb	142	14[illegible]	142	142	
Do	G du	Current repairs to the Memorial pillar	4	4	47 —[illegible] —[illegible]1		
		Current repairs and maintenance charges for—					
Do	Hyderabad	Gulam Nab Kalhora's tomb	14[illegible]	1[illegible]	14[illegible]	14[illegible]	
Do	Do	Sarfrazkhan's tomb	134	134	1[illegible]4	134	
Do	Do	Harem of Mirs	4	[illegible]4	24 +[illegible]1	4	
Shikarpur Canals	Rohri	Current repairs to Satyan jo thar	150	1[illegible]0	150	1[illegible]2	
		Current repairs and maintenance charges for the—					
Karachi Canal	Tatta	Monuments	8[illegible]	[illegible]8[illegible]	[illegible]8	[illegible]	
Western Nara	Mohenjo daro	Buddhist Stupa	010	[illegible]8[illegible]	50 [illegible]	[illegible]89	
Do.	Khudabad	Jami masjid	[illegible]19	[illegible]19	[illegible]19	[illegible]14	
Do	Do	Current repairs to Yar Mahomed's tomb	231	[illegible]31	231	[illegible]18	
		Total		[illegible],201	30 0[illegible]9	30 0[illegible]	
		Agency charges apportioned on pro rata basis				8 06[illegible]	
		Total				[illegible]8 0[illegible]8	
		Total Annual Repairs				41,581	

Summary

	Rs
Special Repairs carried out by the—	
Public Works Department	45 10[illegible]
Archaeological Department	19,211
Annual Repairs carried out by the—	
Public Works Department	30 01[illegible]
Archaeological Department	3,[illegible]03
Agency charges apportioned on pro rata basis by the Accountant General Bombay for works carried out by the Public Works Department	[illegible]0 179
Grand Total for the Bombay Presidency including Sindh and the Western Circle	1 18 01[illegible]

Appendix A—*contd*

(b) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd*

Central Circle

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925 26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925 26	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Bihar and Orissa					
		(a) Special Repairs (i e non recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department					
Palamau	Palamau	Palamau Forts (Removal of trees and jungle from walls and minor masonry repairs to gates)	4,281	4,227	2 227	1,579	In progress
Patna	Bihar	Preservation of monuments at Rajgir and Bihar (Principally repair of cyclopean walls at Rajgir)	4 353	044	357	281	Do
Do	Rajgir	Provision of Notice Boards	207	35	35	45	Completed
Shahabad	Rohtas	Rohtas Fort (urgent minor repairs)	100	Nil	100	100	Do
Puri	Bhuvanesvar	Raja Rani temple and caves at Khandagiri and Udagiri (support of broken roof and stopping leakage)	600	216	216	34	Do
Do	Do	Minor temples (provision of expanded metal doors to shrines etc and petty repairs)	4 040	1 040	1 040	10	Do
Cuttack	Cuttack	Barabati Fort gateway (removal of large tree from top)	360	200	200	285	In progress
		Total		[illegible]	4,205	2 340	
		Agency charges at 24 per cent		1 619	1 0[illegible]	562	
		Total		8 001	5 288	2 902	
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Archaeological Department					
Patna	Nalanda	Conservation of excavated remains		7 500	9,500	9 500	In progress
		Total		7 500	9,500	9 500	
		Total Special Repairs		15 501	14 788	12 402	
		(b) Annual Repairs (i e recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department					
Palamau	Palamau	Palamau Forts	424	424	424	422	
Champara	Gobindganj Lauriya	Asoka Pillar	20	20	20	19	
		Carried over		444	444	[illegible]	

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Central Circle—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of estimate sanctioned	Allotment for the year 19—	Total allotment as finally modified	Amount spent during the year 19—	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		444	414	431	
		BIHAR AND ORISSA—*contd*					
		(ii) *Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department*—contd					
Champaran	Nandangarh Lauriya	Asoka Pillar	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	
Do.	Rampurwa	Ditto	18	18	18	18	
Bhagalpur	Colgong	Rock temples	[illegible]	5		[illegible]	
Monghyr	Monghyr	Repairs to Fort gates	[illegible]00	[illegible]00	[illegible]00	151	
Cuttack	Cuttack	Barabati Fort Gateway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	Do	Do Moat wall	[illegible]0	[illegible]0	[illegible]0	[illegible]0	
Do	Jajpur	Protected monuments	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Puri	Khandagiri and Udaigiri	Khandagiri and Udaigiri Caves	[illegible]10	[illegible]	[illegible]10	10[illegible]	
Do	Bhuvaneswar	Raja Rani temple	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	Dhauli Hill	Inscription at Dhauli Hills	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	Konarak	Sculpture shed	16	[illegible]0	16	1[illegible]	
Do	Do	Black Pagoda	40[illegible]	400	3[illegible]0	[illegible]	
Do.	Atharanala	Atharanala bridge	1[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	
Patna	Maner	Makhdum Shah's tomb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	Bankipur	Golh	83	[illegible]3	83	64	
Do	Bihar	Syed Ibrahim's tomb	48	48	48	44	
Do	Rajgir	Mahadeo temple	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Do.	Do	Maniyar Math	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	
Do	Do	Jain temple (sculpture shed)	1[illegible]	18	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	
Do	Cul a bagh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Santal Parganas	Rajmahal	Jami Masjid and Pr… at Hadaf	101	101	101	[illegible]	
Gaya	[illegible]	Buddhist statue shed	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1	
Do	Gheniyan	Ditto	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1	1[illegible]	
Do	Sher Ghati	S… Khan's tomb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
		Carried over		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Central Circle—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	
		Brought forward		2 323	2,384	2 150	
		BIHAR AND ORISSA—*contd*					
		(i) Annual Repairs (i.e. recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—concld					
Shahabad	Arrah	Arrah House	100	108	88	88	
Do	Buxar	Muhammadan tombs at Kathauli	6	6	6	6	
Do	Sasseram	Hasan Shah's tomb	42	78	54	51	
Do	Do.	Alawal Khan's tomb	20	24	20	20	
Do	Do	Sher Shah's tomb	55	55	55	63	
Do.	Chainpur	Bakhtiyar Khan's tomb	106	148	109	109	
Do	Ramgarh	Mundeswari temple	38	50	38	36	
Do	Rohtas	Rohtas Fort	346	348	346	348	
		TOTAL		3 140	3 100	2 861	
		Agency charges at 24 per cent				687	
		TOTAL				3 548	
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by Archaeological Department					
Patna	Nalanda	Upkeep of Museum and Bungalow		600	500	500	
		TOTAL		*600*	*500*	*500*	
		TOTAL ANNUAL REPAIRS		[illegible]	3 600	4 048	

SUMMARY

	Rs.
Special Repairs carried out by the—	
Public Works Department	2 90[illegible]
Archaeological Department	0,600
Annual Repairs carried out by the—	
Public Works Department	3 548
Archaeological Department	500
GRAND TOTAL FOR BIHAR AND ORISSA	16 450

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd.*

Central Circle—*contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of estimate.	Allotment for the year 1905-06.	Total allotment as subsequently modified.	Amount spent during the year 1905-06.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		(a) Special Repairs (excluding agency charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.					
Chanda	Chanda	Achaleshwar gate on the Fort wall	3,990	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Fort wall	15,839	[illegible]	3,2[illegible]3	3,28[illegible]	In progress.
Nimar	Burhanpur	Constructing groynes to prevent further encroachment by the Utaoli river below the tomb of Shah Nawaz Khan	[illegible]	1,4[illegible]	1,45[illegible]	1,4[illegible]	In abeyance.
Do.	Do.	Tomb of— Nadir Shah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	In progress.
Do.	Do.	Shah Nawaz Khan	210	210	[illegible]	171	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pavilion in the Fort	19	10	19[illegible]	19[illegible]	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Underpinning the front wall of the palace in the Fort	304	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	Do.
Do.	Asirgarh	Juma Masjid	13,993	500	[illegible]	6[illegible]	Do.
Saugor	Khimlassa	Repairs to the— Ancient monuments	1,371	1,[illegible]1	[illegible]	[illegible]	In progress.
Do.	Do.	Naunan Mahal	1,160	1,160	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do.
Do.	Do.	Replacing the cracked lintel of the double arched gate of the inner fortified wall.	45	45	45	4	Completed.
Akola	Balapur	Ancient monuments at Balapur	8,[illegible]	3,400	400	340	In progress.
		TOTAL		[illegible]	10,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	
		Agency charges at 23 per cent.				[illegible]	
		TOTAL				[illegible]	
		Special Repairs (excluding agency charges) carried out by the Archæological Department.					
		Enamelled iron notice boards for protected monuments		1,000	1,000	[illegible]	
		TOTAL SPECIAL REPAIRS		[illegible]	11,[illegible]	[illegible]	
		(b) Annual Repairs (excluding agency charges) carried out by the Public Works Department.					
Nagpur	Chorva Khapa	Temple of Mahadeo	10	10	10	10	
Do.	Ramtek	Remains of [illegible] on the [illegible] of Ramtek Hill	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	2	
		Carried over		3			

Appendix A—*contd*

(b) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd*

Central Circle—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925 26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925 26	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		35	35	35	
		Central Provinces and Berar—*contd*					
		(b) *Annual Repairs (i e, recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department*—contd					
Nagpur .	Nagardhan	Fort just south of the village	150	150	150	150	
Do .	Dongartal	Fort at the bottom of the hill .	135	175	135	135	
Do	Ramtek	Mandap and tank at Ramtek opposite to Dattatraya's temple	40	*Nil*	40	40	
Do	Do	Kalmata's temple	30	*Nil*	30	30	
Bhandara	Tilota Khapa	Cromlech	19	19	19	14	
Balaghat	Baihar	Temple	33	33	33	33	
Do	Lanji	Fort .	150	150	150	138	
Chanda	Chanda	Fort wall .	220	425	425	614	
Do	Do	Temple of Mahadeo near Municipal office	6	6	6	4	
Do .	Do	Gond Rajas' tombs . .	150	140	140	95	
Do .	Do.	A small well inside the Jatpura gate	30	30	30	20	
		Temple of—					
Do . .	Do	Ganpati in Balajipura .	30	25	25	15	
Do . .	Do	Someshwar in Dadmahalpura .	25	25	25	6	
Do .	Do	Maroti in Bhiwapurpeth	25	25	25	10	
Do .	Do	A well in the form of Sankha in Dadmahalpura.	15	15	15	2	
		British Monuments—					
Do .	Do	At Lalpeth .	40	20	20	14	
Do . .	Do	To officers who fell in siege of Chanda (No 6) at Lalpeth	60	30	30	21	
Do	Do.	Monoliths consisting of 10 colossal stone images at Lalpeth	40	50	50	210	
Do .	Dhanora	Hemadpanthi temple containing images of Dattatraya Mahadeo and Lakshmi Narayan.	20	20	20		
Do	Maroda	A small cave like temple with an image of Mahadeo	20	20	20	19	
Do	Ghugus	Hemadpanthi temple of Mahadeo	10	10	10		
Do .	Ballarpur	Site of fort wall	70	70	70	60	
		Carried over		1,453	1,491	1,668	

APPENDIX A—contd

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—contd

Central Circle—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 19[illegible]	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 19[illegible]	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		1,4[illegible]	1,4[illegible]	1,[illegible]	
		CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR—contd					
		(b) Annual Repairs (i.e. recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd					
Chanda	Ballarpur	[illegible]	10	10	10		
Do	[illegible]gaon	Temple of Mahadeo	10	10	10	10	
Do	Chandrapur	Ditto	5	5	5	5	
Do	[illegible]	Temple of [illegible]	2	2	2		
Do	J[illegible]	Old temple with remains	50	50	50		
Do	Bhanda[illegible]	An old temple near [illegible]	20	20	[illegible]	1	
Do	Do	Old temple of [illegible]	1[illegible]	9	9		
Do	Do	Bhairao Cave	4	4	4	3	
Do	Do	A stone bridge near a tank	3	3	3		
Do	Do	Hemadpanti Bhadranath Temple	50	50	50		
Do	Do	Remains of a very old temple	10	10	10		
Do	Rajgarh	An old temple of Mahadeo	20	20	20	20	
Do	Warha	Ditto	20	9	[illegible]		
Do	Khatora	Remains of an old fort	20	Nil		14	
Do	Mahadwari	Temple of Mahadeo	15	10	10		
Do	Waghnakh	Ditto	15	50	50	[illegible]	
Do	Andhari [illegible]	Ditto	10	10	10		
Do	Nimdhela (Government Forest)	[illegible] temple and fort	15	1	1[illegible]	3	
Do	Deoalwada	Mahadeo temple	5	5	5		
D[o]	[illegible]	A [illegible] covered with the remains of several temples	10	10	10	1[illegible]	
Do	Deotek	Asoka slab inscription (so-called)	6	6	6		
Do	Markanda	Mahadeo temple	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	16	1	
Do	Kadholi	A temple of Kadholi [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]		
Do	Chan[illegible]	A group of [illegible]	[illegible]	1	1		
Do	Chanda	Monument of [illegible] Officers and a [illegible]					
		Carried over		1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	

Appendix A—*contd*

(*b*) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd*

Central Circle—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
		Brought forward		1 846	1 868	1 818	
		Central Provinces and Berar—*contd*					
		(*b*) *Annual Repairs (i e recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department*—contd					
Chhindwara	Deogarh	Fort	66	70	54	54	
Narsinghpur	Chauragarh	Temple in the Fort	58	58	47	45	
Saugor	Eran	Maintenance of a chowkidar for looking after the monuments	132	132	120	120	
Do	Barnora	Temple	6	6	6	6	
Do	Garhpahra	Mahal (Fort) of the old Dangi rulers —Sish Mahal and Rani Mahal	97	97	97	97	
Do	Khimlassa	Tomb of Panjpirs	69	69	69	69	
Do	Dhamoni	Dhamoni Fort	59	59	59	50	
Do	Rahatgarh	Fort	124	124	124	124	
Do	Ditto	Ditto	35	35	35	35	
Hoshangabad	Pachmarhi	Caves	15	*Nil*	15	14	
Nimar	Burhanpur	Tomb of Shah Shuja	43	2 000	80	87	
Do	Do	Tomb of Adil Shah and Nadir Shah	235		350	361	
Do	Do	Tomb of Shah Nawaz Khan	118		200	202	
Do	Do	Raja ki Chhatri	110		170	187	
Do	Do	Bibi ki Masjid	53		50	56	
Do	Do	Palace in Fort	198		160	1 1	
Do	Asirgarh	Mahadeo temple in fort	108		200	165	
Do	Do	Juma Masjid	159		200	206	
Do	Do	Inner and outer walls of Fort with gates	213		273	263	
Do	Do	Sat Darwaza	70		100	103	
		Tomb of—					
Do	Do	Shah Numan	67		50	45	
Do	Do	Shah Gohar	3		100	107	
Do	Do	[illegible] Shah	25		100	93	
Do	Do	Approach road to fort	34		100	80	
Berar	[illegible]	Mahadeo temple	90	*Nil*	90	90	
		Carried over		4 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	4 593	

(The Allotment of 2 000 is bracketed against the Nimar entries from Tomb of Shah Shuja to Approach road to fort.)

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(*b*) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Central Circle—contd

District.	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 19.. -20	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 19.. -20	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		Brought forward		4 605	4 608	4 603	
		CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR—*contd*					
		(*b*) *Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department*—contd					
Betul	Khedla	Fort with two fine gateways	20	Nil	20	20	
Do	Shergarh	Fort with two gateways	20	Nil	20	20	
Do	Dhamangaon	Temple of Devi	5	Nil	5	5	
Raipur	Arang	Old ruined Jain temple	15	15	15	15	
Do	Sirpur	Temple of Lakshman	30	30	20	20	
Do	Do	Shelter for the sculptures	60	60	6	60	
Do	Sirpur Arang	Area round the Sirpur village and the mound to the east of Arang where there are certain monuments	15	15	15	15	
Do	Baloda Bazar	Temple of Mahadeo and two structures at Narayanpur	10	10	10	10	
Drug	Deobaloda	Siva temple	20	20	20	20	
Do	Gandai	Old temple	20	20	20	20	
Do	Dhamda	Temple of Siva	10	10	10	10	
Bilaspur	Pali	Mahadeo temple	20	20	20	20	
Do	Janjgir	The large Vaishnava temple	20	20	20	20	
Do	Do	Small temple	20	20	20	20	
Do	Kharod	Brick temple south of the village	8	8	8	8	
Do	Do	Small brick temple north of the village	3	3	3	3	
Do	Sheorinarayan	Sheorinarayan temple (Sheorinarayan and Bahiram)	20	20	20	20	
Do	Do.	Inscription built into the wall of the Chandra Chula temple (Mahadeo)	10	10	10	10	
Do	Do	Half ruined temple of [illegible]	20	20	20	20	
Do.	Chandra	Temple	10	Nil	10	10	
Do	Tuman	The remains of a very ancient temple and mound of sculptured and carved stones	10	10	10	10	
Do	Kotgarh	Fort	20	20	20	20	
		Carried over		4 611	[illegible]	[illegible]	

APPENDIX A—contd

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—contd

Central Circle—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925 26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925 26	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		4,941	5 016	4 980	
		CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR —contd					
		(b) Annual Repairs (i.e. recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd					
Bilaspur	Ratanpur	Kanthi Dewal temple	10	10	10	10	
Jubbulpore	Bheraghat	Chausath Jogini temple	85	85			
Do	Garha	Pachmatha temple	181	181	445	410	
Do	Do	Madan Mahal	179	179			
Do	Padaria	Rupnath Inscription	12	16	12	10	
Do	Kar tala	Kachhua and Machhla (Tortoise and Fish)	20	10	15	20	
Do	Bilhari	Vishnu Varaha temple	15	15	15	17	
Do	Jalalpur Road Station.	Ruined temple (Madho Deori) near the source of the Kayan river	111	*Nil*	111	111	
Do	Bargaon	Temple of Somnath and ruins of several temples	16	12	16	16	
Damoh	Nohta	Temple	25	25	24	25	
Do	Singorgarh	Fort	62	62	58	75	
Do	Kundalpur	Flat roofed temple below the hill	6	*Nil*	6	5	
Do	Rajnagar	Fort	18	10	17	16	
Do	Hatta	Rang Mahal Palace	18	18	17	15	
Do	Kanoria bar	Temple	37	37	35	25	
Do	Fatehpur	Fort	37	37	35	28	
Do	Sukhar	Temple	16	12	16	17	
Do	Banel	Matha	25	2.	23	25	
Do	Kodal	Old temple	12	*Nil*	11	10	
Do	Narsinghgarh	Mosque	31	41	29	25	
Do	Kanoda	Remains of old sculptured temple	61	62	59	49	
Mandla	Mandla	Shahburj also known as Satkhanda		100			
Do	Do	Temple attached to Shahburj	500	20	425	427	
Do	Do	Begum Mahal		305			
Do	Kheldeori	Siva temple		*Nil*			
		Carried over		6 103	6,377	6,311	

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Central Circle—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 19[illegible]	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 192[illegible]	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		6 103	6 [illegible]	6 343	
		CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR—*concld* (b) *Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department*—concld					
Amraoti	Amner	Tomb of Lal Khan	1[illegible]0	150	150	149	
Do	Chikalda	Gawilgarh Fort	[illegible]20	510	520	51	
Do	Lasur	Anandeshwar temple	1[illegible]0	100	100	14	
Akola	Balapur	Fort	150	150	1[illegible]0	18[illegible]	
Do	Do	Chhatri	50	50	50	1[illegible]	
Do	Akot	Narnalla Fort	75		5	[illegible]40	
Do	Barsi Takli	Bhawani temple	50	50	50	51	
Do	Patur	Caves	50	50	50	[illegible]	
Do	Akola	Old fort [illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	Do	Da[illegible] Gate	[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]	
Buldana	Rohinkhed	Mosque	40	40	40	14	
Do	[illegible]	Temple	50	50	[illegible]0	4[illegible]	
Do	Lonar	[illegible] temple	3[illegible]0	3[illegible]0	3[illegible]0	9	
Do	Do	Dharmashala	[illegible]0	[illegible]0	[illegible]0	[illegible]0	
Do	Do	Square [illegible] on [illegible] of town	[illegible]	[illegible]0	[illegible]	[illegible]0	
Do	D[illegible]	3 temples	100	100	100	100	
Do	S[illegible]	Temple of [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	[illegible]	Old temple of [illegible]	40	40	40	[illegible]	
Do	[illegible] Raja	Mo[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]		[illegible]	
Do	Sindkhed Raja	[illegible] Tank	[illegible]		2[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	Do	Stone [illegible] bund of [illegible] tank	[illegible]0	[illegible]0	[illegible]0	1	
Do	Mehkar	Madhao [illegible]	50	[illegible]0	[illegible]0	4[illegible]	
Do	Anjan Khurd	Mosque	[illegible]	[illegible]0	[illegible]	39	
Do	Fathkhelda	Do	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Temple	2[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
		TOTAL		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
		[illegible] per cent				[illegible]	
		TOTAL [illegible]				11 [illegible]	

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(*b*) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Central Circle—concld

SUMMARY

	Rs
Special Repairs carried out by the—	
Public Works Department	12,576
Archæological Superintendent direct	968
Annual Repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	11,439
GRAND TOTAL FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	24,983

Summary of Expenditure on Conservation in the Central Circle

Province	Total amount spent on special repairs	Total amount spent on annual repairs.	TOTAL
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Bihar and Orissa	12,402 0 0	4,048 0 0	16,450 0 0
Central Provinces	13,544 0 0	11,439 0 0	24,983 0 0
TOTAL	25,946 0 0	15,487 0 0	41,433 0 0
GRAND TOTAL			41,433 0 0

Appendix A—*contd*

(*b*) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd*

Eastern Circle

District.	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 19 . -26	Total allotment as finally modified	Amount spent during the year 19 . -26	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		Bengal.					
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Archaeological Department					
Dacca	Raghurampur	Conservation of the tank of Harichandra at Rampal		500	500	[illegible]	
Do	Do	Crop compensation			1 0 1[illegible]	1 0 1	
Do	Sabhar	Conservation of the mounds at Pa[illegible]an and Maj[illegible]pur		3 000	3 000	3 000	
Do	Do	Acquisition of land at Rajas[illegible] and Maj[illegible]pur			1 403	1 399 6-8	
Bankura	Vishnupur	Land acquisition at Rad[illegible] Binode temple		1[illegible]	310	339	
Murshidabad	Katra	Land acquisition at Murshid Kuli Khan's Mosque			180 1	180-0 6	
Malda	Gaur Pandua, Shamsabad and [illegible]	Survey and preparation of a map of the ancient monuments.		600	600	[illegible]	
Do.	Gaur	Acquisition of land near the Gumti gate		14[illegible]	14[illegible]	141 8 4	
Do	Do	Acquisition of land at the D[illegible]rasbari mosque			1 [illegible] 10	1 [illegible] 10	
Rajshahi	Paharpur	Conservation of the Buddhist temple			4,319	4 319	
Do	Do	Acquisition of land			[illegible] 4	[illegible] 4	
		Total		4 [illegible]	[illegible] 340 0	[illegible]	
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department					
Malda	Gaur	Providing [illegible] gate to the [illegible] of Dakhil Darwaza	1[illegible]	153	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	Completed
Do	Gaur and Pandua	Purchasing and fixing notice boards to 1[illegible] monuments	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do
Do	Gaur	Providing [illegible] round the compound of the Gunmant mosque	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do
Do	Do	Removal of rubbish and erection of [illegible] in the Chika [illegible]	1[illegible]0	1[illegible]0	1[illegible]0	1[illegible]	Do.
Do.	Do	Special repairs to Dara[illegible]bari mosque	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do
Dacca	Dacca	Purchasing and fixing notice boards	[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	10[illegible]	Do
		Carried o[illegible]		3 11[illegible]	3 11[illegible]	[illegible]	

[illegible]

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd.*

Eastern Circle—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925 26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925 26	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	
		Brought forward		3 118	3 118	3 056	
		BENGAL—*contd*					
		Special Repairs (non recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd					
Dacca .	Atoshkhana	Special repairs to Khan Muhammad Mirdha's mosque	4 494	1,714	1,714	1,127	Completed.
Do	Rampal	Special repairs to the mosque of Baba Adam	10 318	2 000	2 000	205	In progress
Burdwan	Burdwan	Fixing notice board in the tombs of Sher Afghan Qutbuddin and Bahram Saqqa	18	18	18	18	Completed
Do	Gaurangpur	Special repairs to Ichhai Ghosh's temple	952	352	352	227	Do
Bankura	Vishnupur	Providing notice boards to the 19 temples in and near Vishnupur	168	168	168	144	Do.
Do	Susunia	Providing a notice board in the rock inscription of Raja Chandra Varman on the Susunia hills	26	26	26	25	Do
Hooghly	Chinsurah	Dutch Cemetery	2,126		•	200	Do
Nadia	Plassey	Renewing the pillar demarcating the left flank of Raja Durlav Ram's troops in the battle field of Plassey	18	18	18	17	Do
		TOTAL		7 414	7 414	5 669	
		Add Departmental charges at 21 per cent				1,191	
		TOTAL				6 860	
		TOTAL SPECIAL REPAIRS				21,057 15	
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department					
Rajshahi	Paharpur	Mound	84	100	100	84	
Do.	Kusumba	Mosque	149	250	250	147	
Do	Bagha	Ditto	176	200	200	170	
		Carried over		550	550	401	

Appendix A—*contd.*

(*b*) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd*

Eastern Circle—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925 26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925 26	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		550	550	391	
		Bengal—*contd*					
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd					
Rajshahi	Deopara	Tank	11	10	10	9	
Malda	Gaur and Pandua	Archæological buildings .	2 900	1 000	3 000	2,650	
Dacca	Dacca	Maintenance of a Chowkidar to look after the Archæological buildings in the Ramna Sub division	12	144	144	12	
Do .	Munshiganj	Idrakpur Fort	208	70	50	19	
Do	Lalbagh	Tomb of Bibi Peri	97	100	100	73	
Do .	Do	Mosque close to Bibi Peri's tomb	57	100	100	63	
Do .	Satmasjid	Satgambuz mosque .	98	200	200	75	
Do .	Rampal	Harish Chandra's tank . .	5	5	5	4	
Do .	Mograpara	Tomb of Ghiyasuddin Azam Shah	18	20	20	13	
Do .	Dacca	Tomb of Nasrat Jung and two others	238	258	258	207	
Do	Do	Tomb of Joseph Paget	7	7	7	7	
Mymensingh .	Astogram	Kutub mosque	30	35	35	26	
Do	Agarsindur	Shah Mahmud mosque .	22	25	25	19	
Do	Do	Sadi mosque	25	25	25	21	
Do. .	Masjidbari	Aurangzeb mosque .	13	15	15	13	
Bakarganj	Masjidbari	Mosque	20	100	100	19	
Khulna . .	Bagerhat	Satgambuz mosque, tombs of Khan Jehan Ali and Pir Ali	420	450	450	425	
Do .	Masjidkur	Mosque of Khan Jehan Ali .	100	200	200	100	
Do . .	Ajodhya (Kotla)	Math . . .	98	100	100	77	
		Temple of—					
Birbhum	Kenduli .	Joydev	40	50	50	40	
Do. .	Santore (near Suri)	Damodar . . .	50	50	60	37	
		Carried over .		5,491	5,491	4,6[illegible]2	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Eastern Circle—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925 26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925 26	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	
		Brought forward .		5 494	5 494	4 602	
		BENGAL—*contd*					
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd					
Birbhum	Nanoor	Temples	105	100	100	94	
Burdwan	Burdwan	Tombs of Sher Afghan Kutbuddin and Bahram Sequa	97	100	100	94	
Do	Ban [illegible]	Rorieswar Siva temple	64	100	100	64	
Do	Budd pore	Two ancient temples	62	50	50	47	
Do	Gouringpur	Ichha Ghosa temple	75	200	200	68	
Do	Kalna (Mouza Sitapur)	Mosque	90	100	100	86	
Do	Kalna (Mouza Khonkarpatti).	Small mosque					
Bankura	Vishnupur	19 temples in and near Vishnupur including the Dalmadal gun	581	6[illegible]2	652	588	
Do	Susunia	Rock inscription of Raja Chandra Varman on the Susunia hills	18	30	30	18	
Do	Dehulara	Siddheswar temple	42	60	60	42	
Hooghly	Chinsurah	Dutch Cemetery	50			40	
Do	Serampore	Danish Cemetery	20			10	
Do	Do	Henry Martin's pagoda	133	[illegible]00	200	131	
Do	Satgaon	Mosque and tombs	32	60	60	30	
D	Tribeni	Tomb of Zafar Khan Gazi and the mosque	73	[illegible]00	200	74	
Midnapore	G[illegible]	Karnalgera Fort	200	100	100	130	
Do	Midnapore	John Pierce's tomb	118	118	118	111	
Nadia	Chakdah	Palpara temple	35	100	100	35	
Do	Kaliganj	New Plassey monument	30	50	50	30	
Do	Do	Pillars demarcating the battle-field of Plassey	21	60	60	21	
Murshidabad .	[illegible]	Tomb and mosque of Murshid Kuli Khan	10[illegible]	300	300	10[illegible]	
Do	[illegible]	Tomb of [illegible] including [illegible]	[illegible]0	73	[illegible]3	90	
		Carried over		8 14[illegible]	8 147	6 6[illegible]1	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd.*

Eastern Circle—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		8 147	8 147	6 121	
		BENGAL—*concld*					
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—concld					
Murshidabad	Kunjaghata	Tablet of Maharaja Nanda Kumar	2	2	2	2	
Do.	Azimnagar	Tomb of Azimunnessa Begum	10	20	20	14	
Do	Lalbagh	Tomb of Sarfaraj Khan	0	10	10	6	
Do	Farudtola	Tomb of Murmadan	28	15	15	25	
Do.	Kalikapur	Six tombs in the Dutch Cemetery	22	60	60	22	
Do	Khushbagh	Tomb of Surajuddoula and Alivardi Khan including Mausoleum	101	50	50	90	
Do	Kharaul	Mosque	150	200	200	175	
24 Parganas	Sunderbans	Jotardeul temple	500	500	500	500	
		TOTAL		9 034	9 034	7,458	
		Add Departmental charges at 21 per cent				1 566	
		TOTAL ANNUAL REPAIRS				9,024	

SUMMARY.

	Rs	A.	P.
Special Repairs carried out by the—			
Archæological Department	15[illegible]	15	0
Public Works Department	[illegible]	0	0
Annual Repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	9 0[illegible]4	0	0
GRAND TOTAL BENGAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	0

Appendix A—contd

(b) Expenditure on Conservation—contd

Eastern Circle—contd

District.	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Assam					
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Archaeological Department					
Darrang	Dah Parbatiya	Acquisition of land	606	606	606	596 14	Completed
		Total		606	606	596 14	
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department					
Darrang	Tezpur	Uprooting trees and making an approach road in the Bamuni hills	2,257	1 000	2,257	2 217	Completed
Do	Do	Conservation of the ruined temple at Dah Parbatiya	1 000	1 000	1 000	9 6	In progress
Sibsagar	Sibsagar	Special repairs to maintenance attached to the Sibdol temple	245			25	Completed
Do	Jaysagar	Providing enamelled sign board in front of the Devidol	40	40	40	7	In progress
Sylhet	Jaintiapur, Nartiang	[illegible]	503	462	46	495	Do
Goalpara	Jogighopa	Special repairs to one of the caves at Jogighopa	9			93 2	Completed
Kamrup	Gauhati	Providing a platform from the stone step on the river bank and along the length of rock sculpture of Vishnu Janardan	4 8	408	408	407 11	
Do	Kamakhya Parbat	Providing a plain iron standard for sign board in the compound of rock inscription at Kamakhya and rock sculpture of Vishnu Janardan at Gauhati	40	40	40	37 8	
Do	Gauhati	Providing an iron standard for sign board in the compound of rock inscription at Kanai-barasi bowa	40	40	40	37	
		Total		3 040	4,29	4 283 5	
		Add Departmental charges at 23 per cent				985 3	
		Total				5 268 8	
		Total for Assam			—	5 865 6	

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(*b*) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Eastern Circle—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1905-06	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1905-06	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		[illegible]—contd					
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department					
Sibsagar	Gaurisagar	Sibdole Debidole and Bishnudole	150	150	150	150	
Do	Joysagar	Ditto	300	300	300	291	
Do	Sibsagar	Ditto	300	300	300	294	
Do	Jaysagar	Colaghar or Ma[illegible]	100	100	100	[illegible]	
Do	Do	Karengh[illegible] ruins	[illegible]	[illegible]	250	[illegible]	
Do	Garhgaon	Ahom Raja's Palace	200	200	200	200	
Do	Jaysagar	Rangghar ruins	150	150	150	16[illegible]	
Do	Dimapur	[illegible]	400	400	400	[illegible]	
Do	Ka[illegible]	Monoliths	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	[illegible]	[illegible] of Durga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Cachar	Khaspur	Cachari ruins	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	M[illegible]	Rock-cut temple and two inscribed stones	10	10	10	[illegible]	
Sylhet	Badarpur	Old Fort	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	Jaintiapur [illegible]	[illegible] wall	100	100	100	[illegible]	
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	Khasi and Jaintia Hills	Ancient monuments and buildings of historical interest	[illegible]	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Darrang	B[illegible]	[illegible] dole temple	66	[illegible]	66	[illegible]	
Do	Tezpur	Maintenance of platform at the Municipal Park	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	
Goalpara	Jogighopa	Two rock-cut [illegible]	20	20	[illegible]	20	
Kamrup	Ramakhya	[illegible] Rock Inscription [illegible] the [illegible] of the Kamakhya hill	10	10	10	10	
Do	Gauhati	Rock Sculpture of [illegible]	[illegible]	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	Do	Carving [illegible] on the [illegible] Island	10	10	10	10	
		TOTAL		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
		Add Departmental charges [illegible] 23 per cent				[illegible]	
		TOTAL [illegible]				[illegible]	

Appendix A—*contd*

(b) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd*

Eastern Circle—concld

Summary

	Rs a p
Special Repairs carried out by the—	
Archæological Department	596 14 0
Public Works Department	5 208 8 0
Annual Repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	3 095 6 0
Grand total for Assam	8 890 12 0

Summary of Expenditure incurred on Conservation in the Eastern Circle

Province	Total amount spent on special repairs	Total amount spent on annual repairs	Total
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Bengal	21 957 15 0	9 021 0 0	30 981 15 0
Assam	5 805 6 0	3 095 6 0	8,890 12 0
Total	2 823 5 0	12 049 6 0	39 872 11 0
Grand Total			39,872 11 0

APPENDIX A—contd

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—contd

Southern Circle

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	
		MADRAS PRESIDENCY					
		Special repairs to [illegible] in charge of [illegible] by the [illegible] Works Department					
Kistna	Masulipatam	Arsenal and Godowns known as Fort and Customs Office. Special repairs to the Cyclone damages	[illegible]	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Chingleput	Mahabalipuram	Basement of the Shore temple. Providing and fixing cast iron sign boards at Seven Pagodas	880		450	[illegible]	In progress
		Dutch cemetery—					
Do	Pulicat	Special repairs	[illegible]	308	[illegible]	81	Do
Do	Sadras	Ditto	316	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	Completed
Anantapur	Gooty	Rock-cut Fort. Provision of a notice board	43	43	34	[illegible]	Do
Do	Gorantla	Madhavaraya temple. Provision of a notice board	130	90	148	[illegible]	Do
		Siva temple—					
Do	Kambaduru	Special repairs	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	
Do	Do	Provision of a notice board	41	41			
		Hill Fort—					
Do	Madakasira	Provision of a notice board	41	41	110	[illegible]	Do
Do	Ratnagiri	Ditto ditto	11	11			
Do	Hemavati	Group of sculptures in the Ancient [illegible]. Repairs and refixing of the notice boards of the Protected monument	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Do	Penukonda	[illegible] on the Hill Fort. Repairs	110	110	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do.
Bellary	Tirumalapuram	[illegible] and [illegible] temple. Special repairs	[illegible]		[illegible]		
Do	Uchchangidurgam	Hill Fort. Special repairs	[illegible]		[illegible]	103	
Do	Macalan	[illegible] temple	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	Adoni	Ruined fort buildings except Ramjan Masjid	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	Ratnagiri	Fixing the inscribed slab in the [illegible] side of the [illegible] temple	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	Hampi Ruins	[illegible] to [illegible] Enclosure	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
		Carried over		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(*b*) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Southern Circle—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		1 012	2 797	2 172	
		MADRAS PRESIDENCY—*contd*					
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd					
Bellary	Hampi Ruins	Basement of ruined buildings opposite to the Muhammadan Mosque and north east of Dannaik's enclosure	60		46	43	
Do	Do	Throne Platform	80		70	60	
Do	Do	Chandikesvara temple	100		8	75	
Do	Do	Domed Gateway to the east of the Citadel	70	50	45	40	
Do	Do	Octagonal Bath	100	100	90	70	
Do	Do	Water Tower in the city of Vijayanagar	50	0	45	40	
Do	Do	South East Watch tower in the Zenana Enclosure	70	70	15	40	
Do	Do	Jain temple north east of Elephant Stables	100	100	90	70	
Do	Do	Guard House in the Zenana Enclosure	100	110	100	88	
Do	Do	North Watch Tower in the Zenana Enclosure	60	[illegible]	18	40	
Do	Do	Muhammadan Watch Tower in Dannaik's Enclosure	[illegible]	75	60	44	
Do	Do	[illegible] Tower in Dannaik's Enclosure	[illegible]	50	4	10	
Do	Do	Mosque Tower in Dannaik's Enclosure	200	200	150	109	
Do	Do	Queen's Bath	100	100	90	81	
Do	Do	Large Underground Temple	300	300	277	243	
Do	Do	Krishna Temple	270	100	300	263	
Do	Do	Kadalekallu Ganesa Temple	50	50	45	40	
Do	Do	Sasivekalu Ganesa Temple	0	50	45	30	
Do	Do	Group of Jain Temples on the Hill	100	100	90	79	
Do	Do	Old Vishnu (Siva) temple on the north-east of Vitthalasvami temple	100	100	10	70	
Do	Do	[illegible] Temple [illegible] South [illegible] of Vitthalasvami temple	100	100	90	70	
		Carried over		[illegible]	4 517	3 032	

Appendix A—*contd*

(b) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd*

Southern Circle—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of estimate [illegible]	Allotment for [illegible]	Total [illegible]	Amount spent during the year 193[illegible]	Remarks
1	[illegible]		4	5	6	[illegible]	8
			Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		3 [illegible]	[illegible] 1	[illegible]	
		Madras [illegible]—*contd*					
		Special Repairs [illegible]—contd					
Bellary	Hampi R[illegible]ns	[illegible] temple	[illegible]00	[illegible]00	15	[illegible]	
Do	Do	[illegible] temple close to north [illegible] of [illegible] Bazaar	100	100	100	[illegible]	
Do	Do	Vitthala Temple	[illegible]00	[illegible]00	400	403	
Do	Do	M[illegible] Tomb and Dargah on the road to Hospet from Hampi		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	Do	Octagonal Water Pavilion	[illegible]00	[illegible]00	15[illegible]	1[illegible]	
Do	Do	[illegible] temple [illegible] the [illegible] close to [illegible] temple	[illegible]0	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	Do	Ananta[illegible] temple	1[illegible]0	1[illegible]0	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	
Do	Do	Hazara Rama[illegible] temple	1[illegible]		110	4	
Do	Do	Sign Posts and Notice Board			[illegible]	41	
Do	Do	D[illegible] the land acquired for road to Vitthala temple	40		40	[illegible]	
Do	Do	[illegible] of Notice Board Hampi Ruins	[illegible]46	[illegible]	[illegible]40	[illegible]	
Chittoor	Somp[illegible]lle	[illegible] temple	[illegible]	[illegible]		4	
Do	Chandragiri	Fort [illegible] special repairs	150	[illegible]	114	[illegible]	
Do	[illegible]	[illegible] the Inscription [illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible] Mutt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	[illegible]	[illegible] temple	1	[illegible]	1	13	
Cuddapah	Att[illegible]	[illegible] temple	190	[illegible]00	190	1[illegible]	
Do	Siddhavattam	Repair to [illegible] in the Fort	1[illegible]0	100	114	[illegible]	
Do	Gandikota	[illegible] monument [illegible] at G[illegible] [illegible] repairs	[illegible]0		48	4[illegible]	
Salem	Sankaridu[illegible]	Hill Fort— Rep[illegible] [illegible] rebuilding [illegible] wall [illegible] approach to the [illegible] gate [illegible] had fallen in [illegible] well and making the approach [illegible] and clearing [illegible] from the [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 [illegible]	[illegible] 10	Comp[illegible]ed
		Carried over		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 10	

Appendix A—*contd.*

(*b*) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd.*

Southern Circle—contd.

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	
		Brought forward		5,954	7,397	6,209-10	
		MADRAS PRESIDENCY—*contd.*					
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd.					
Salem	Attur	Hill Fort—Repairs such as repacking the north wall of the sentry platform forming proper ramp with new earth at the north-west corner of the fort where a rampart had badly cracked and also the erosion on the inner side of the south west corner of the rampart wall and clearing bushes over the rampart walls and roofs of palace buildings	245	240	236	297	Completed
Do	Krishnagiri	Repacking with rough stone the fallen places in the rampart walls and also the damaged flight of steps, pointing in lime mortar, making new footprints and sundry annual repairs	370	369	370	325	Do.
Do	Rayakotta	Sundry repairs such as earth work, rough stone revetment and removing prickly pear, etc	288	240	226	198	Do
North Arcot	Abdullapuram	Abdul Mahal Repairing and painting a Notice Board and clearing vegetation	35	31	25	21	Do.
Do	Kilputtur	Swayambhunatha temple Dismantling masonry which was in a dangerous condition of falling	2,047		63	55	In progress
South Arcot	Gingee	Gingee fort and other buildings	3,225	3,075	3,075	2,691	
Malabar	British Cochin	Saint Francis Assissi's Church Special repairs, erecting a compound wall with railings and gates	9,000	9,000	8,200	6,085	Do
South Kanara	Karkal	Great Manastambha Putting up a notice board	31	31	25	25	
Do	Bekal	Fort Rebuilding collapsed wall at places and fixing a notice board, also clearance of vegetation from fort walls and providing an entrance	620	468	398	378	
		Wooden gate	65	..	74	65	
Do	Mudabidri	Inner Court yard of the Chautar's Palace Special repairs	839		980	923	Completed
Do	Karkal	Chaturmukha temple Putting up a notice board and repairs to approach road	17		10	17	
		Carried over	.	19,120	21,058	17,204-10	

Appendix A—*contd*

(b) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd*

Southern Circle—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		Brought forward		19,4[illegible]0	[illegible]	17,201 10	
		Madras Presidency—*contd*					
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—concld					
South Kanara	Karkal	Jaina Statue of Gommatesvara Removal of broken cut stone railing removal of vegetation and putting up a notice board	2[illegible]		[illegible]	19	
Tanjore	Tranquebar	Dansborg Castle Repairs to ground floor of the building by putting concrete in cement plastering with cement flooring with 4" concrete and repairs to Gate etc.	1,[illegible]00		33	33	Completed
		Total		19,4[illegible]0	[illegible]1,150	1[illegible],2[illegible]0 10	
		Add—Agency charges				[illegible]	
		Total				[illegible]0,8[illegible] 10	
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Archæological Department					
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	Repairs to certain Dutch tombs	60	60	60	60	Completed
Nilgiris	Banagudi hola near Kotagiri	The sculptured Dolmens Clearance of rank vegetation	80	80	80	80	Do
		Total	140	140	140	140	
		Total Special Repairs		19,[illegible]0	[illegible]1,[illegible]	[illegible]1,015 10	
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department					
Ganjam	Jaugada	Asoka Rock Inscriptions Annual repairs	40	62	40	40	
		Buddhist Remains—					
Vizagapatam	Sankaram	Repairs and annual maintenance of a watchman	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
		Carried over		[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]	

Appendix A—contd

(b) Expenditure on Conservation—contd

Southern Circle—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925 26	Total allotment as subsequently modified.	Amount spent during the year 1925 26	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	
		Brought forward		[illegible]68	[illegible]52	246	
		Madras Presidency—contd					
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd					
Vizagapatam	Ramatirtham	Buddhist Remains Maintenance of a watchman	144	144	144	142	
Kistna	Bezwada	Akkanna Madanna Caves and other monuments on the hill	2	5	2	2	
Do	Do	Two celled shrines at the foot of Indrakila Hill in P W D Quarry compound	2		[illegible]	2	
Do	Mogalrajapuram	Rock cut cave temples on the hill	12	7	[illegible]	7	
Do	Jaggayyapet	Buddhist stupa Maintenance of a watchman	150	150	150	141	
Do	Masulipatam	Powder Magazine in the Fort	20	12	1[illegible]	12	
West Godavari	Pedavegi	Ancient Mounds Annual repairs and writing the name on the notice board	8	8	8	8	
Do	Guntupalle	Buddhist Caves Maintenance of a watchman.	144	144	80	80 1 8	The balance of charge on account of Notice Board
Guntur	[illegible]	Narasimha temple	5		5	6	
Do	Amaravati	Buddhist remains and stupa Maintenance of a watchman	123	123	90	90	
Chingleput	Chingleput	The Mahal	100	100	100	100	
Do	Mahabalipuram	Watering young trees on the roads to Five Rathas and Shore temple	915	915	617	544 0 [illegible]	
Do	Do	Conservation of Ancient monuments	309	369	[illegible]85	287	
Do	Do	Maintenance of roads and pathways at Mahabalipuram	[illegible]00	500	456	403 14	
Madras	Madras	Ordinary repairs to—					
		P S Slab No 169	9	11	11	8	
Do	Do	No 1816	9	11	11	7	
Do	Do	1794	[illegible]	11	11	9	
Do	Do	1764		10	10	[illegible]	
		Carried over		2 894	[illegible]313	[illegible]161 [illegible]	

Appendix A—*contd.*

(*b*) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd.*

Southern Circle—contd.

District.	Locality	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Total allotment as subsequently modified.	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
		Brought forward		2 364	2 313	2 101 6 7	
		Madras Presidency—*contd*					
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd.					
Madras .	Madras .	Ordinary Repairs to R S Tomb of David Yale and Hymmers in the Madras Law College Compound	25	20	29	22	
Do .	Do .	Madras Town Wall	178	..	90	91	
Anantapur	Gooty .	Rock fort Maintenance of a watchman	517	517	461	403	
Do	Penukonda .	Annual maintenance of ancient monuments in Penukonda	150	150	171	145	
Bellary .	Hampi Ruins	Employment of seven watchmen to look after Hampi Ruins	1,200	1,200	1,120	952	
Do. . .	Do .	Maintenance of roads and path ways	200	210	200	175	
Chittoor .	Chandragiri	Raja and Rani Mahals Ordinary repairs	860	903	1,093	853	
Do. .	Gurramkonda	Mahal ordinary repairs	234	110	251	219	
Cuddapah	Gandikota	Ancient monument Maintenance of a watchman	100	111	96	[illegible]	
Kurnool .	Kurnool	Abdul Wahab Khan's tomb Annual repairs	23		23	10	
North Arcot	Arcot .	Delhi Gate Maintenance of a watchman and petty repairs	230	197	197	173	
Do .	Padupalli	Velanarasimhaperumal temple, Petty repairs	91	123	63	71	
Do .	Vellore	Fort. Maintenance of watchmen and removal of shrubs	509	591	634	373	
Do	Do	Jalakanteswara temple in the fort. Annual maintenance	340	340	327	257	
Do .	Do .	Jalakanteswara temple in the fort Removal of rotten timbers	175	171	.	4	
Do	Do	Mosque in the fort Annual repairs	59	49	49	14	
Do	Tirumalpur	Konar temple Plastering Gopuram and clearance of vegetation	60	60	60	53	
		Carried over		7 713	7 17[illegible]	6 312 6 7	

Appendix A—*contd*

(b) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd*

Southern Circle—contd

District.	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925 26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925 26	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	
		Brought forward		7 713	7 130	6 302 6 7	
		MADRAS PRESIDENCY—*contd*					
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd					
South Arcot	Gingee	Gingee Fort and other buildings therein Maintenance of 2 watchmen for Gingee Fort	329	309	251	220	
Do	Porto Novo	Roman Catholic Portuguese Church Clearance of jungle vegetation and petty repairs	35	65	66	67	
		Fort—					
Malabar	Palghat	Removal of vegetation from rampart walls and repairs to masonry and brick work	522	615	550	476	
Do	Tellicherry	Removal of vegetation from parapet walls and rocks from masonry whitewashing and painting notice board	170	240	194	140	
Do	Sultan's Battery	Jain temple Clearance of vegetation	95	31	78	25	
South Kanara	Mangalore	Sultan's Battery Clearance of vegetation from the walls pointing the floor tarring gates and painting notice board	37	37	32	23	
Madura	Dindigul	Rock Fort Annual maintenance of a watchman and municipal tax	300	343	343	341 0 6	
Do	Kilavalooru	Panchapandava beds, Jain statues temples Brahmi and Vatteluttu inscriptions on the Panchapandavamalai.	100	248	100	84-13	
Tanjore	Negapatam	Karikopa Dutch Cemetery Plastering with cement whitewashing and clearing light jungle	152	182	152	152	
Do	Tanjore	Annual maintenance of Sivaganga Little fort Pay of a watchman to look after it and removal of vegetation from the sides of walls etc to keep it in good order	144	148	148	121 15	
Tinnevelly	Adichanallur	Prehistoric Remains Maintenance of a watchman	178	205	205	108	
Do	Thiruvalisvaram	Valisvara temple Annual repair	100	123	123	99	
		Carried over		10 349	9 339	8 245 3 1	

APPENDIX A—contd

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—contd

Southern Circle—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 19[illegible]	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 19[illegible]	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	
		Brought forward		10 34[illegible]	9 33[illegible]	8 [illegible] 3 1	
		MADRAS PRESIDENCY—contd					
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd					
Tinnevelly	Tuticorin	Dutch cemetery Annual repairs	5	5	5	50	
Trichinopoly	Ranjangudi	Ranjangudi Fort Maintenance of a watchman	144	1 9	1 9	144	
Do	Tondoni	Rock cut carvings Repairs to the compound wall	31	31	31	[illegible]	
		TOTAL		10 016	9 00[illegible]	8 4 0 3 1	
		Add—Agency charges				1 154	
		TOTAL ANNUAL REPAIRS				9 6[illegible] 3 1	

Summary

	Rs. A. P.
Special Repairs carried out by the—	
Public Works Department	[illegible]5 [illegible] 10 0
Archæological Department	149 0
Annual Repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	9 6[illegible] 3 1
GRAND TOTAL FOR MADRAS PRESIDENCY	3[illegible]9 13 1

APPENDIX A—*contd*

(*b*) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Southern Circle—concld

District.	Locality	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1925 26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925 26	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		PROVINCE OF COORG					
		Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department					
Coorg	Mercara	Fort Repairs to drains and renewals of door shutters in the rampart wall in the western side of the fort	2[illegible]0	300	300	95 0 5	
Do	Do	Fort and Rajah s seat. Repairs to road culverts and drains inside the fort and approaches masonry elephant fences wall and petty repairs to the Rajah s seat and clearing surroundings. A sweeper has been employed throughout the year to look after the surrounding	240			292 8 7	
Do	M[illegible]llur	Jain temple Plastering with lime mortar the top of the temple to repair leaks in the terrace and clearing jungle	28	30	30	14 10	
		TOTAL		330	330	[illegible] 3	
		Agency charges				8	
		TOTAL				420 3	

Summary

	Rs	A	P
Annual repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	420	3	0
GRAND TOTAL FOR PROVINCE OF COORG	420	3	0

Summary of Expenditure on Conservation in the Southern Circle

Province	Total amount spent on special Repairs	Total amount spent on annual Repairs	TOTAL
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Madras Presidency	[illegible]	[illegible]	30 66[illegible] 13 1
Coorg		420 3 0	420 3 0
TOTAL	21 01[illegible] 10 0	10 07[illegible] 4 1	31 090 0 1
GRAND TOTAL			31 0[illegible]0 0 1

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(*b*) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd.*

Burma Circle

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	
		BURMA.					
		(*a*) *Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department*					
Myingyan	Pwasaw	Dhammayazika Pagoda	37 369	12 000	13 185	13 020	
Mandalay	Mandalay	Construction of gardens on the Palace platform and special repairs to Palace buildings	50 [illegible]	12 640	12 510	11 071	
Do	Do	Pyatthats on the Fort Walls	[illegible]	6 000	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Do	Do	Converting an old brick building near the Palace into quarters for the Palace durwans and sweepers	1,633	1 633	1 633	1 713	
Do	Do	Verandah of the King's apartment of the Palace	1 012	1 160	1 160	1 011	
Do.	Amarapura	Taungthaman Kyauktawgyi Pagoda	3 542	3 542	3 542	3 020	
Do	Do	Bagyidaw's Tomb	370	3[illegible]0	320	319	
		TOTAL		37 601	38 607	3[illegible] 675	
		17 1/2 per cent agency charges		8 605	8 592	8 712	
		TOTAL		46 190	47 [illegible]	46 [illegible]	
		(*b*) *Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Archaeological Department*					
Akyab	Mrohaung	Government contribution towards repairs to the Shitthaung and Dukkanthein temples		2,500	2,500	2,500	
Prome	Hmawza	Excavation charges		1 000	1 000	1 000	
		TOTAL		3,500	3,500	3,500	
		TOTAL SPECIAL REPAIRS		49 [illegible]	51 040	50 000	

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

(b) EXPENDITURE ON CONSERVATION—*contd*

Burma Circle—contd

District	Locality	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925 26	Total allotment as sub sequently modified.	Amount spent during the year 1925 26	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		BURMA—*contd*					
		(b) Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—contd					
Hanthawaddy	Syriam	Wage of caretaker and annual repairs to the old Portuguese Church	250	250	250	240	
Mandalay	Mandalay	Palace buildings	3 000	3 000	3 700	3 575	
Do	*Do*	*Pyatthats on the Fort Walls*	*4 000*	*4 000*	*3 300*	*3 350*	
Do	Do	Tawyagyaung Pagoda	100	100	100	100	
Do	Do	Tomb of King Mindon					
Do	Do	Tomb of Queen Sinbyumayin					
Do	Do	Tomb of Medawgyi Mother in law of Mindon					
Do	Do	Tomb of Nanmadawgyi	300	300	300	290	
Do	Do	Tomb of Medawgyi (Laungshe Queen) Queen of Mindon					
Do	Amarapura	Tomb of Bodawpaya					
Do	Do	Tomb of King Bagyidaw					
Do	Do	Tomb of Shwebo Min					
Do	Do	Tomb of King Mindon's Mother					
Do	Do	Pangon and Shwedaik	100	100	100	97	
Kyaukse	Kalagyaung	Clearing jungle around Nandawye Pagoda					
Do	Do	Clearing jungle around Letthe Pagoda					
Do	Do	Clearing jungle around Chanthaya Pagoda	180	190	190	147	
Do	Ebya	Clearing jungle around Shwezigon Pagoda					
Do	Myittha	Clearing jungle around Shweyaungdaw Pagoda					
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wages of caretaker and annual repairs to the Topayon Pagoda	530	530	530	537	
		Carried over		8 400	8 400	8 ?35	

Appendix A—*contd*

(b) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd*

Burma Circle—contd

District.	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925 26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925 26	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			R	R	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		8 400	8 400	8 3?7	
		Burma—*contd*					
		(b) *Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department*—contd					
Sagaing	Sagaing	Inscription shed	0	0	70	40	
Do.	Mingun	Poondawpaya	109	109	109	81	
Do	Do	Tazaung and Bell	190	190	190	176	
Do	Do	Wages of caretaker and annual repairs to the Sinbyume Pagoda	8 0	820	8 0	709	
Do	Ava	Old yaung and Watch Tower	73	73	3	09	
Shwebo	Shwebo	Shed over the Inscription stone in the Court House Compound	50	50	50	36	
Do	Do	Alaungpaya s Tomb	50	50			The monument was removed from the list during the year
Myingyan	Pagan	Wages of durwans looking after Pagodas and the Museum	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 8?0	
Do	Do	T lominlo Pagoda (spent) Rs. 500					
Do	Do	Mingalazedi Pagoda (spent) Rs 500					
Do	Do	Gawdawpalin Pagoda (spent) Rs 100					
Do	Do	Bupaya Pagoda (spent) Rs 160					
Do	Do	Dhammayangyi Pagoda (spent) Rs 340					
Do	Myinpagan	Nagayon Pagoda (spent) R 1 030	3 000	3 000	3 000	2,800	
Do	Do	Seinnyet Ama and Nyima pagoda (spent) Rs 50					
Do	Do	Pawdawmu Pagoda (spent) R 0					
Do	Do.	Nanpaya stone temple (spent) Rs 160					
Do	Do	Manuha Temple (spent) Rs 0					
Do	Do	Myinkaba Pagoda (spent) Rs 0					
Pegu	Pegu	Pali stone shed and an old buoy	39	40	40	39	
		Carried over		15 3?	1 ?8?	14 8	

Appendix A—*contd*

(b) Expenditure on Conservation—*contd*

Burma Circle—*concld*

District	Locality	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Total allotment as subsequently modified	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
		Brought forward		15 335	15 285	14 875	
		Burma—*concld*					
		(b) Annual repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department—*concld*					
Prome	Hmawza	Bawbawgyi Pagoda	300	300	350	347	
Do	Do	Lemyethna Pagoda					
Do	Do	Bebe Pagoda					
		Total		15 635	15 635	15 222	
		Add 23 per cent agency charges		3 596	3 596	3 501	
		Total		19,231	19 231	18 723	
		(b) Annual Repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Archaeological Department					
Mandalay	Mandalay	Wages of durwans looking after the Palace buildings	3 000	3 000	3 000	2 808	
		Total		3 000	3 000	2 808	
		Total Annual Repairs		22 231	22 231	21 531	

Summary

	Rs	A	P
Special repairs carried out by the—			
Public Works Department	40,580	0	0
Archaeological Department	3,500	0	0
Annual repairs carried out by the—			
Public Works Department	18 723	0	0
Archaeological Department	2 808	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	71 681	0	0

Appendix A—*concld*

(b) Expenditure on Conservation—*concld*

Rajputana and Central India

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Amount spent during the year 1925-26	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rajputana and Central India				
		Special Repairs (non-recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department				
Rajputana	Ajmer	Making an Indian pattern door for the east entrance gate of the Arhai-din-ka-Jhonpra	252	252	271	
Do	Do	Diverting the pipe line attached to Abdullah Khan's tomb	105	105	159	
Do	Do	Strengthening the doors of the Library room and replacing the modern door and window of the room adjacent to the Inspection Hall in the Magazine Fort	239	[illegible]	237	
Do	Do	Special repairs to the Archæological Buildings in the Ajmer II Sub-Division	1 975	1 975	1 964	
		Total		2 571	2 631	
		Agency charges at [illegible] per cent			618 5	
		Total special repairs			3 249 5	
		Annual repairs (recurring charges) carried out by the Public Works Department				
Do	Do	Annual repairs to Archæological Buildings in the Ajmer II Sub-Division.	517	517	507 10	
Do	Do	Maintenance of the marble Baradaries on the Ana Sagar Bund	2 489	2 489	2 492 2	
		Total		3 006	2 999 12	
		Agency charges at 23½ per cent.			692	
		Total annual repairs			3 691 12	

Summary

	Rs.	a.	p.
Special repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	3 249	5	0
Annual repairs carried out by the Public Works Department	3 691	12	0
Grand Total	6 941	1	0

APPENDIX B.

List of exhibits acquired for the Indian Museum, Archæological Section, during the year 1925-26

PURCHASED

1 (*6482*) —A red sandstone slab with a fragmentary Brahmi inscription dated in the reign of the Maha kshatrapa Śodasa From Mathura 34″ × 17½″

2 (*6483*) —Red sandstone fragment of a carved rail pillar From Mathura 24½″ × 10½″

3 (*6484*) —Red sandstone Vishnu transformed into a Yaksha of the Jain pantheon with a hood of three serpent heads From Tendua Mirzapur District, United Provinces 22½″ × 12″

4 (*6485*) —Reddish sandstone Śiva transformed into a Yaksha of the Jain pantheon with a hood of three serpent heads From Tendua Mirzapur District United Provinces 23″ × 13″

5 (*6513*) —Black basalt image of Garuda without head From Bele Narayanpur, District Birbhum Bengal 25½″ × 12½″

6 (*6514*) —Carved black basalt fragment From Bara P S Nalhati, District Birbhum, Bengal 28″ × 7″

7 (*6515*) —Black basalt image of Brahma From Daranda P S Islambazar, District Birbhum Bengal 19″ × 12″

8 (*6516*) —Black basalt image of Vishnu From Sitalgram District Birbhum Bengal 26″ × 13″

9 (*6517*) —Black basalt image of Child Krishna and Yasoda (?) From Banyeswar, District Murshidabad, Bengal 31″ × 16

10 (*6523*) —Black basalt image of Vishnu of the Gupta period From Chaitanpur, District Burdwan, Bengal 48″ × 20½

11 (*6524*) —Sandstone image of Vishnu without head From Feni District Noakhali Bengal 58″ × 27″

12 18 (*6526 6529 6550-6552*) —Six Farmans and one Sanad of the Mughal Emperors

19 (*6545*) —Copper plate grant of Dharma Mahadevi From Orissa

20 (*6546*) —Copper plate grant of Iśanadeva From Sylhet

21 (*6547*) —Copper plate grant of Keśavadeva From Sylhet

PRESENTATIONS

Presented by J C French, Esq , I C S , Collector of Bankura

22 (*N S 4978*) Terracotta figure of a goddess two armed Found in a tank at Bishnupur, District Bankura Bengal 6″ × 4″

23 (*6520*) Stone image of the Jina Parśvanatha From Deulbhira, P S Taldangra, District Bankura Bengal 51″ × 34½″

24 (*6522*) —Inscribed stone slab From Deulbhira P S Taldangra District Bankura, Bengal 41½″ × 13″

25 (*6518*) —Stone image of Vishnu From Sarangarh District Bankura Bengal 76″ × 37″

26 (*6549*) —Black basalt image of Avalokiteśvara From Lakshmisarai, District Monghyr, Bihar 19½″ × 8½″

Presented by D MacPherson, Esq I C S through Babu R K Sen Gupta

27 (*6492*) —Black basalt image of Brahma From Jianagar, P S Dupchanchia District Bogra Bengal 23″ × 13″

APPENDIX B—*contd*

List of exhibits acquired for the Indian Museum, Archæological Section, during the year 1925-26—*contd*

Presented by the Government of Bengal

28 33 (*6486 6490 6525*) —A copper plate grant of King Ballalasena of Bengal with conch shells copper cups and other accessories of worship dug out of a field between the villages Naihati and Sitahati in the Katwa Sub Division of the Burdwan District in Bengal

Presented by the Rewa Darbar (from the Residency gardens, Sutna)

34 (*6493*) —Grey sandstone image of Indrani eight armed The name of the goddess is inscribed on the base 23½"×16"

35 (*6494*) —Image of Vrishabha the bull headed goddess with Ganesha on her lap The name is inscribed on the base 30½"×19"

36 (*6495*) —Image of Sarvvamangal seated in *paryankasana* The name is inscribed on the base 43"×23½"

37 (*6596*) —Image of Narasimhi eight-armed The name is inscribed on the base 31½"×18"

38 (*6497*) —Image of Nagni eight armed The name is inscribed on the base 32½"×18"

39 (*6498*) —Red sandstone slab with three seated Buddhist images in three niches 15½"×20½"

40 (*6499*) —Image of Vaisravana with the Buddhist creed inscribed on the base 39"×21"

41 (*6500*) —A corner pillar of the ground rail of the ancient stupa of Bharhut (height 7 5") with two figures on two sides and a short votive inscription

42 (*6501*) —A corner pillar of the ground rail of the ancient stupa of Bharhut on one side a female on horse back holding a Garuda banner on the other a standing male figure

43 (*6502*) —A corner pillar of the ground rail of the ancient stupa of Bharhut with a female figure on one side holding a mirror and a much damaged male figure on the other

44 (*6503*) —A fragment of the coping stone of the ground rail of Bharhut 31" long

45 (*6504*) —Fragment of a berm rail of the rail of Bharhut with a turbaned head on either side 6¼" height

46 (*6505*) —Fragment of a rail pillar of the ground rail of the stupa of Bharhut with three semilions, Height 28

47 (*6506*) —Middle medallion of a rail pillar of the ground rail of the stupa of Bharhut Diam 19½"

48 (*6510*) —Fragment of a pillar of the ground rail of the stupa of Bharhut with a votive inscription in three lines 20"×13"×20"

49 (*6507*) —A lion on an elephant (later mediæval) 34"×21½"

50 (*6508*) —Fragment of an arch with Makara head (later mediæval) 24"×16"

51 (*6509*) —Lower part of a statue seated in *padmasana* (later mediæval) 21"×11"

52 (*6511*) —Upper part of the back slab of a Buddhist image (later mediæval) 10"×19"

53 (*6512*) —Fragment of a stone slab with a Nagari inscription. 40"×15"

Presented by W B Cotton Esq I C S District Magistrate Etah

54 (*6518*) —Red sandstone slab originally belonging to a tomb with a Persian stanza engraved on it. 43"×19½"

Presented by the District Magistrate Aligarh.

55 (*6519*) —Stone slab with a Persian inscription recording the construction of a fort in A H. 931 (A D 1525) 29½"×20"

Presented by Maulavi Abd il Husain Haqqani of Delhi.

56 (*6527*) —Stone slab with a Persian inscription recording the construction of a well by the Emperor Jahangir at Delhi 13½"×16"

APPENDIX B—*contd*

List of exhibits acquired for the Indian Museum, Archæological Section, during the year 1925 26—*concld*

Presented by Babu Adhyata Kumar Mitra

57 *(6540)* —Reddish grey sandstone implement From Jarasandha Akhda Rajgir 4"×2½"

58 *(6541)* —Reddish grey sandstone implement From Jarasandha Akhda Rajgir

Presented by James Laing Esq of Persia

59 *(6544)* —A miniature Quoran 11 10"×

On loan from the Director General of Archæology in India

60 (A S *4979*) —Wooden image of a four faced ten armed god (Heruka ?) embraced by a goddess (Vajra Varahi) 33½"×17½"

61 62 (A S *4980-4981*) —Two objects of burnt clay locally known as gopal or sling found among the ruins of Ganowah a village on the Persian coast about 40 miles north of Bushiro 5 "×5½" and 5 ×5" These gopals are found in the sands at Ganowah only and are supposed to be of high age

63 *(6191)* —Brass Astrolabe manufactured in Persia in A. H 907 (A D 1501 1502) Diameter about 4"

64 *(6530)* —Upper half of a Naga image of spotted red sandstone From Mathura 4½"×3½"

65 *(6531)* —Upper half of a male figure of spotted red sandstone holding a staff in the right hand and a turban in the left From Mathura 4 7/10 ×3 3/10

66 75 *(6532 6541)* —Terracotta figurines pots and fragments From Mathura

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

List of coins acquired for the Indian Museum, Archæological Section, during the year 1925-26

I Non Muhammadan

Ruler's name	Dynasty	Gold	Silver	Copper	TOTAL.	By whom presented, lent or purchased
Punch marked	Ancient Indian		8		8	Presented by the Director of Industries, Central Provinces.
Do	Do			54	54	Purchased
Menander	Indo Greek		2		2	Do
Azes I	Indo Parthian		3		3	Do
Do	Do			4	4	Do
Kanishka	Kushan	1			1	Lent by the Director General of Archæology
Do	Do		1		1	Purchased
Hayamasha	Mathura Satrap			5	5	Do
Do	Do			1	1	Presented by Babu Bholanath of Muttra
Rectangular cast	North Indian (Early)			26	26	Purchased
Puri Kushan				1	1	Presented by Mr M C Mahanty, Head Master, Government Training School, Berhampur, Ganjam
Samanta Deva	Ohind (Kabul)		1		1	Purchased
Asaladeva ? (Asatapala)				6	6	Presented by Government of United Provinces.
Suklenmun	Assam		1		1	Purchased
Chhatrapati Sivaji	Marhatta			3	3	Presented by the Archæological Survey, W. C.
	(NON MUHAMMADAN) TOTAL	1	16	100	117	

II Muhammadan

Ruler's name	Dynasty	Gold	Silver	Copper	TOTAL.	By whom presented, lent or purchased
Alauddin Masud Shah	Delhi		1		1	Presented by the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.
Nasiruddin Mahmud	Do.		1		1	Do
Akbar	Mughal	1			1	Lent by the Director General of Archæology
Do.	Do		2		2	Presented by United Provinces Government
Jahangir	Do		1		1	Do
	Carried over	1	5		6	

APPENDIX B—*contd*

List of coins acquired for the Indian Museum, Archæological Section, during the year 1925-26—*concld*

II Muhammadan—concld

Ruler's name.	Dynasty	Gold	Silver	Copper	TOTAL.	By whom presented lent or purchased
	Brought forward	1	5		6	
Jahangir with Nurjahan	Mughal		1		1	Presented by United Provinces Government.
Shah Jahan	Do		5		5	Do
Do	Do		1		1	Lent by the Director General of Archæology
Do	Do		3		3	Presented by the Jhalawar Darbar
Aurangzeb	Do		2		2	Presented by United Provinces Government
Do	Do		5		5	Presented by the Jhalawar Darbar
Ahmad Shah Bahadur	Do		2		2	Presented by United Provinces Government
Alamgir II	Do		2		2	Do
Shah Alam II	Do		23		23	Do
Muhammad Akbar II	Do	1			1	Lent by the Director General of Archæology
	(MUHAMMADAN) TOTAL	2	49		51	
	GRAND TOTAL	3	65	100	168	

APPENDIX B—*contd*

List of exhibits acquired for the Delhi Fort Museum during the year 1925-26.

PURCHASED

1 Bound volume containing 14 issues of the *Khurshid-i Panjab* ' a monthly Urdu Journal published from Lahore in 1856

2 Inscribed slab measuring 17″ by 13″ and containing a Persian inscription dated 1080 A H. (1669 A D) and referring to the erection of a well during the reign of Aurangzeb

PRESENTED

3 Inscribed slab of black marble measuring 24″ by 18″ and bearing a bi lingual Persian and Nagri inscription It was discovered at Mubarakpur Kotla by the village Chaukidar who presented it to the Museum The inscription is dated 923 A H (1517 A D) from the time of Sikandar Shah Lodi and records the erection of a well.

On loan from the Director General of Archaeology

4 Album containing old photos of the ancient buildings at Delhi some of which no longer exist

5 Panoramic view of Delhi painted immediately after its siege by the British

6 Portrait of a procession of Akbar Shah II

7 Portrait of the Emperor Humayun

8 Gold embroidered sash measuring 8 by 1 8″

9 Spouted pot of jade

10 Quran stand of jade

11 Betel dish of jade containing four receptacles

12 Sword handle of jade

APPENDIX B—*contd*

List of coins acquired for the Delhi Fort Museum during the year 1925-26

Ruler's name	Dynasty	Gold	Silver	Copper	TOTAL	By whom presented or lent
Nasiruddin Mahmud	Slave			1	1	Presented by the Government of the United Provinces
Shahjahan	Mughal		1		1	Do
Muhammad Shah	Do		2		2	Do
Shah Alam II	Do		16		16	Do
Aurangzeb	Do		4		4	Presented by Director of Industries Central Provinces
Aurangzeb	Do		1		1	Presented by the Jhalawar Darbar
Yalduz	Slave			1	1	On loan from Director General of Archaeology
Ghiyasuddin Balban	Do	1			1	Do
Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah	Khalji			1	1	Do
Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	Tughlaq			1	1	Do
Muhammad bin Tughlaq	Do			5	5	Do
Firoz Shah Tughlaq	Do			7	7	Do
Firoz Shah Zafar Khan	Do			1	1	Do
Bahlol Lodi	Lodi			2	2	Do.
Sikandar Lodi	Do			2	2	Do
Sher Shah	Sur			4	4	Do
Islam Shah	Do		1	1	2	Do
Muhammad Shah	Sultan of Kashmir			3	3	Do
Fath Shah	Do			1	1	Do
Ibrahim Shah	Do			1	1	Do
Ahmad Shah I	Bahmani			1	1	Do
Ahmad Shah II	Do			2	2	Do
Muhammad Shah bin Humayun Shah	Do			1	1	Do.
Ibrahim Shah	King of Jaunpur			5	5	Do
Mahmud Shah	Do			5	5	Do.
Husain Shah	Do		–	23	23	Do
Muhammad Shah	King of Gujarat	–		2	2	Do
Mahmud Shah I	Do			1	1	Do
Muzaffar Shah II	Do			1	1	Do.
Muhammad Shah II	Do			1	1	Do
Muzaffar Shah III	Do			3	3	Do
	Carried over	1	25	76	102	

APPENDIX B—*contd*

List of coins acquired for the Delhi Fort Museum during the year 1925-26—*concld*

Ruler's name	Dynasty	Gold	Silver	Copper	TOTAL	By whom presented or lent.
	Brought forward	1	2	76	102	
Mahmud Shah	King of Malwa	1		1	2	On loan from Director General of Archæology
Ghiyas Shah bin Mahmud Shah	Do	1		4		Do
Nasir Shah bin Ghiyas Shah	Do	1			1	Do
Khusru Malik	Sultan of Ghazni			1	1	Do
Humayun	Mughal			3	3	Do
Akbar	Do		1	26	27	Do
Jahangir	Do		1		1	Do
Shahjahan	Do		20	3	23	Do
Murad Bakhsh	Do		2		2	Do.
Aurangzeb	Do	1	27		28	Do.
Shah Alam Bahadur Shah I	Do			1	1	Do.
Farrukhsiyar	Do	1	1		2	Do
Muhammad Shah	Do	1	3		4	Do
Ahmad Shah	Do		1		1	Do
Alamgir II	Do		5		5	Do
Shah Alam II	Do		11		11	Do
Shah Shuja (Abdali)	King of Kabul	1	2		3	Do
Dost Muhammad Khan Barakzai	Do		44		44	Do.
Sher Ali	Do		32		32	Do.
Muhammad Afzal Khan	Do		2		2	Do.
Muhammad Azam Khan	Do		3		3	Do
Yaqub Khan	Do		11		11	Do
Abdur Rahman Khan	Do		47		47	Do
Anonymous			6		6	Do
	TOTAL	8	44	115	367	

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

List of exhibits acquired for the Taj Museum, Agra, during the year 1925-26.

PRESENTED

A manuscript copy of the history of the Taj presented by the heirs of Rai Dhiraj Karan Bahadur of Monghyr.

List of antiquities found at Taxila and added to the Museum during the year 1925-26.

Mahal—	
Copper and bronze objects consisting of finial, handles, tube antimony rods, etc	13
Iron objects consisting of keys, knives, nails, rings arrow heads, bits etc	32
Stone objects consisting of currystone, pestle, lamp, etc	10
Shell and bone objects consisting of fragments of bangles, handles mother of pearl, etc	8
Terracotta objects and potteries consisting of gharas, dohns, vases, cups, lamps, toy animals, wheels balls, cooler pan, spindle whorls etc	48
Beads and gems consisting of agate, glass, carnelian, crystal shell, etc	39
Gahi—	
Copper—ear ring antimony rod, wire, etc	3
Iron—rods and finger ring	3
Beads—glass .	3
Shell—fragment of a disc	1
Hathial A and B—	
Terracotta and pottery objects consisting of saucer miniature gharas, lamps, reel, bead, etc	7
Bone and shell objects consisting of hair divider, fragments of bangles, etc	3
Copper—ear-ring and antimony rod .	2
Iron—nails . . .	1
Gem beads of lapis lazuli, glass shell agate etc .	6

APPENDIX B—*concld*

List of coins added to the Taxila Museum during the year 1925-26

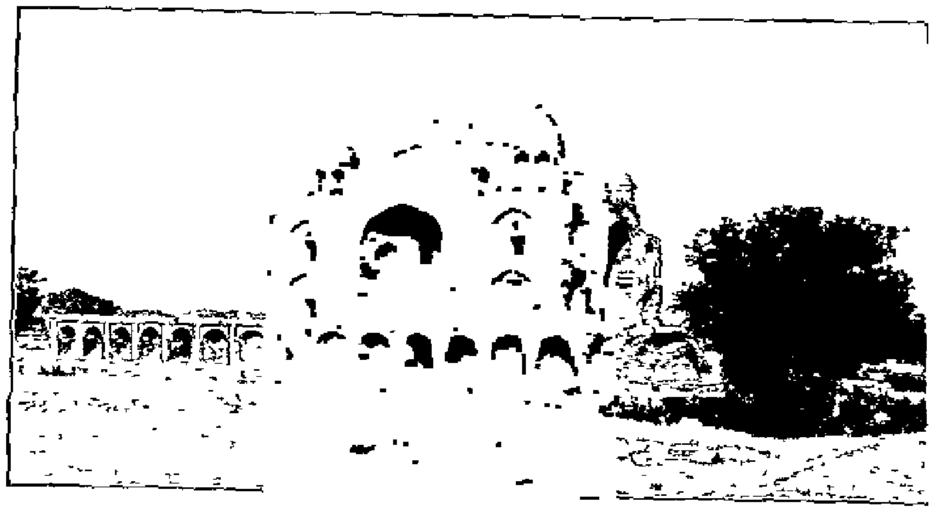
King's name	Gold	Silver	Copper	Lead	TOTAL	REMARKS
Philoxenos		1	1		2	Purchased
Diomedes			1		1	Do
Apollodotos		3	1		4	Do
Antialkidas		2	1		3	Do
Menander		3	1		4	Do
Lysias		1			1	Do
Eukratides		1			1	Do
Agathokles		1			1	Do
Antimachus		1			1	Do
Archebios		1			1	Do
Maues		1			1	Do
Azes		3	2		5	Do
Azilises		2			2	Do
Vonones with Spalagadama		1			1	Do
Kadphises	2		1		3	Do
Wima Kadphises	1				1	Do
Kanishka	2				2	Do
Huvishka	2				2	Do
Vasudeva	1				1	Do
Vasu	1				1	Do
Samantadeva		1			1	Do
Local Taxilan—Chaitya and taurine			2		2	Found at Maha[illegible]
Local Taxilan—Lion and svastika			2		2	Do
Azes (seated on cushion)			4		4	Do
Azes on horse back			1		1	Do
Azes with Aspavarma			1		1	Do
Azes II			1		1	Do
Rajuvala (lion on left)				1	1	Do
Kadphises (head of Augustus)			1		1	Do
Huvishka (Elephant rider)			1		1	Do
Spalapati deva			1		1	Do
Illegible			3		3	Do
Local Taxilan—Chaitya and taurine			1		1	Found at Gal[illegible]
Kadphises (head of Augustus)			1		1	Do
Huvishka (?) imitation			1		1	Do
Illegible			2		2	Do
Kadphises (bust of Hermes)			1		1	Found at Hathial B.
TOTAL	9	22	31	1	63	

APPENDIX C

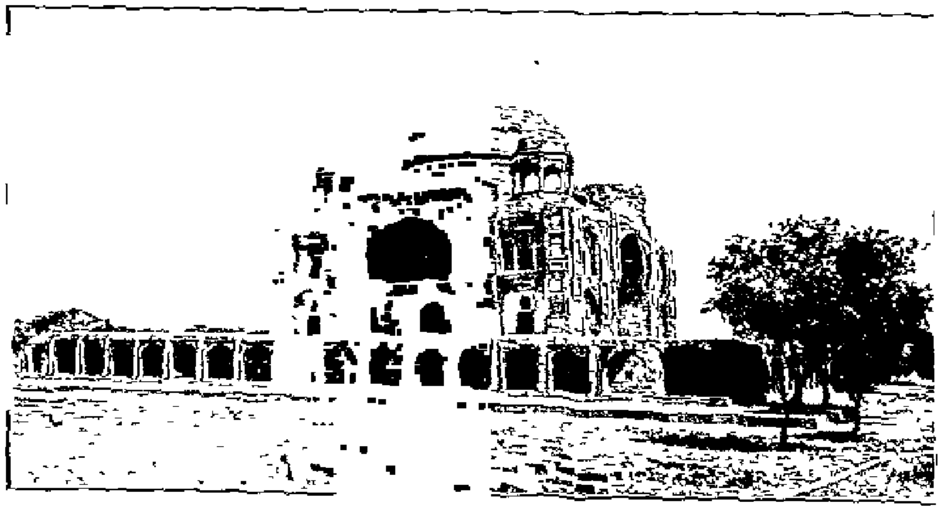
Additions to Departmental Libraries

Name of office	Books purchased	Books presented	TOTAL.	REMARKS
Director General	121	(a) 215	336	(a) Includes 33 received in exchange. 81 journals were also received
Northern Circle—				
Muhammadan and British Monuments	22	27	49	
Hindu and Buddhist Monuments	28	19	47	
Frontier Circle	6	9	15	
Western Circle	33	26	59	
Central Circle	26	25	51	
Eastern Circle	41	24	65	
Southern Circle	9	26	35	
Burma Circle	38	(b) 139	177	(b) Includes 40 presented by the Government of Siam
Government Epigraphist	74	98	172	
Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle	50	(c) 51	101	(c) Includes 20 received in exchange.
Archaeological Chemist	10	8	18	
Archaeological Section, Indian Museum	99	44	143	

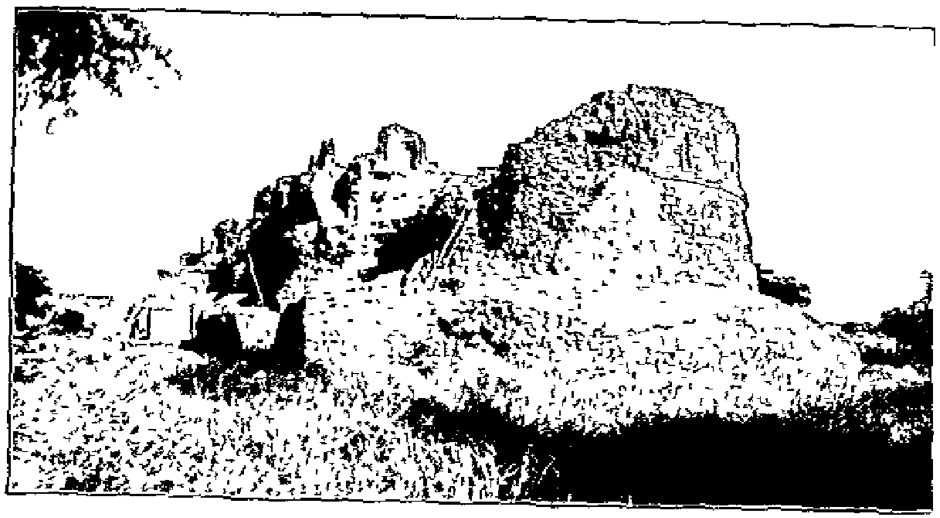
PLATE I



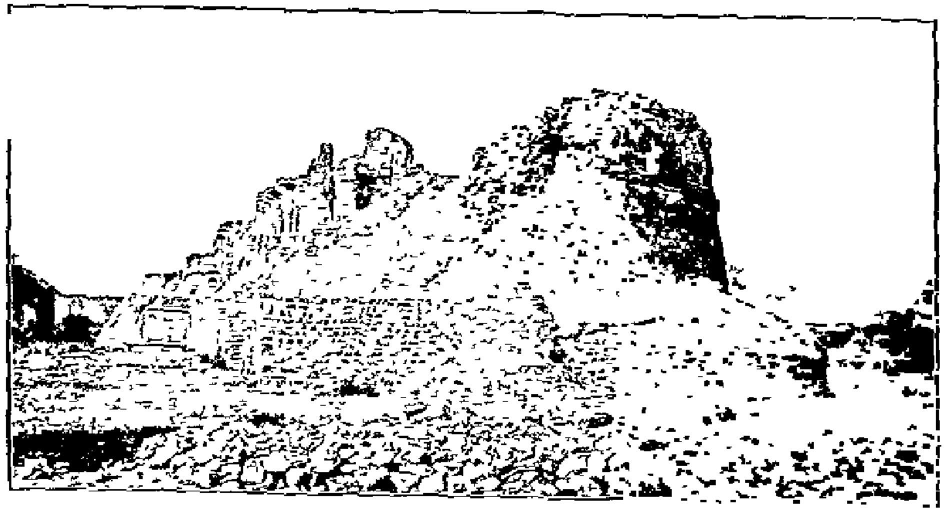
(a) Khan-i-Khanan's tomb, Delhi, before conservation



(b) Khan-i-Khanan's tomb, Delhi, after conservation

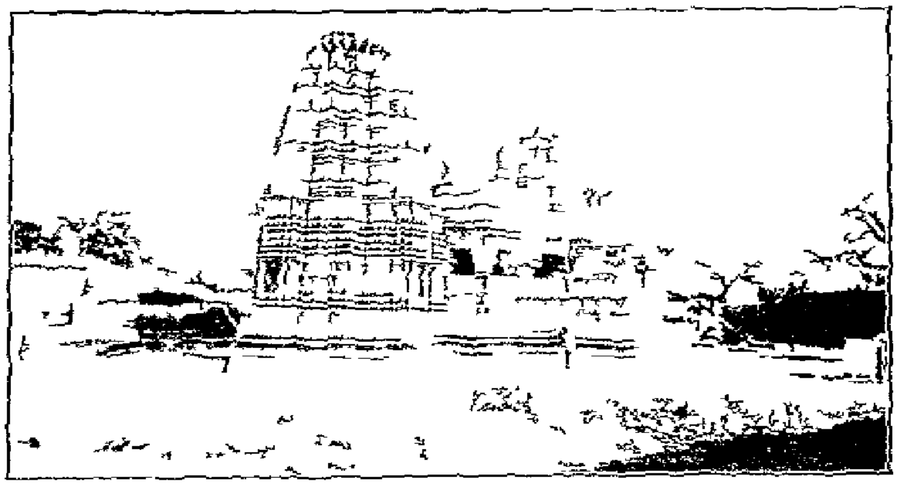


(c) Sher Shah's gateway, Delhi, during conservation

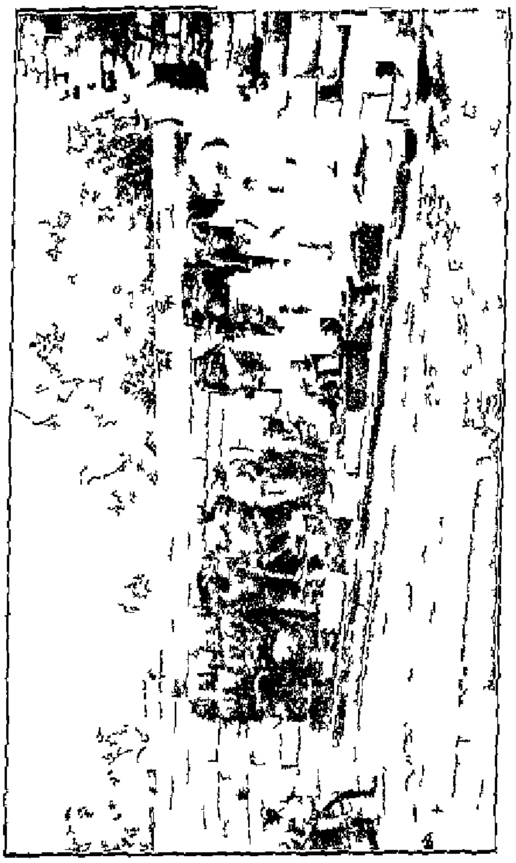


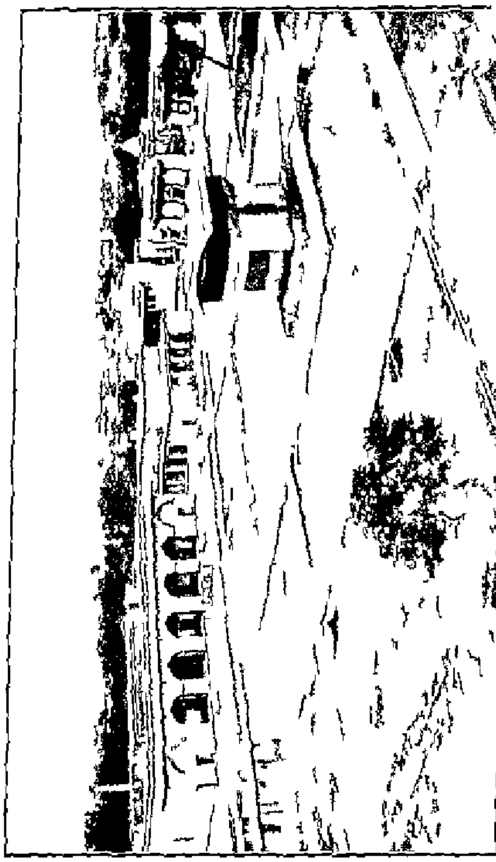
(d) Sher Shah's gateway, Delhi, after conservation



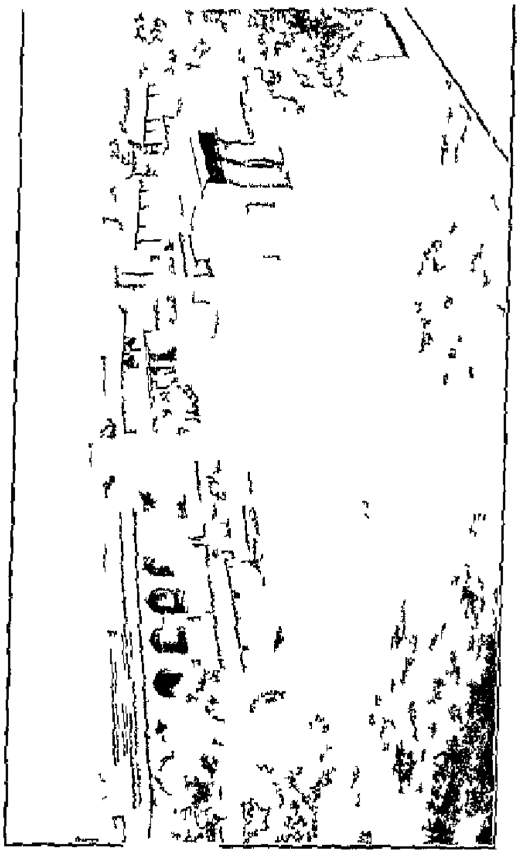


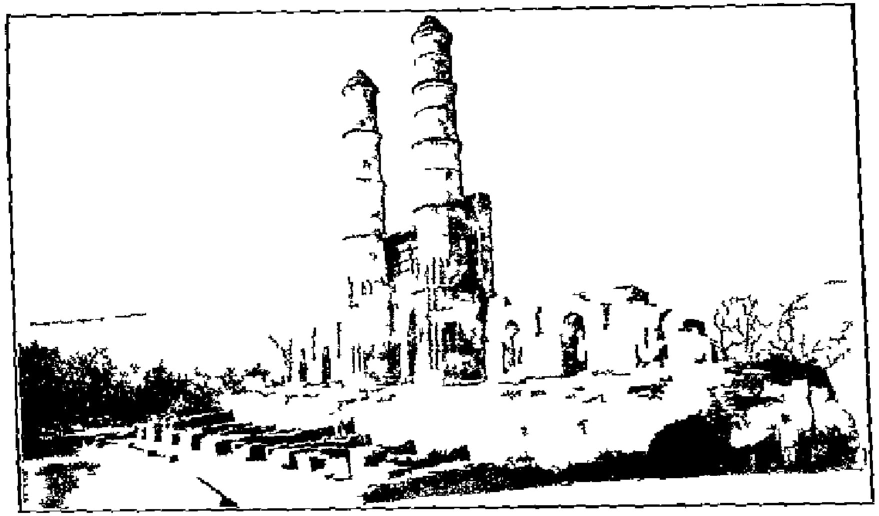




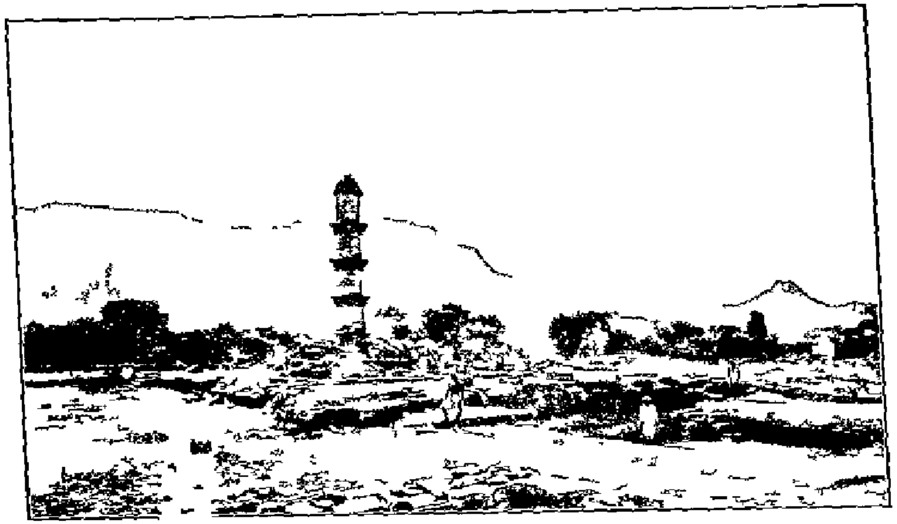




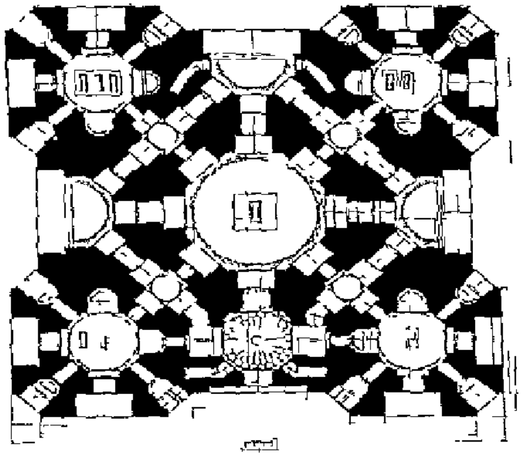




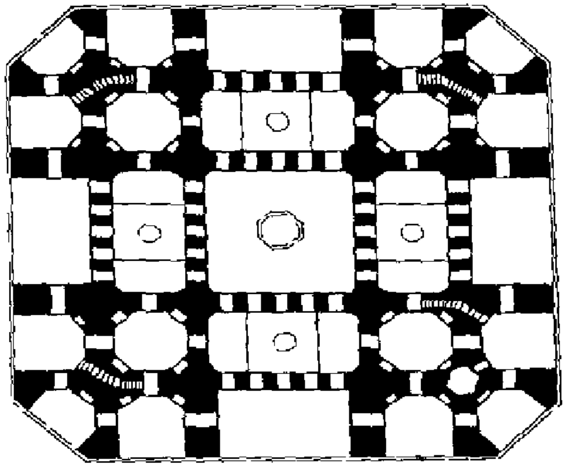
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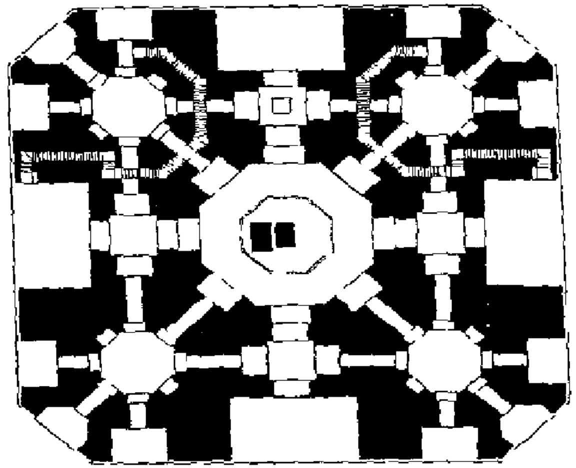
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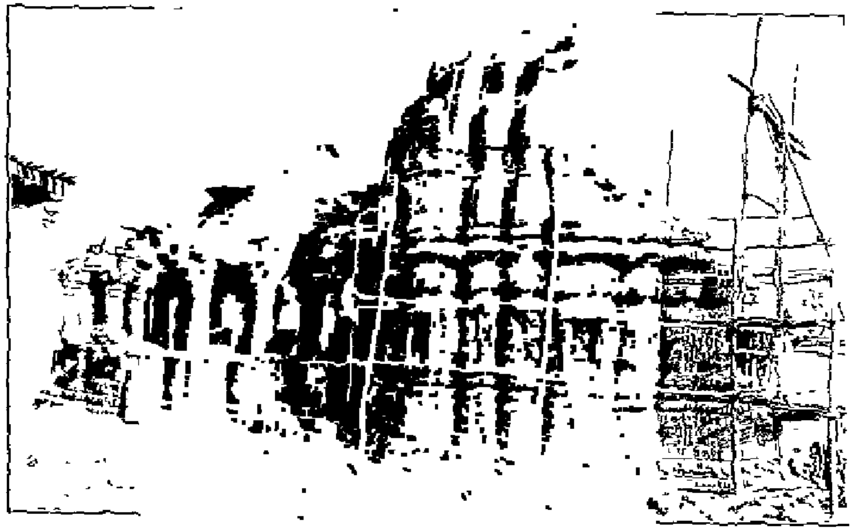
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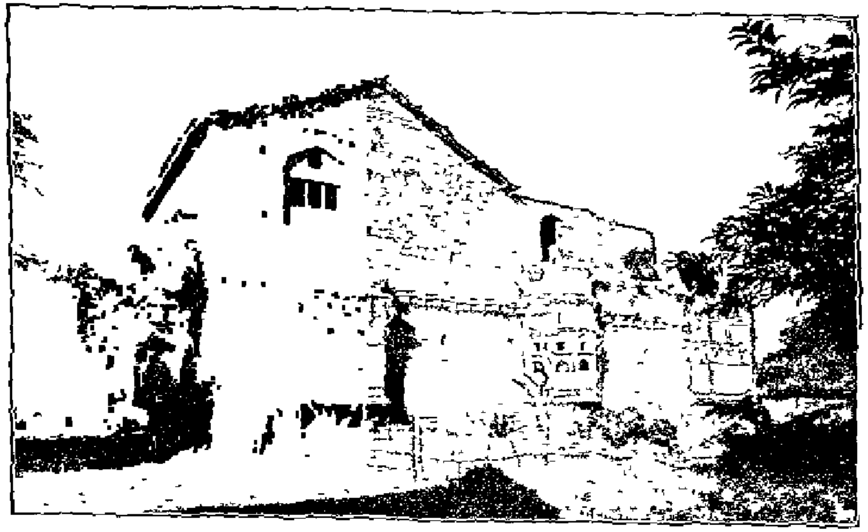
(a) TEMPLE OF GALTESVARA MAHADEVA, SARNAL, DISTRICT KAIRA, BEFORE CONSERVATION



(b) TEMPLE OF GALTESVARA MAHADEVA, SARNAL, DISTRICT KAIRA, DURING CONSERVATION



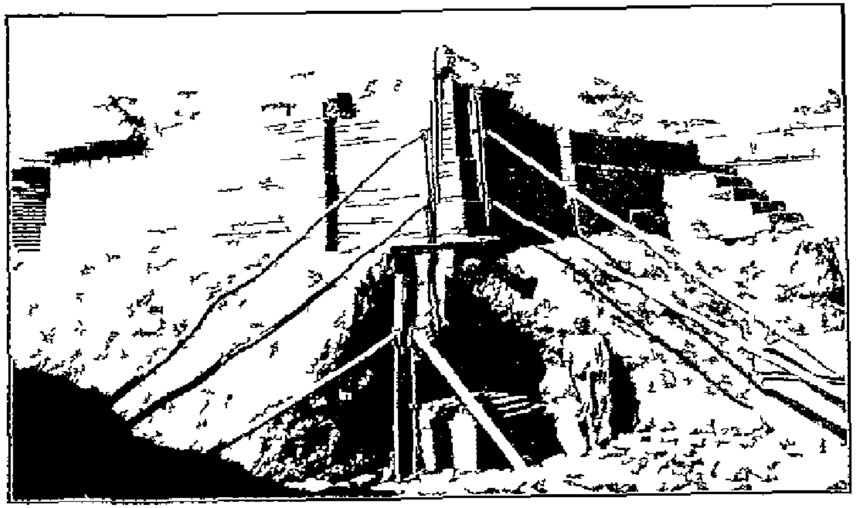
(c) HABSHI MAHAL, JUNNAR, DISTRICT POONA, FROM NORTH EAST



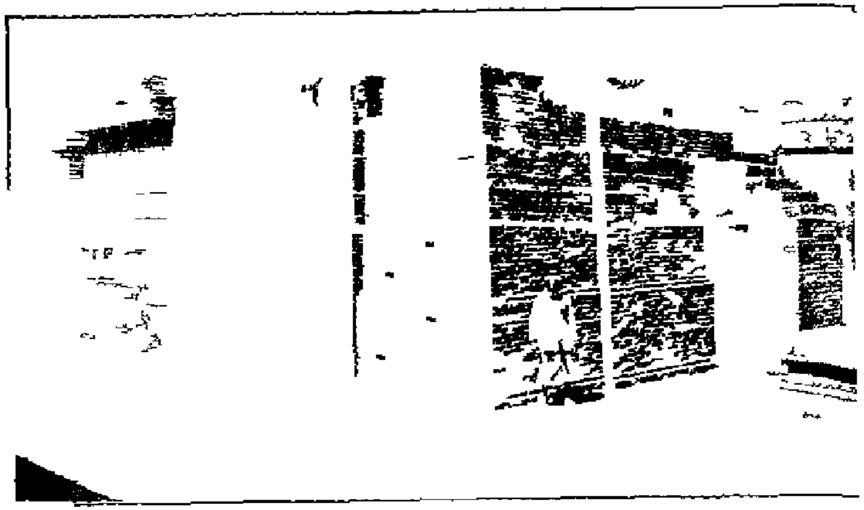
(d) HABSHI MAHAL, JUNNAR, DISTRICT POONA, FROM SOUTH WEST



a B RT PLACE OF SR SIV M H R O H TO O HF H IT O T OT S ER JU N P D TR CT POO



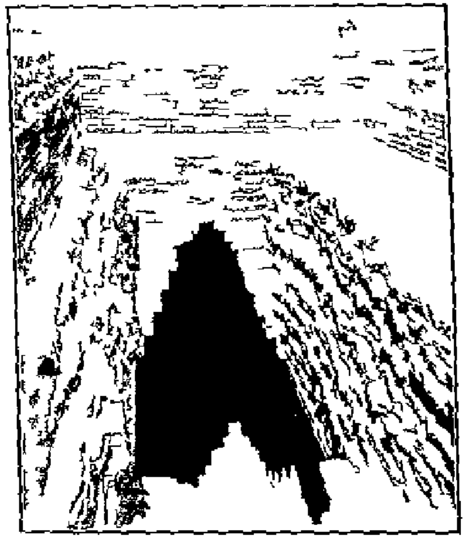
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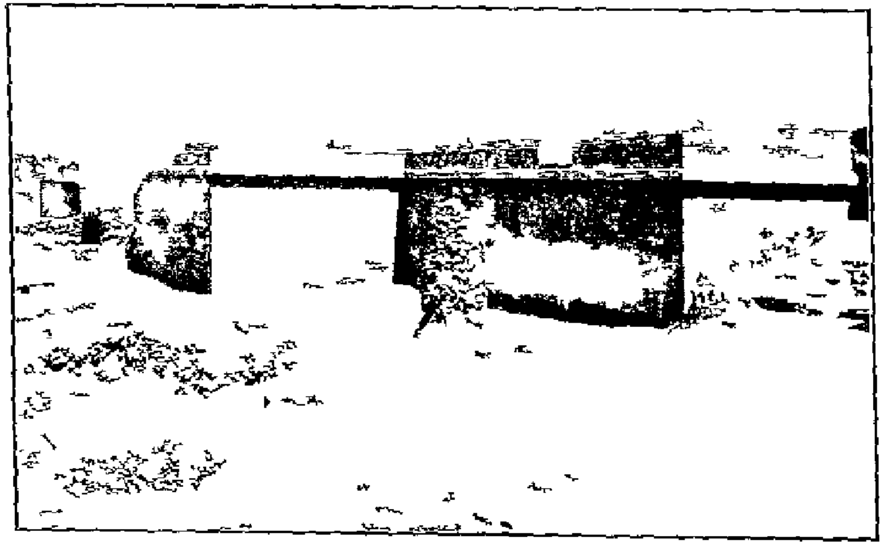
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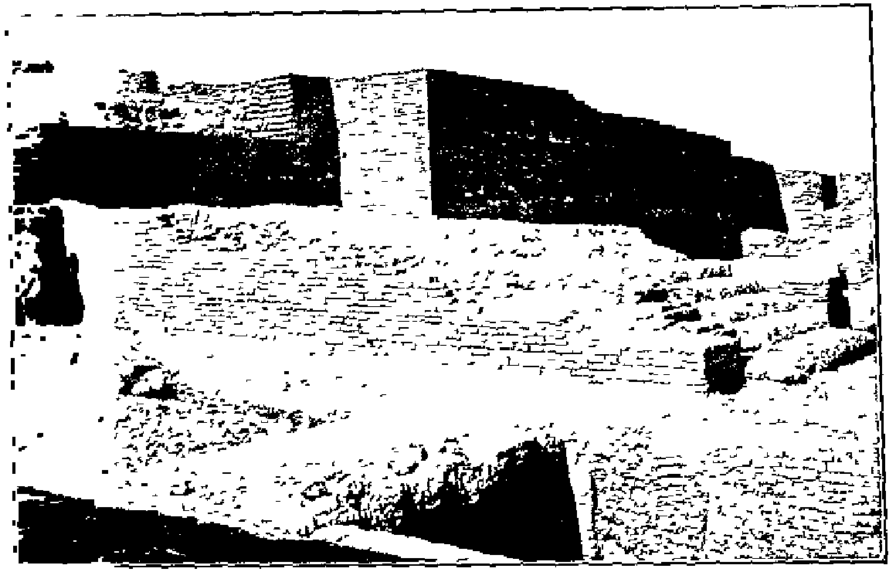
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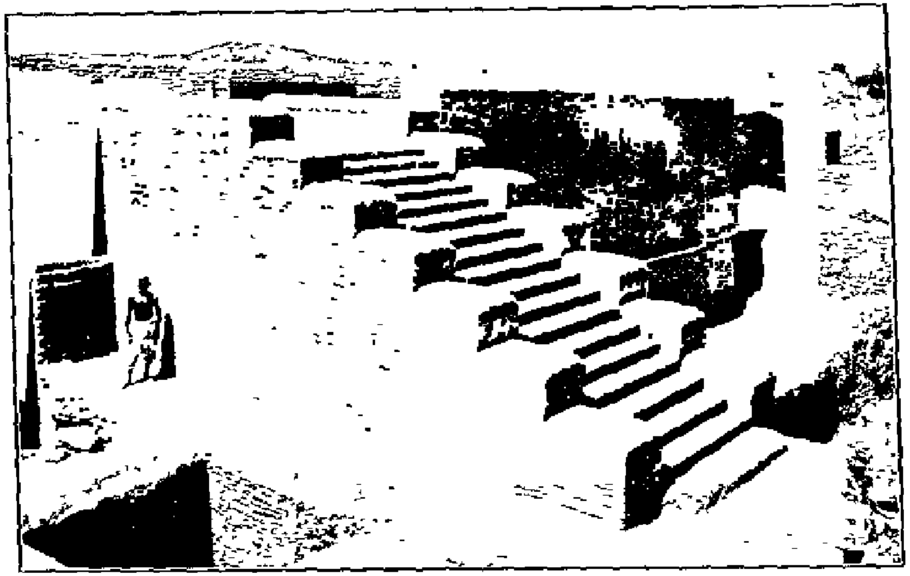
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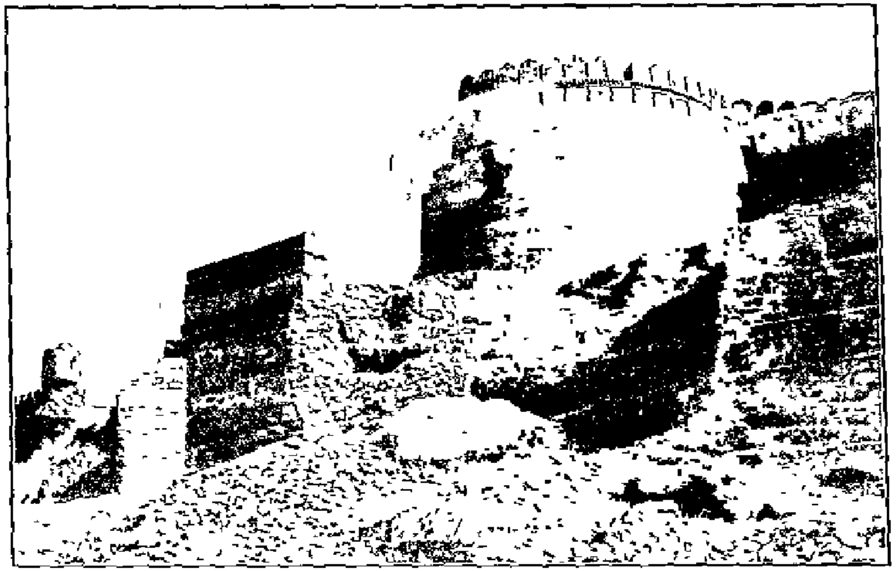
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(a) Monastery Annex 5: Stair in courtyard as excavated and before repair, Nalanda



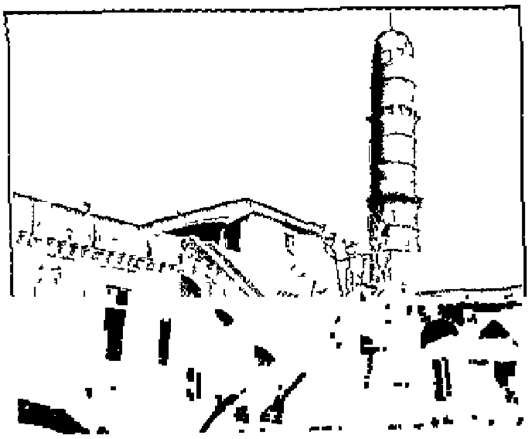
(b) Monastery Annex 5: Stair in courtyard after repair, Nalanda



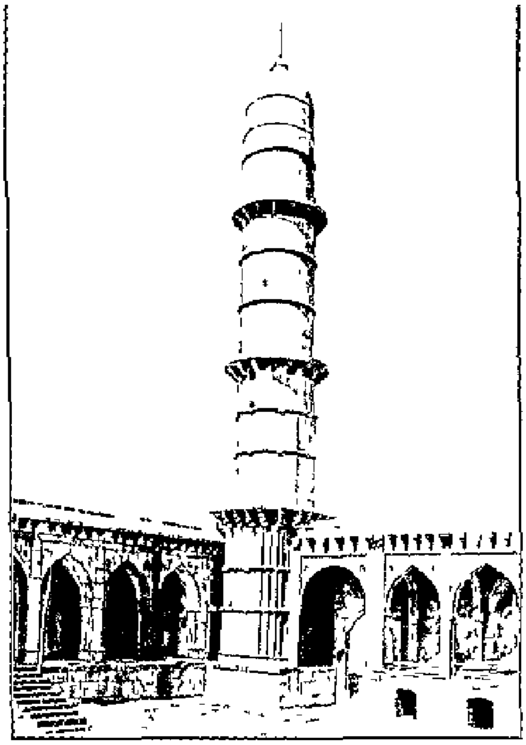
(c) Breach in wall before repair, Balapur, District Akola



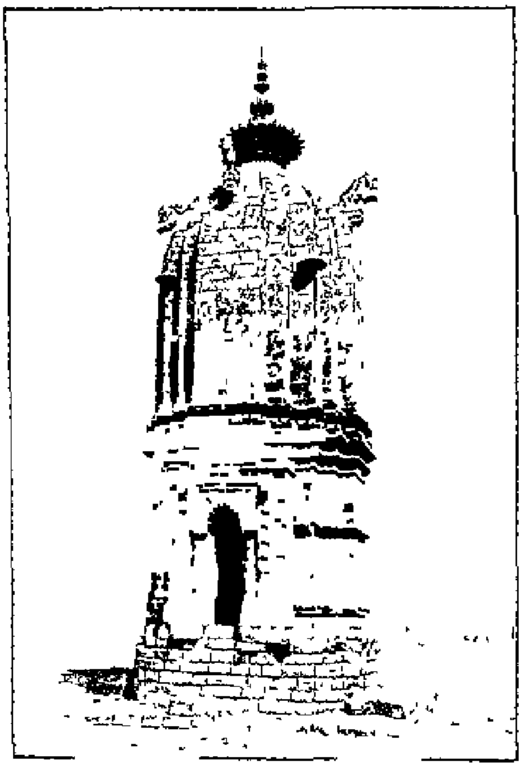
(d) Breach in wall, after repair, Balapur, District Akola



(a) Jami Masjid, before conservation, and the removal of alien additions, Asirgarh, District Nimar



(b) Jami Masjid after conservation, Asirgarh, District Nimar



(c) General view of the stone temple, Ghutgharia, District Bankura



(d) Carved doorway of the temple, Ghutgharia, District Bankura

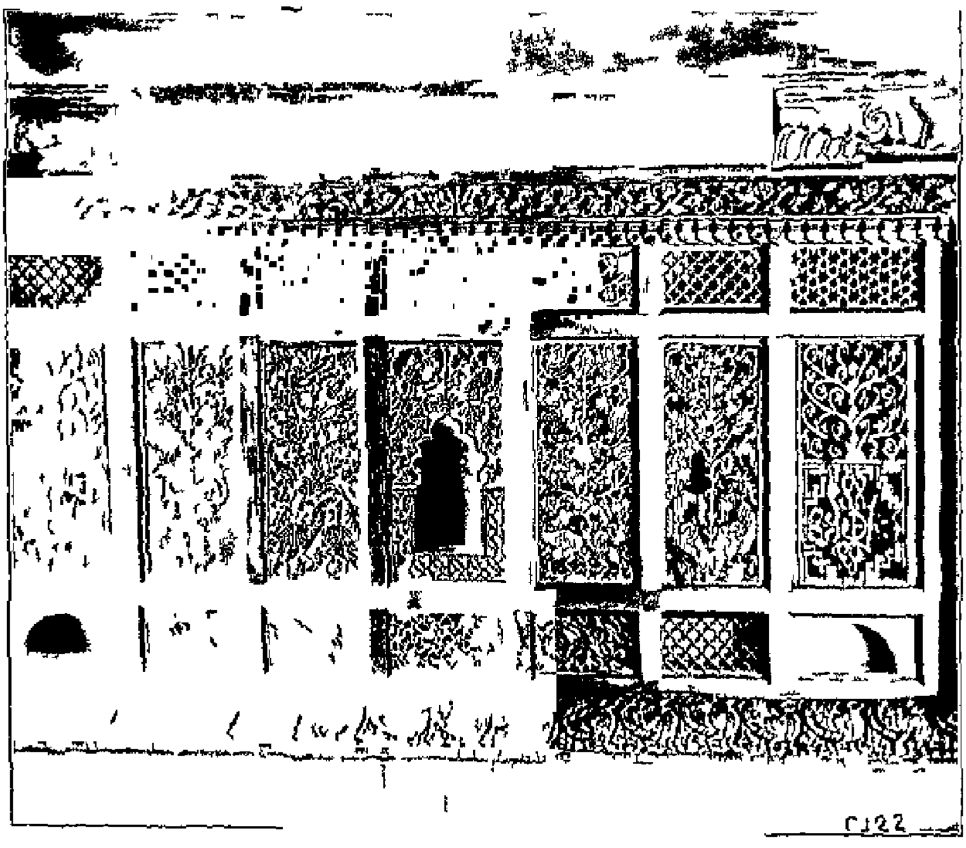
Photo-engraved & printed at the Offices of the Survey of India, Calcutta,



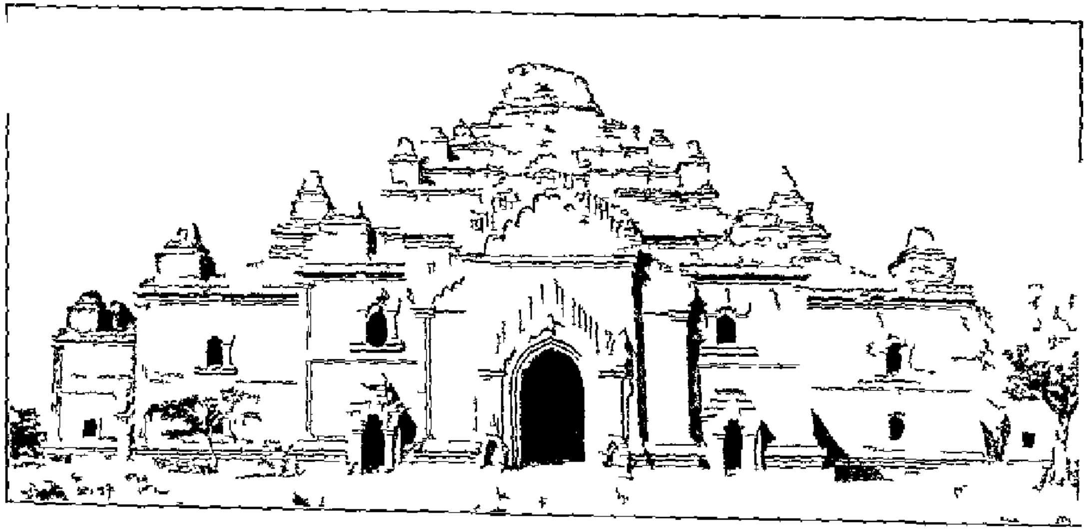
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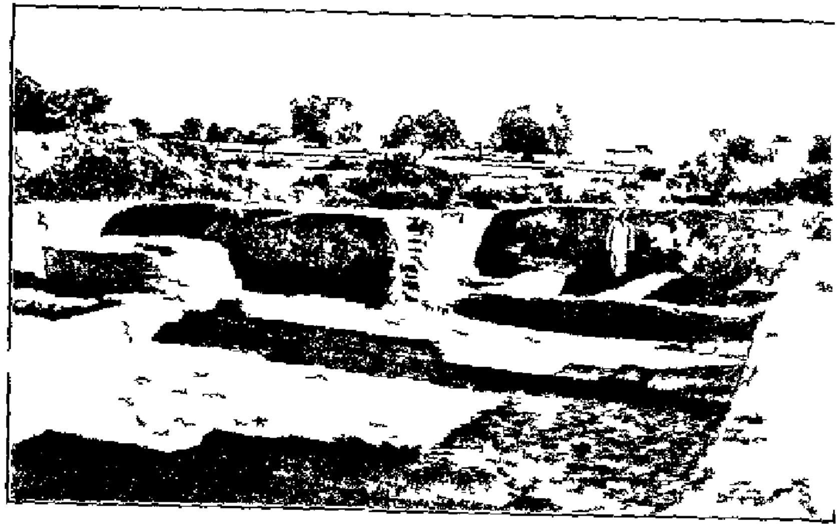
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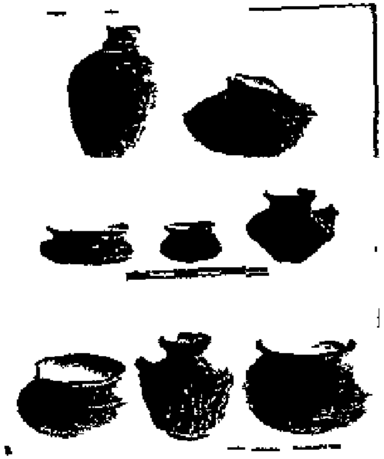
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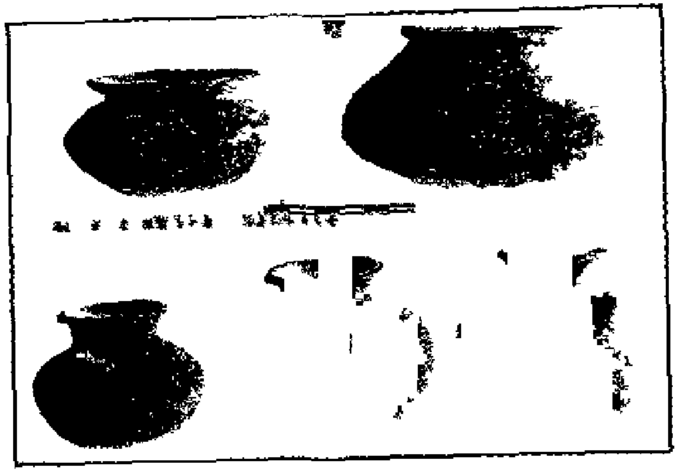
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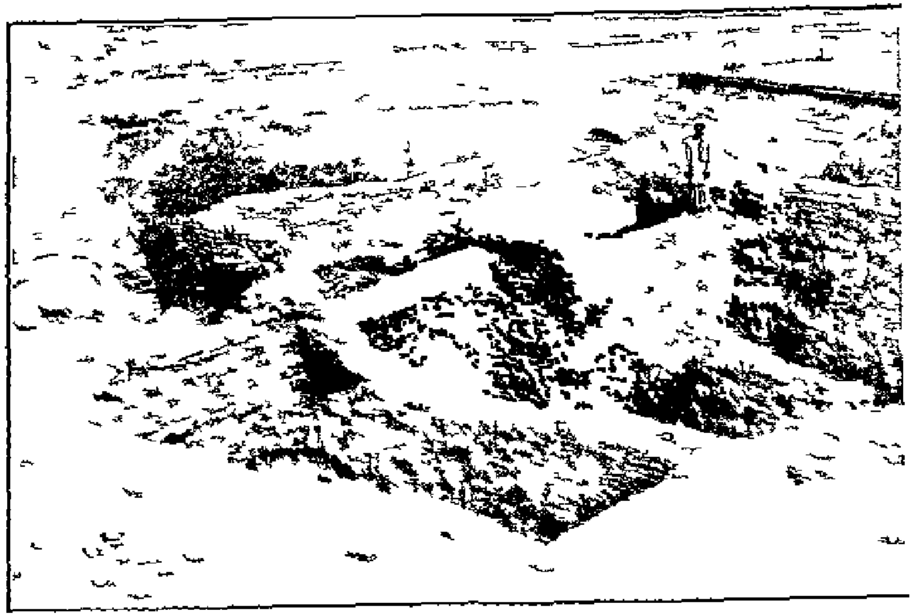
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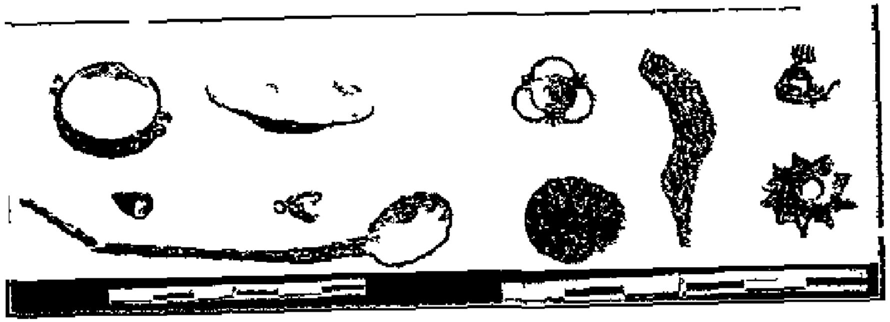
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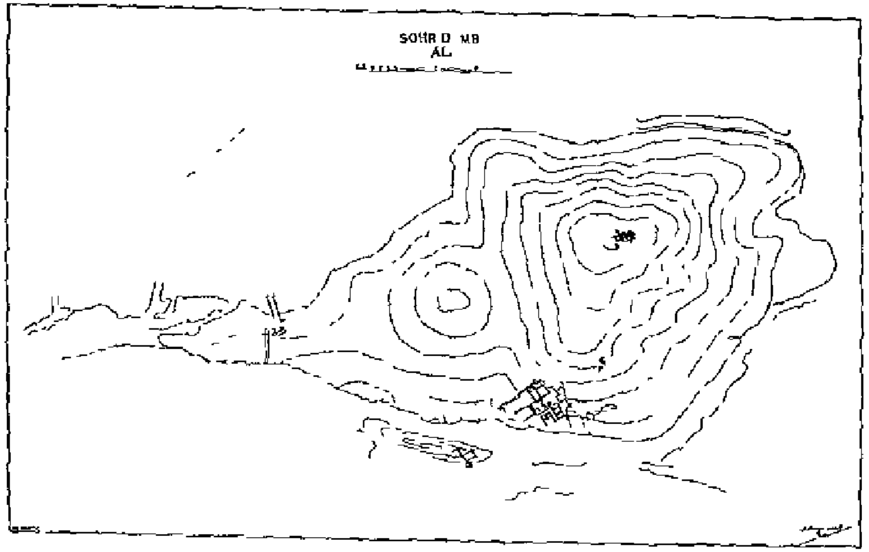
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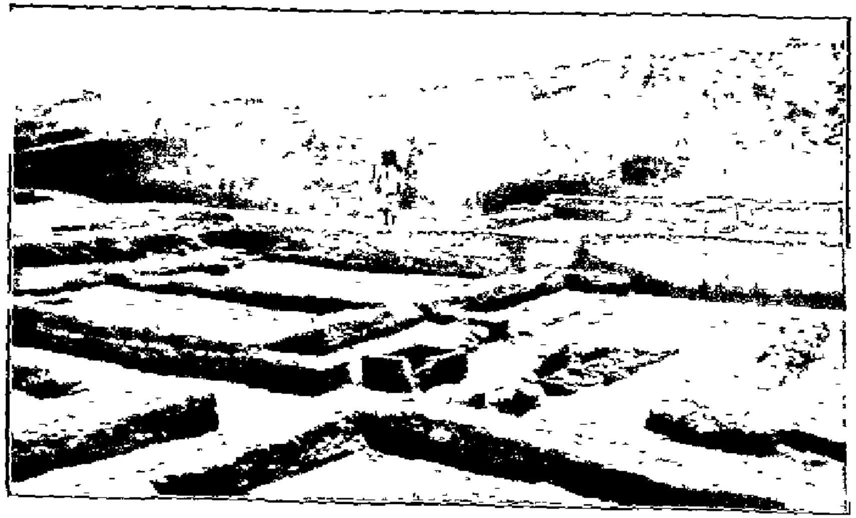
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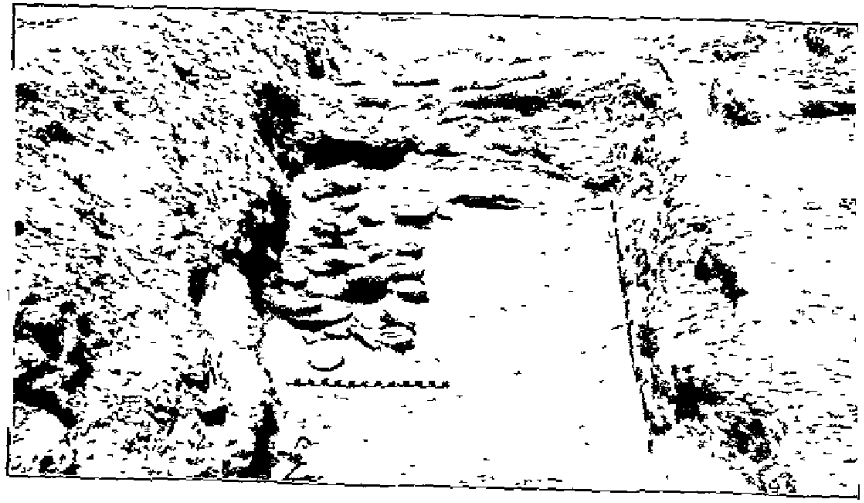
(a) NAL AREA A FROM SOUTH-WEST, AFTER EXCAVATION



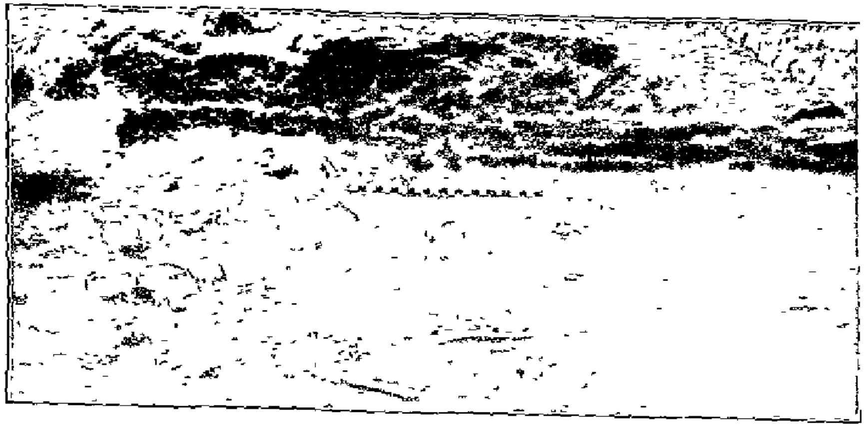
(b) COMPLETE BURIAL, NAL



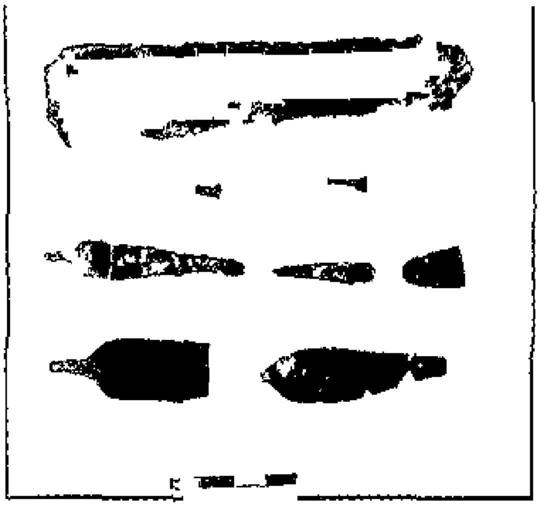
(c) FIVE TYPICAL VESSELS FROM NECROPOLIS, NAL



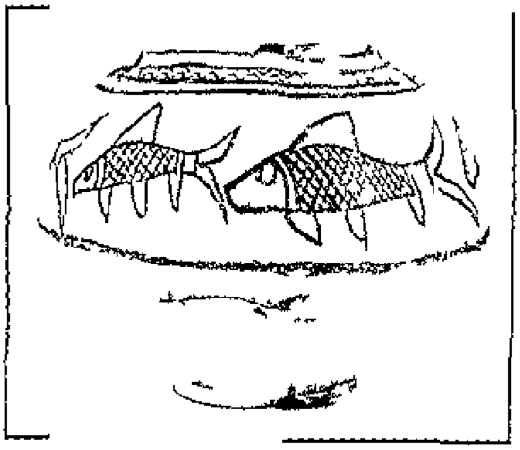
(d) BURIAL GROUP *b* NAL



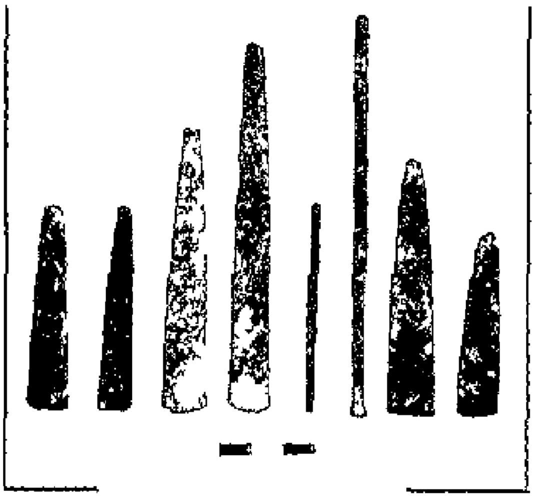
(e) BURIAL GROUP *f* NAL



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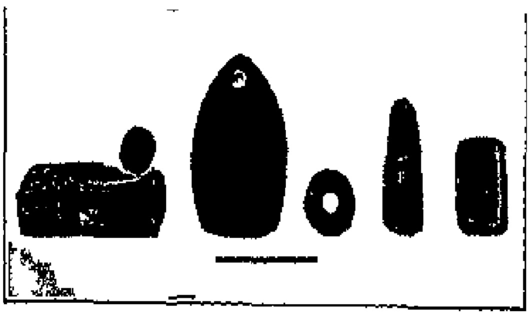


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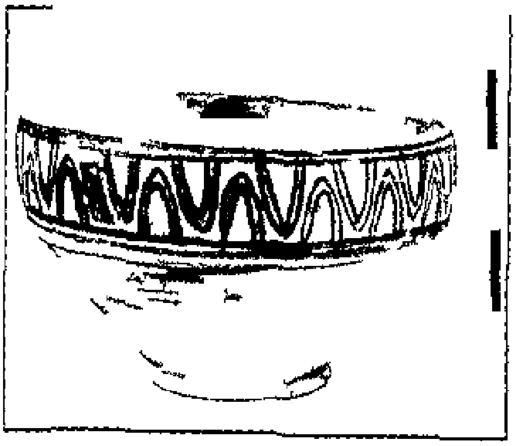


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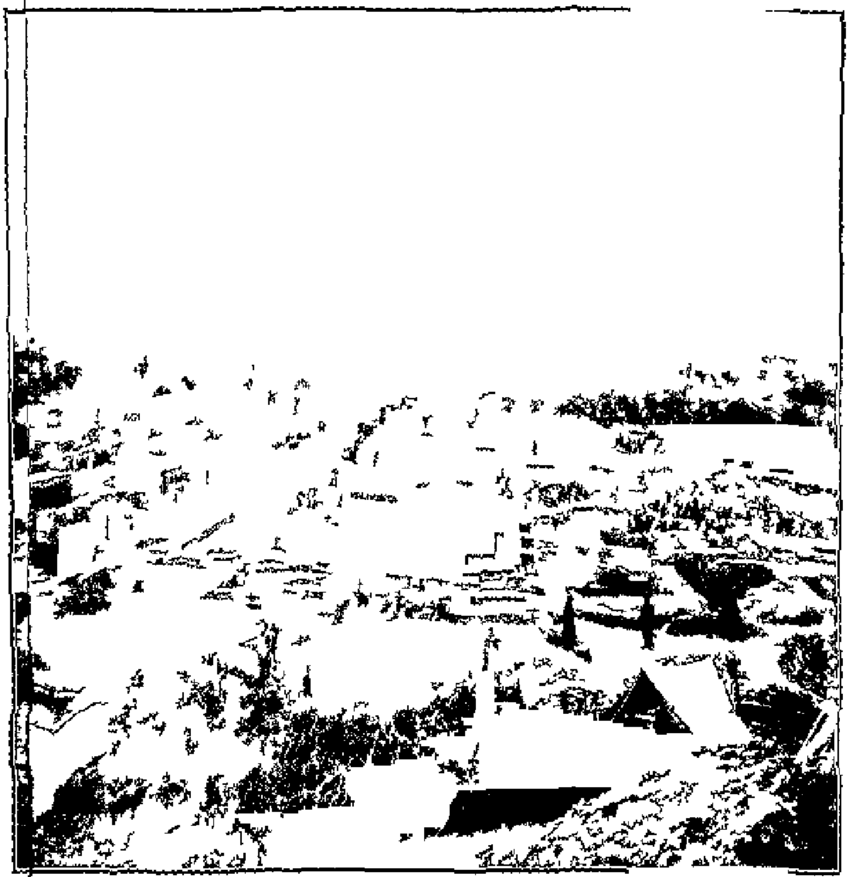


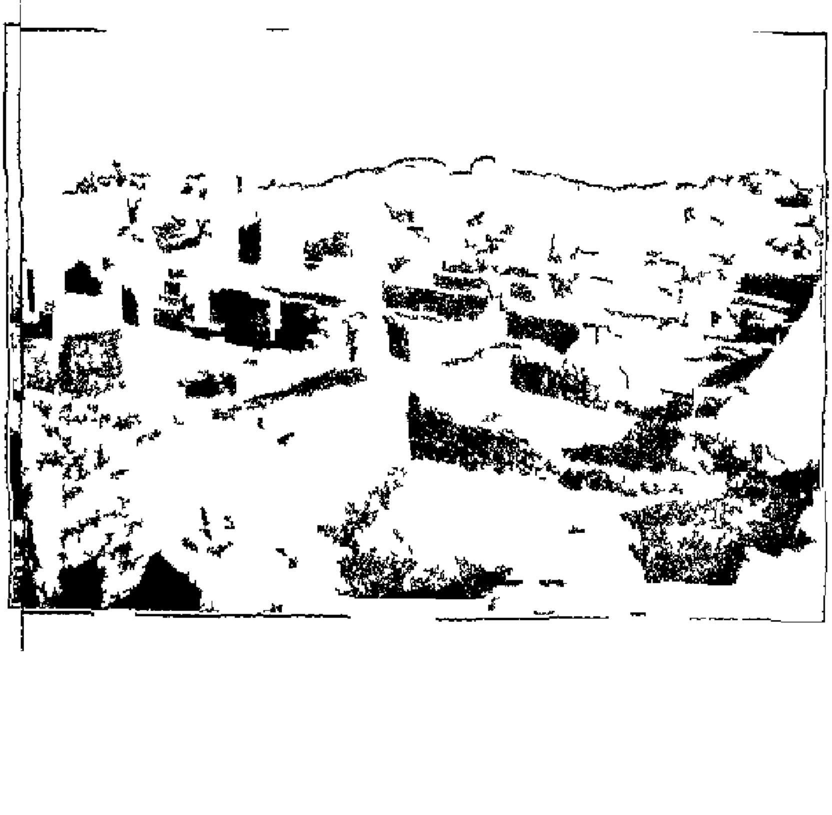


S E Q R M D

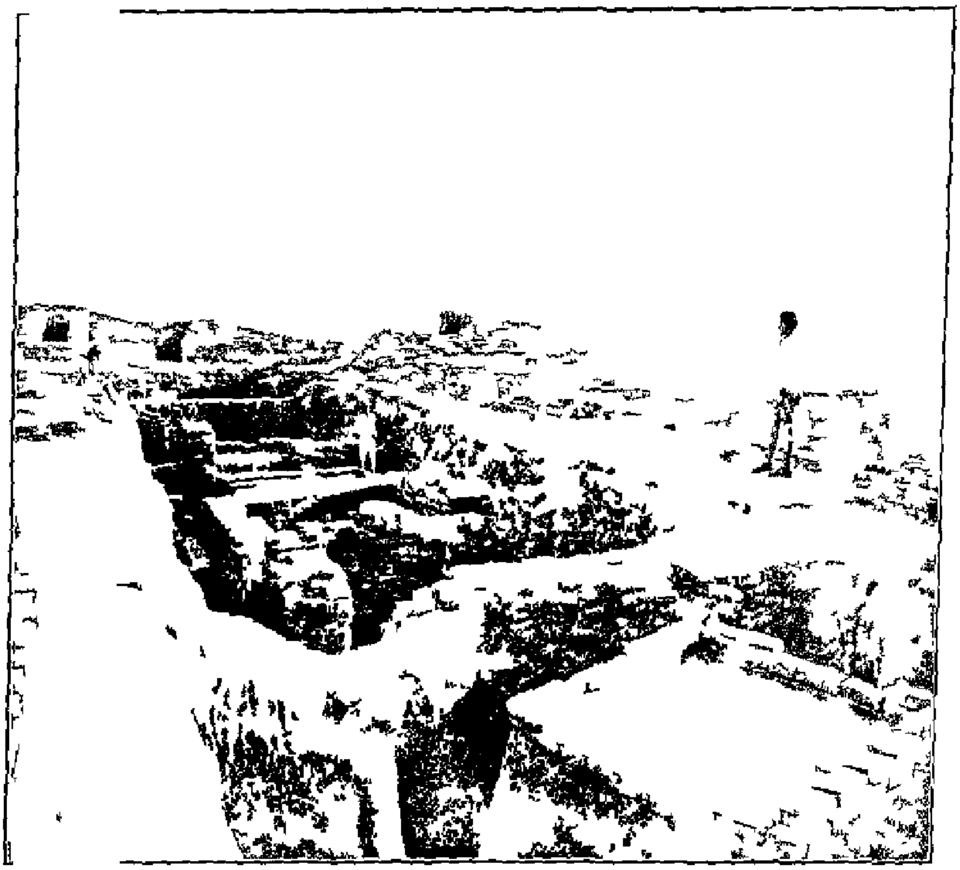


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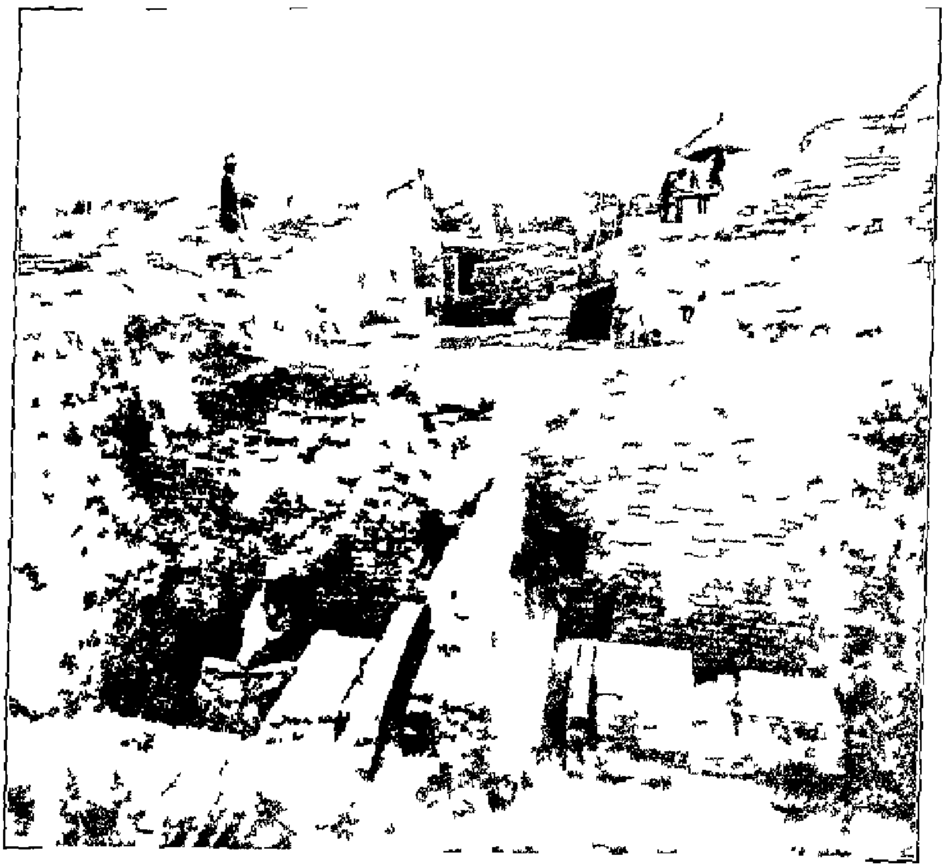




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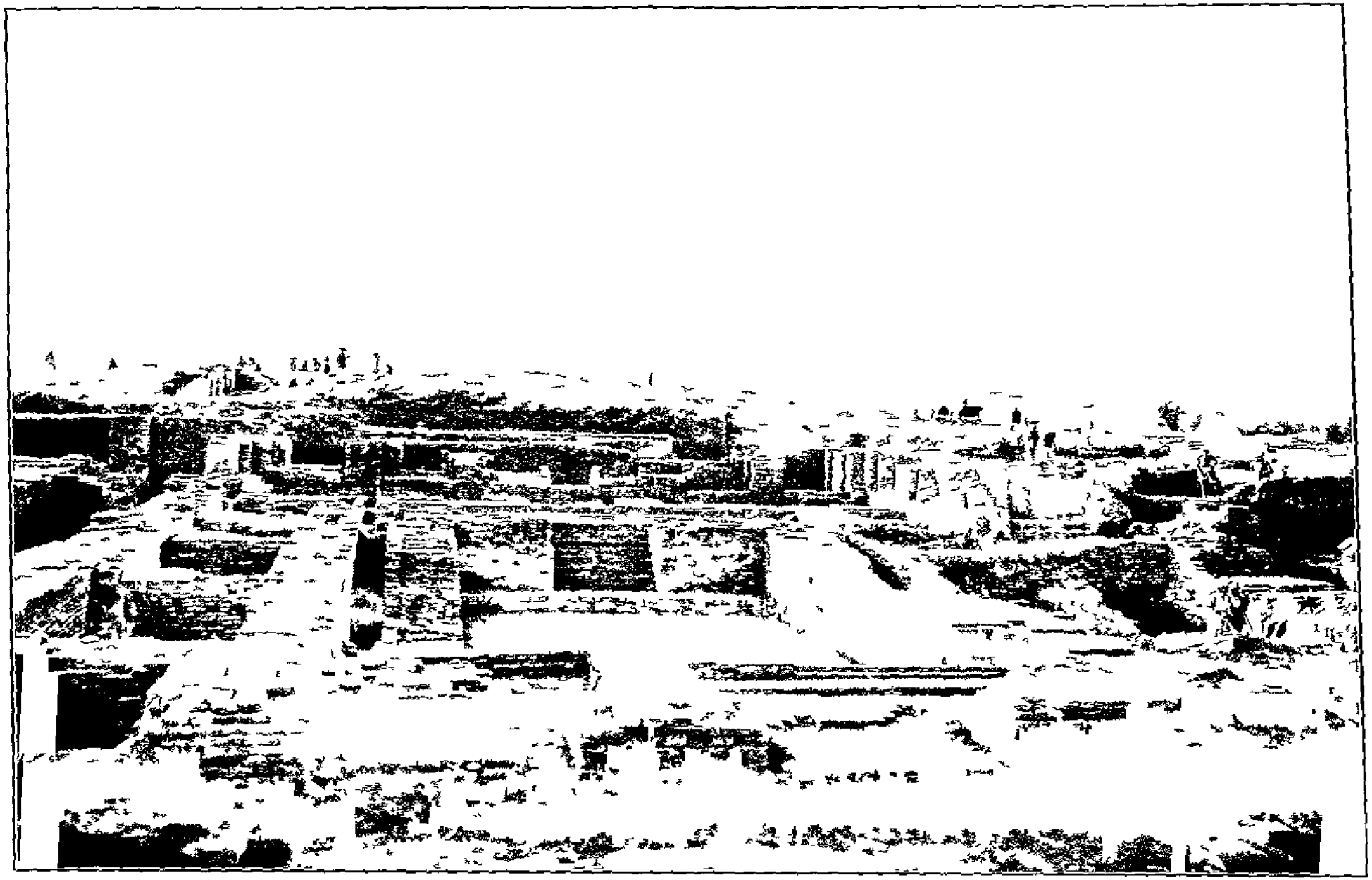


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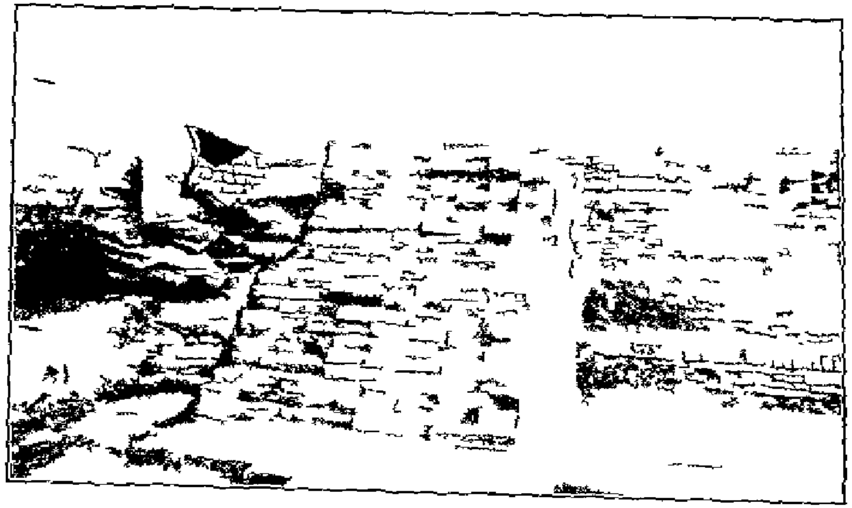
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GENERAL VIEW OF TANK AND ITS SURROUNDINGS FROM NORTH

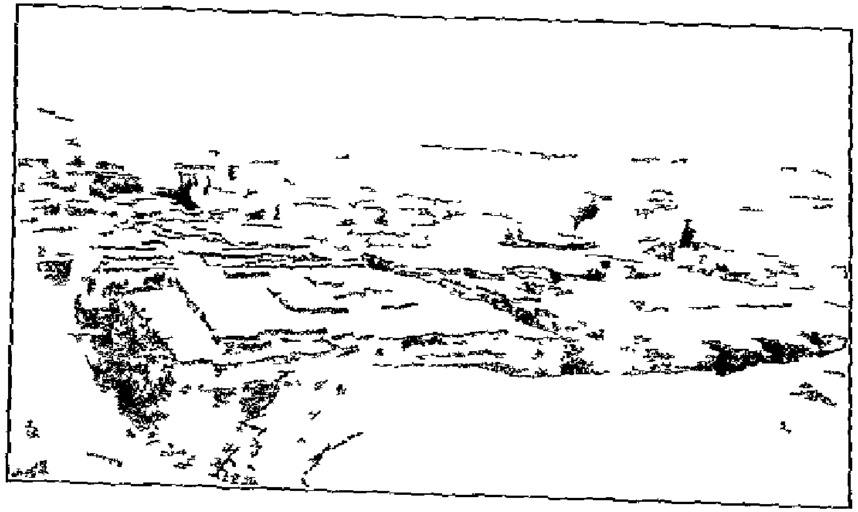
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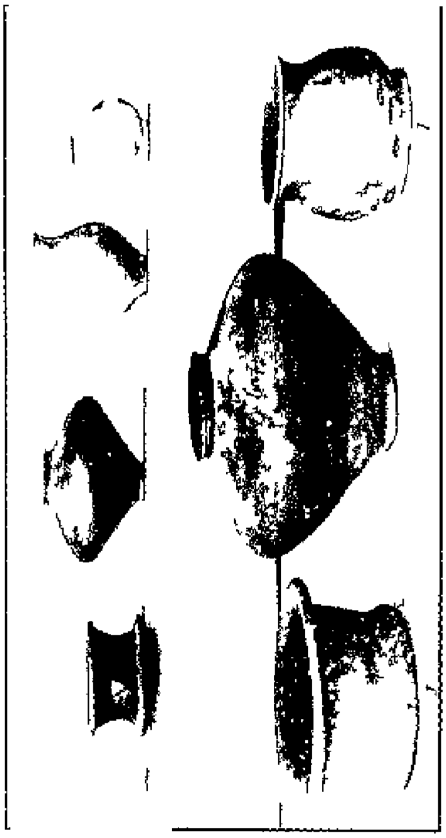
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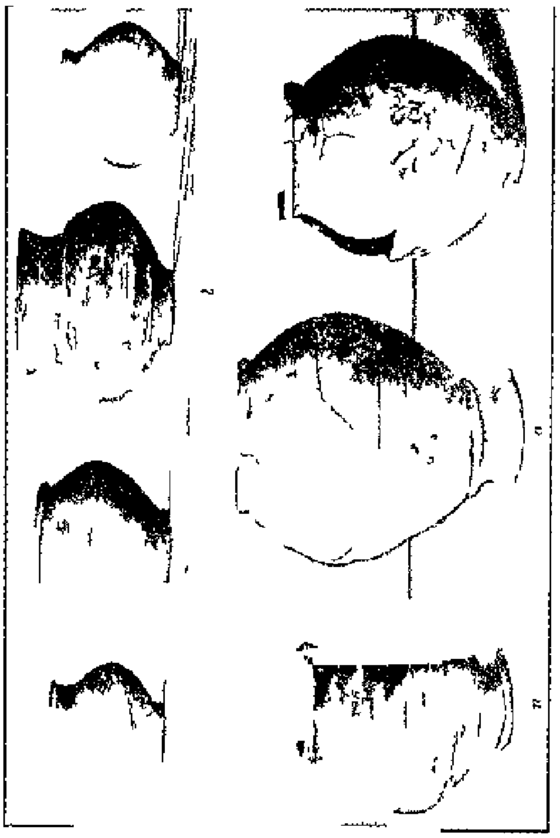


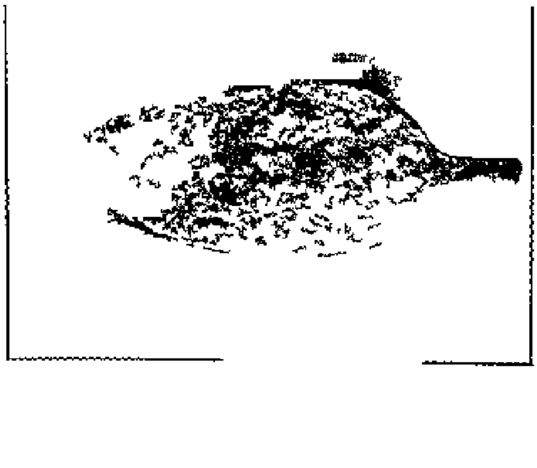
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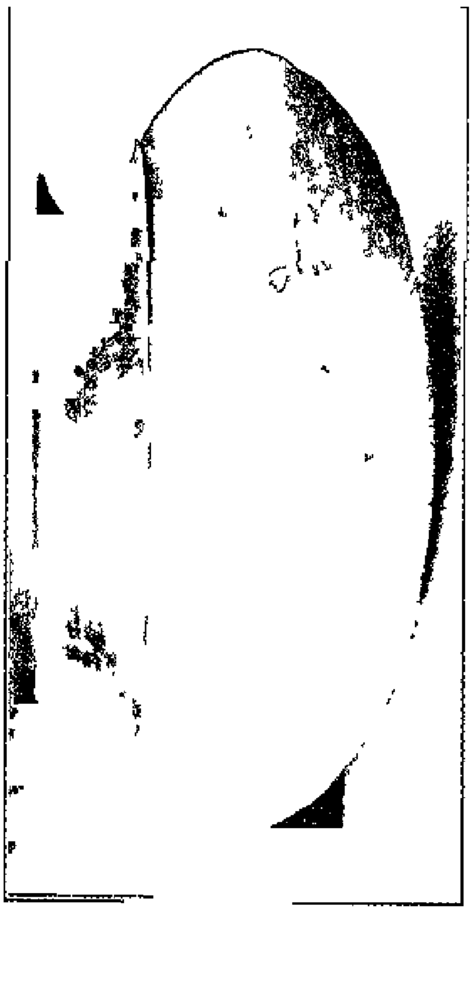


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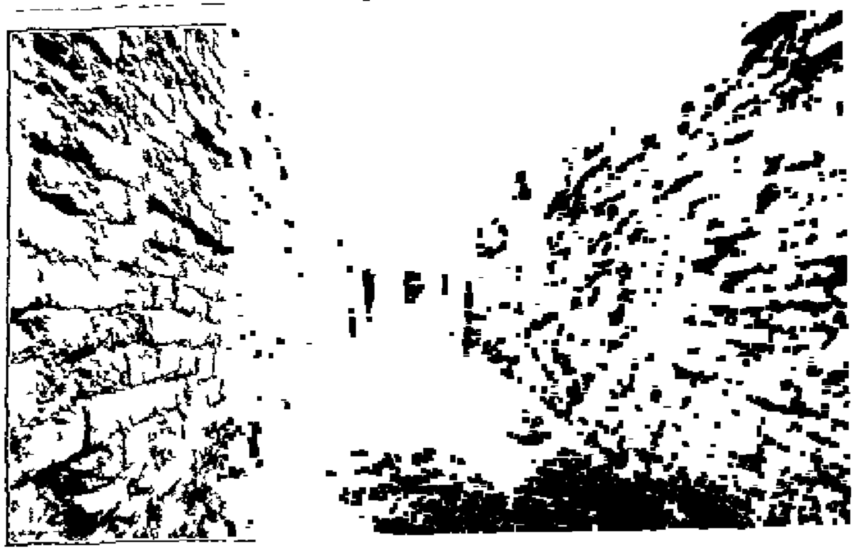


MOHENJO DARO



GENERAL PLAN OF HR SITE

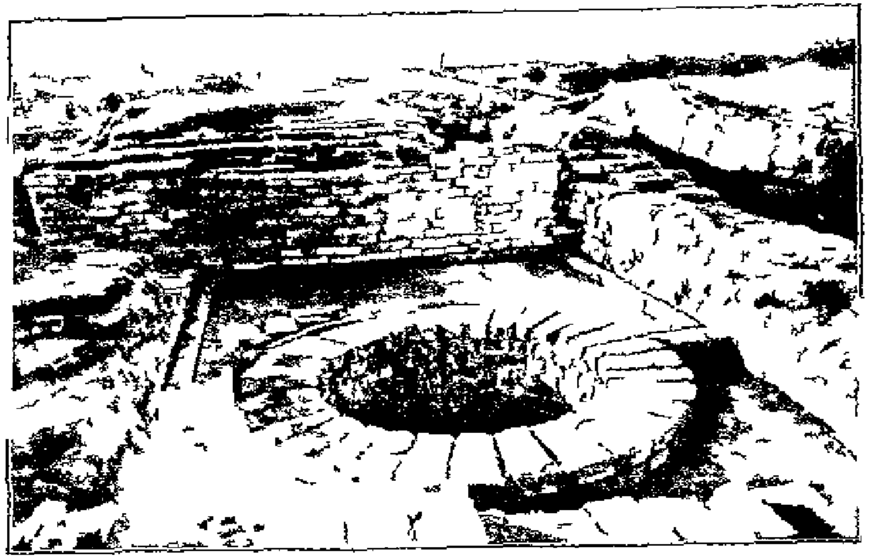
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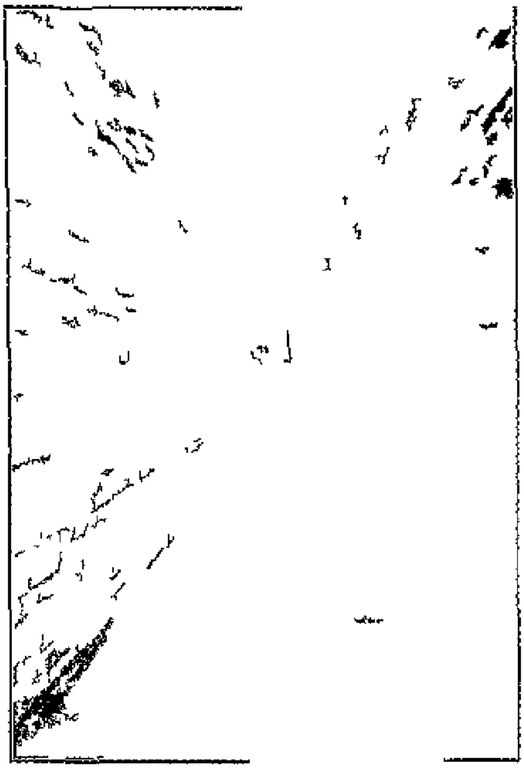
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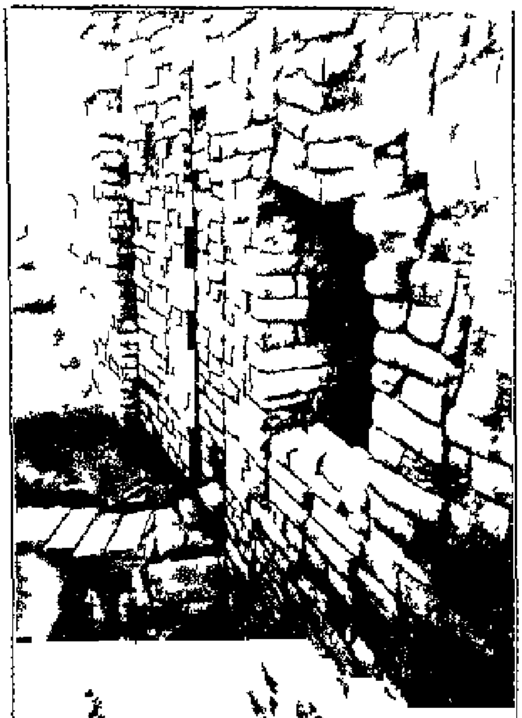
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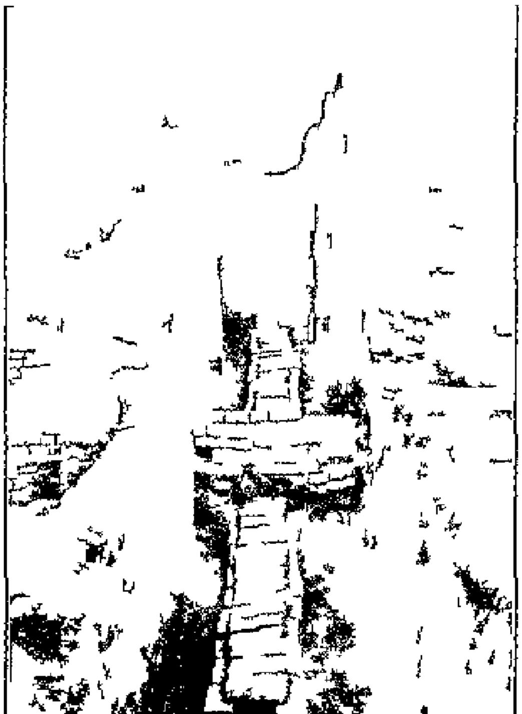
ROOM ON SOUTH F ST O b ST



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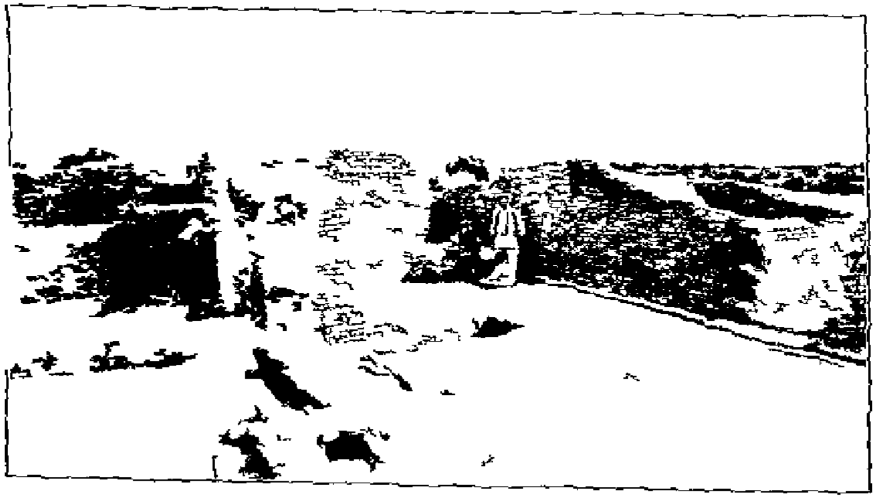


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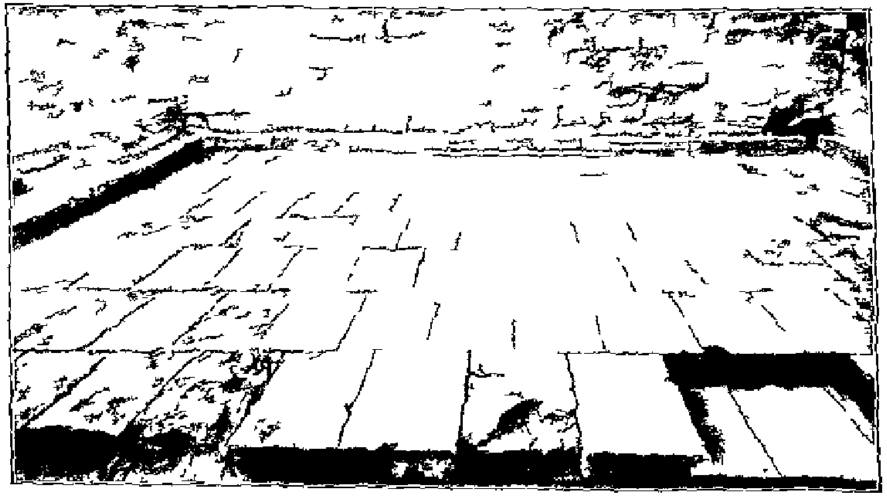


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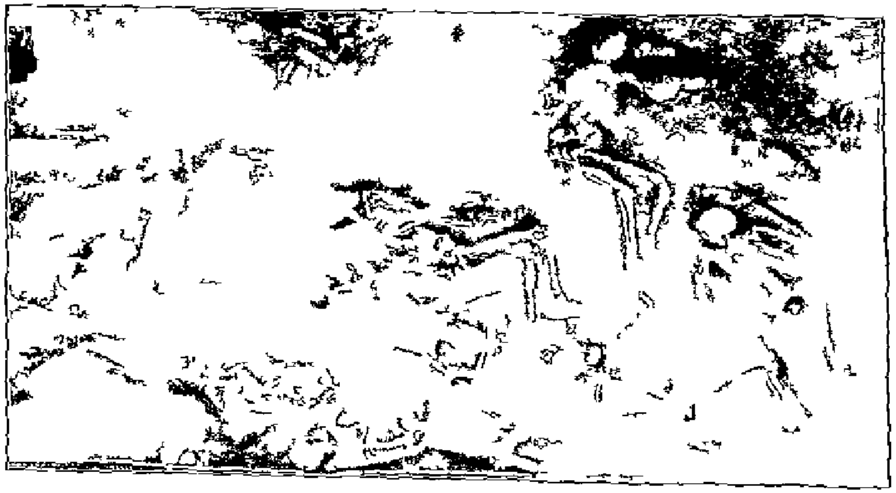


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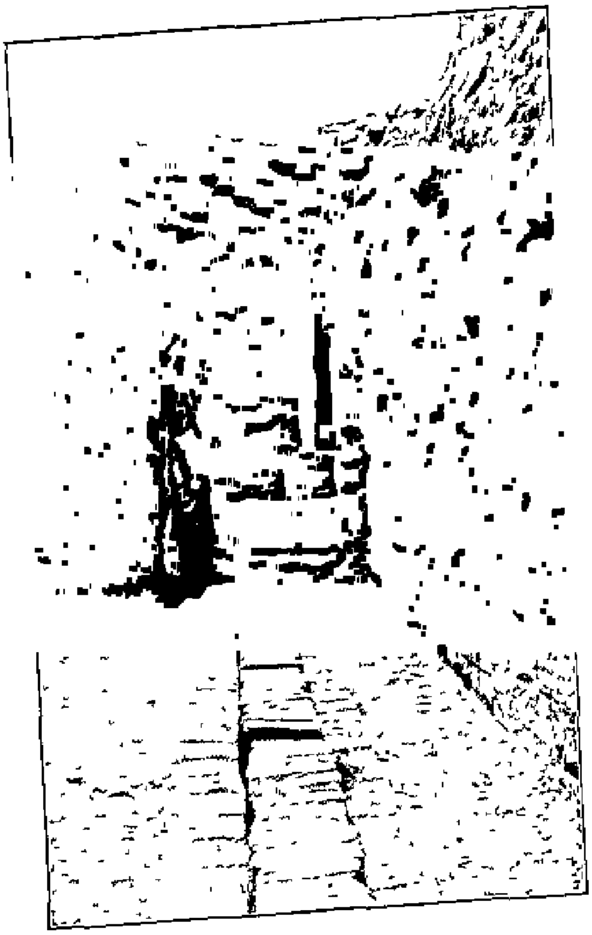




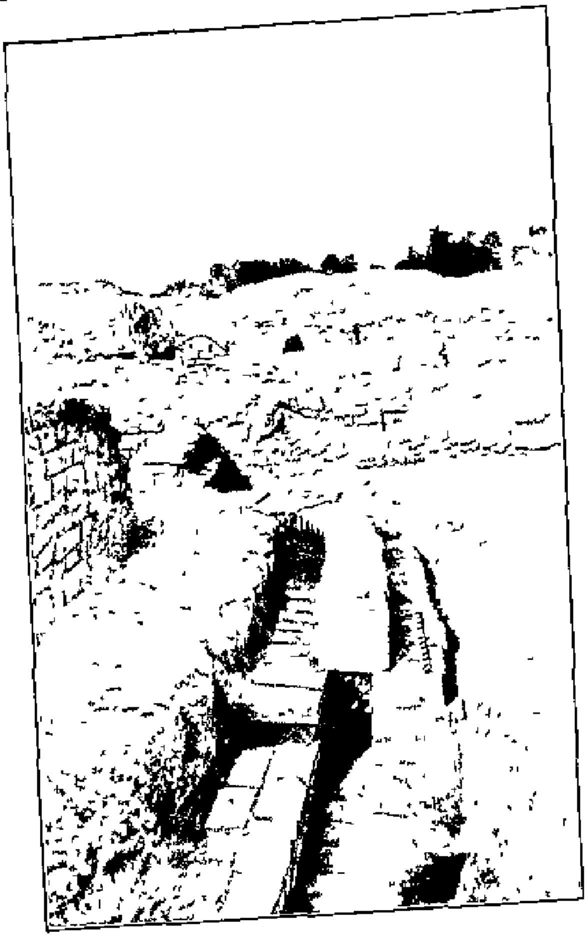
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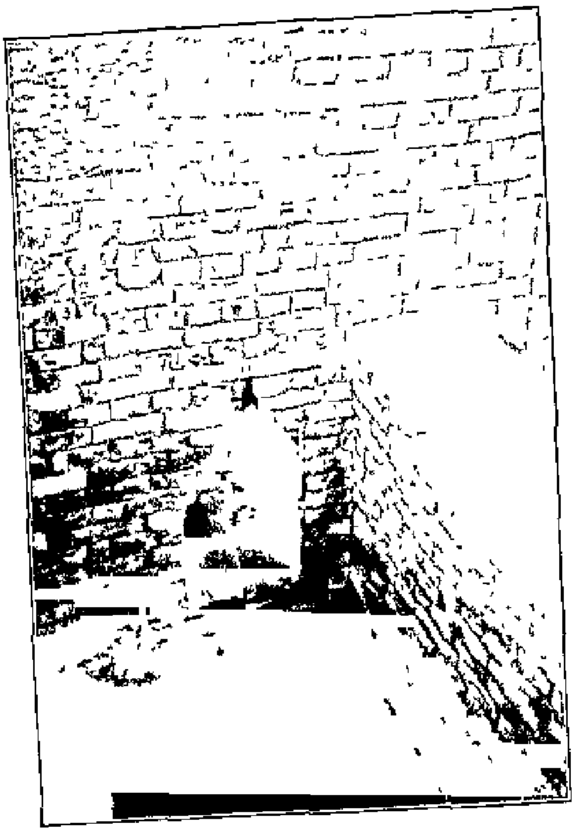
MOHENJO-DARO (SITES H R AND V S)



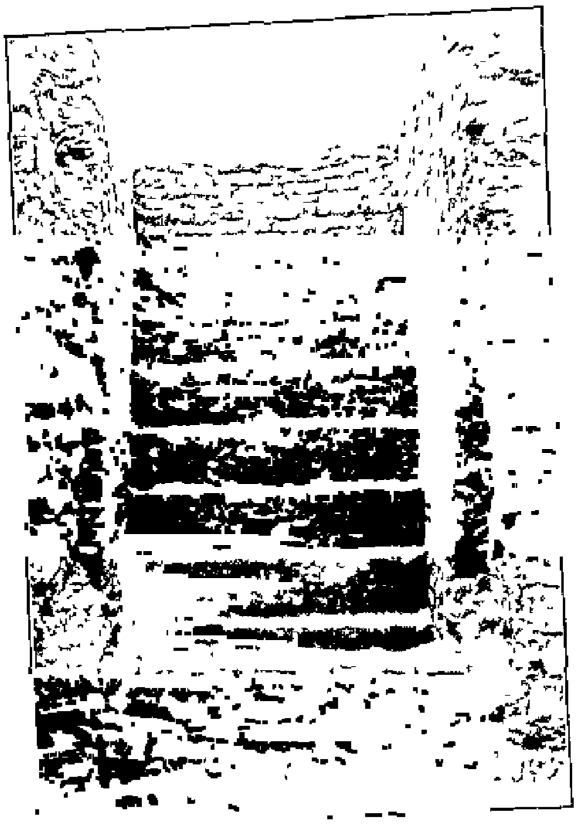
(a) VERTICAL DRAIN AFTER REMOVAL OF ENCLOSING BRICK MASONRY



(b) DRAIN NORTH OF WELL NO 2

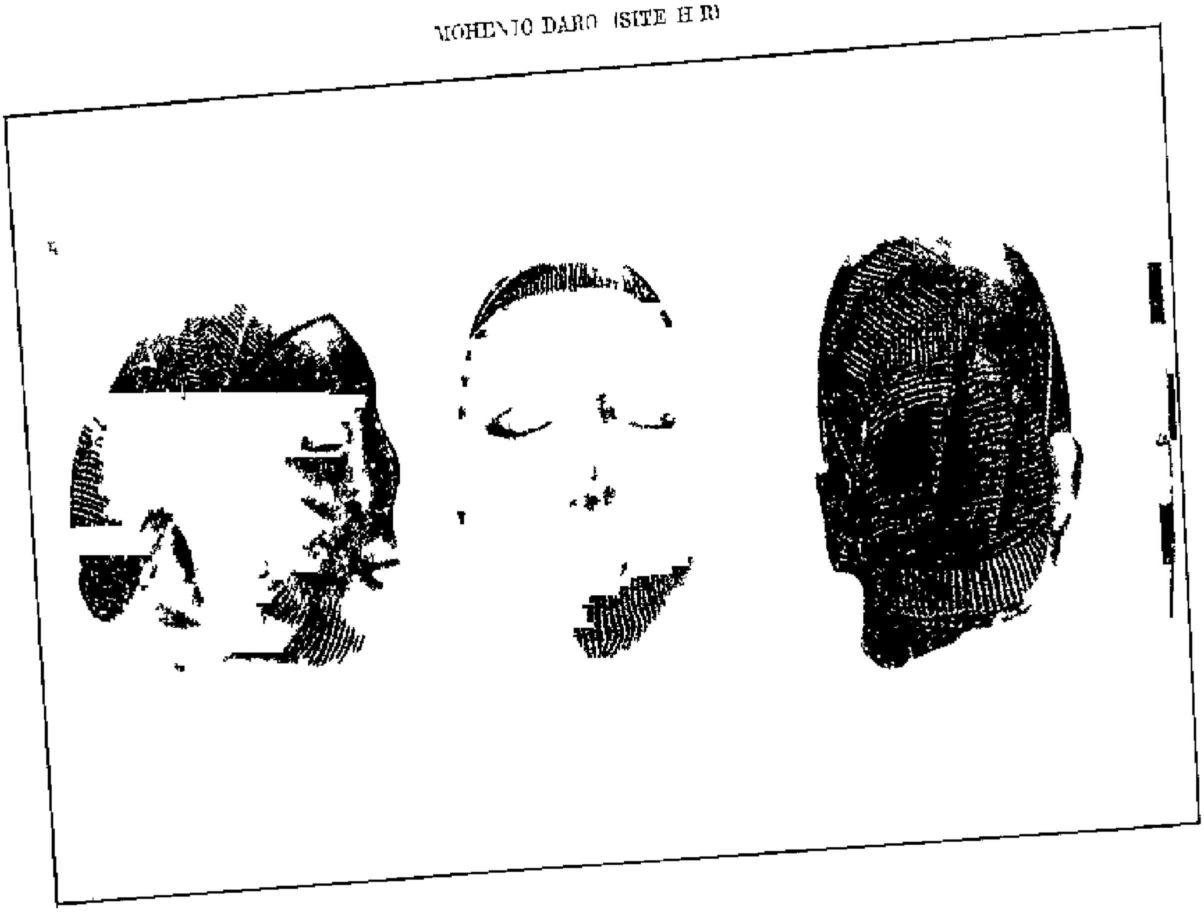


(c) CORBELLED ARCH IN BUILDING 20.



(d) FLIGHT OF STEPS IN BUILDING 20

MOHENJO DARO (SITE H R)



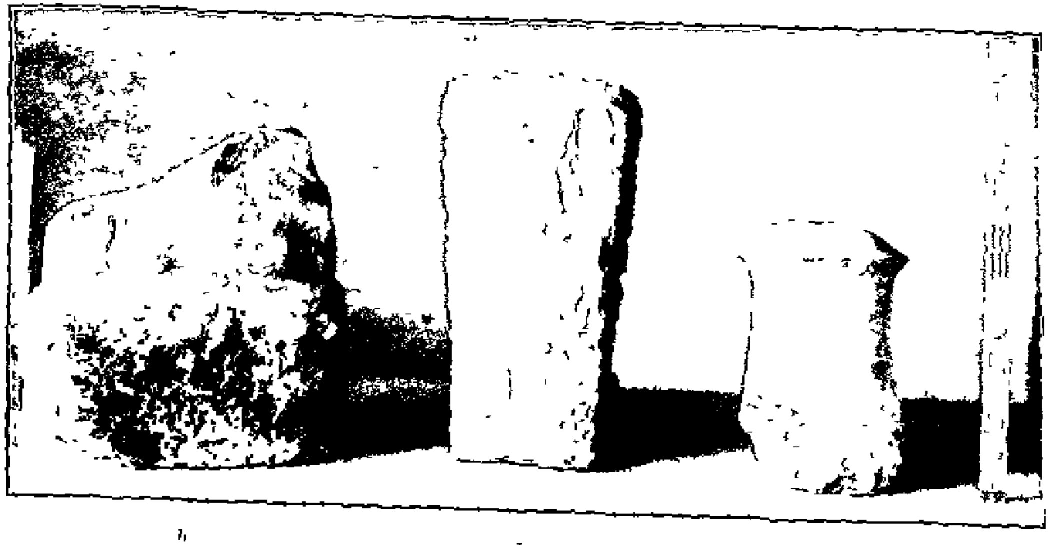
a



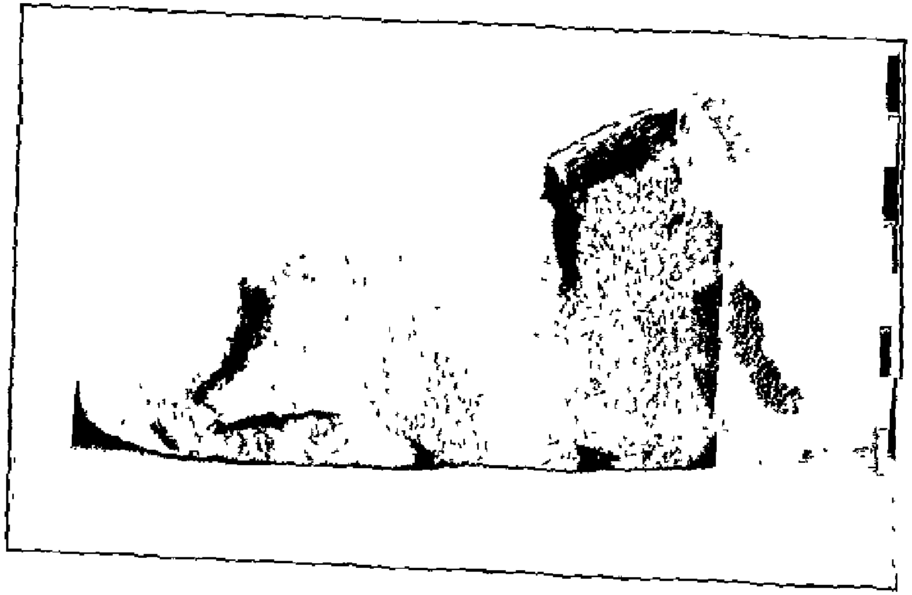
b



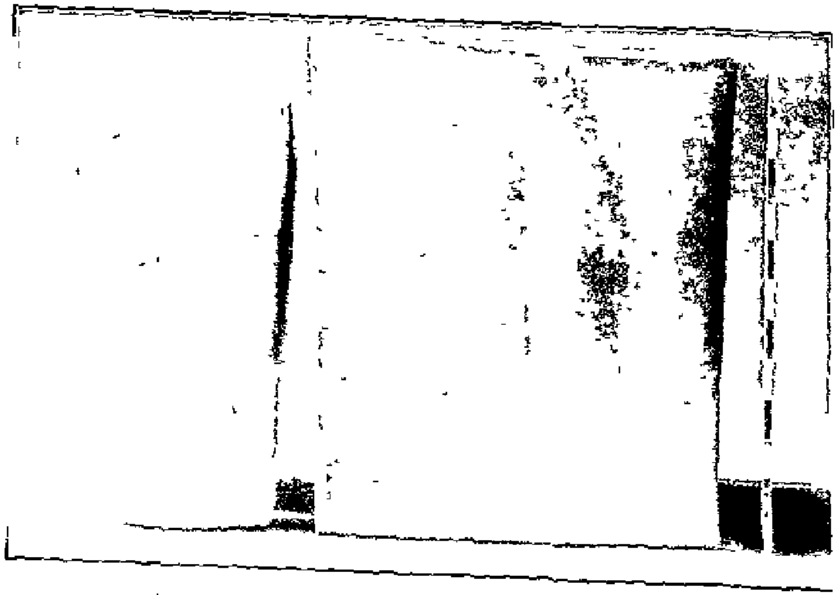
a



b *d*

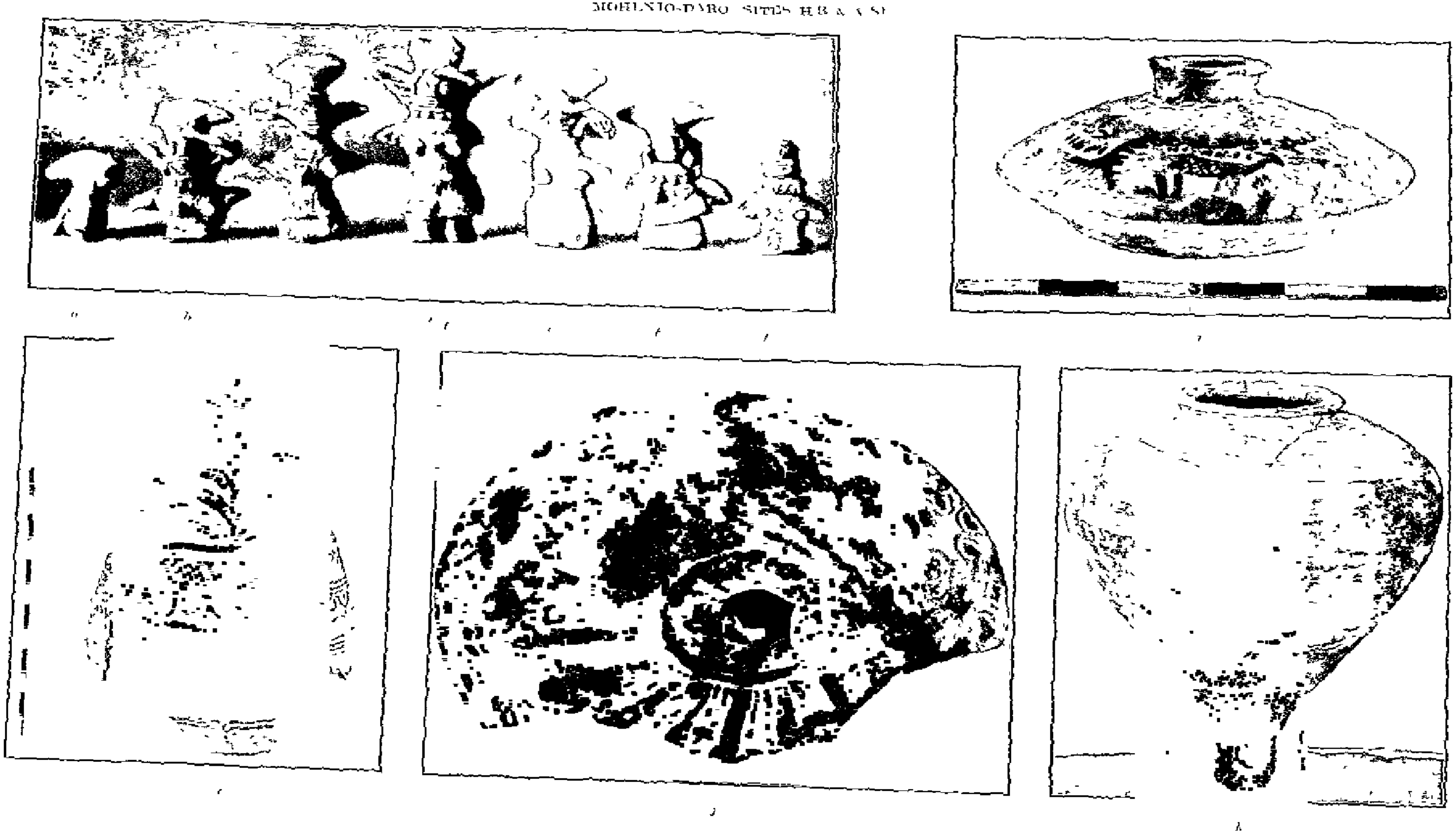


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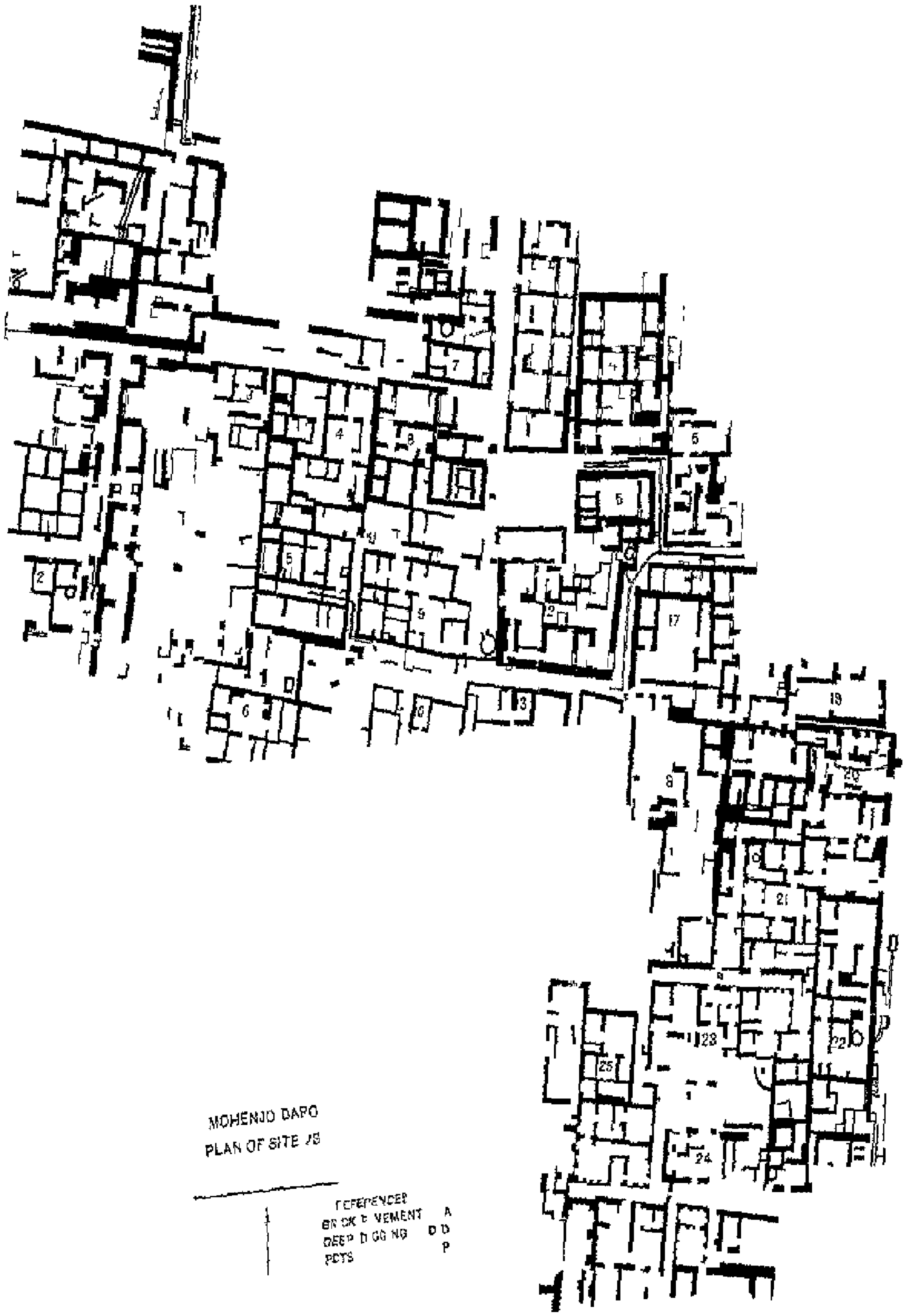


f *g*

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MOHENJO DARO



MOHENJO-DARO SITES DM DI HI SD VS



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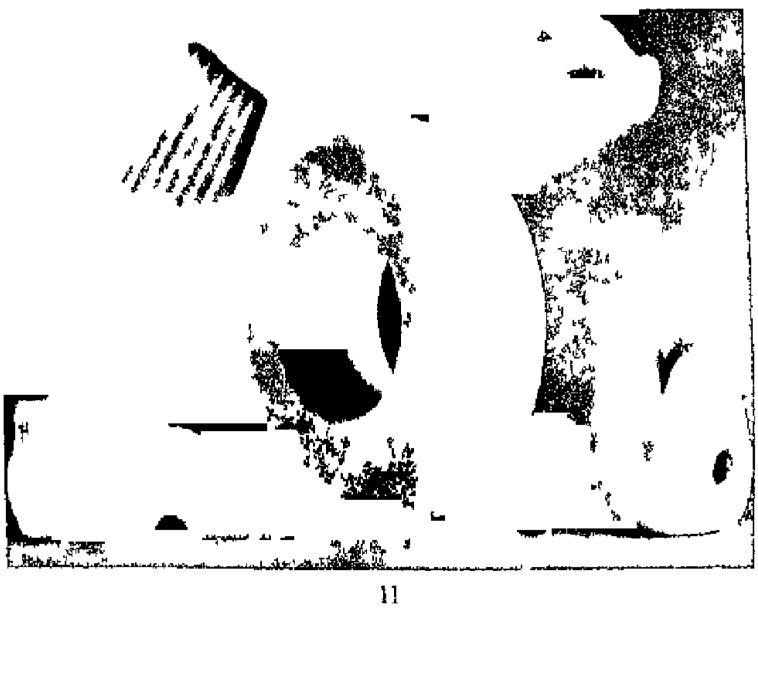


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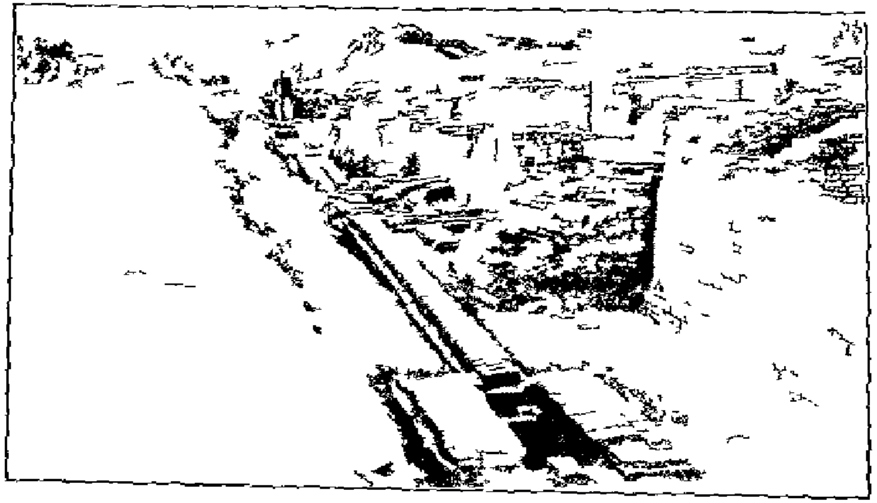
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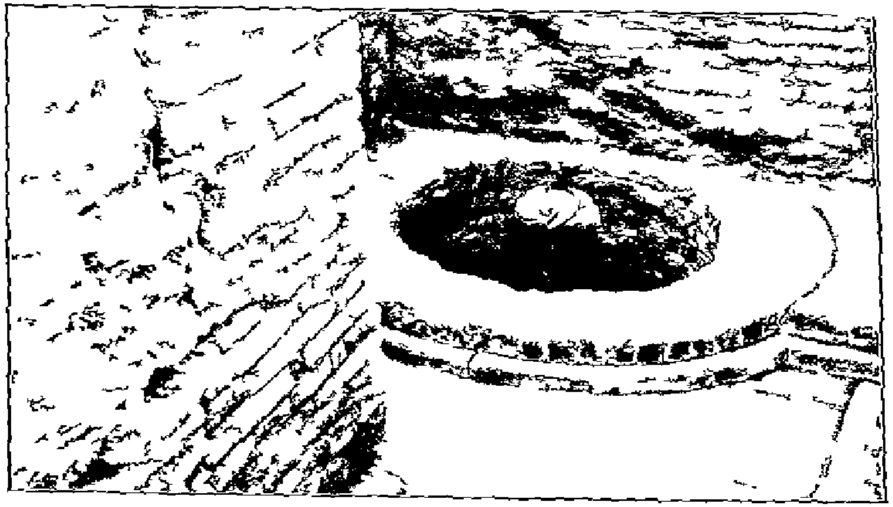
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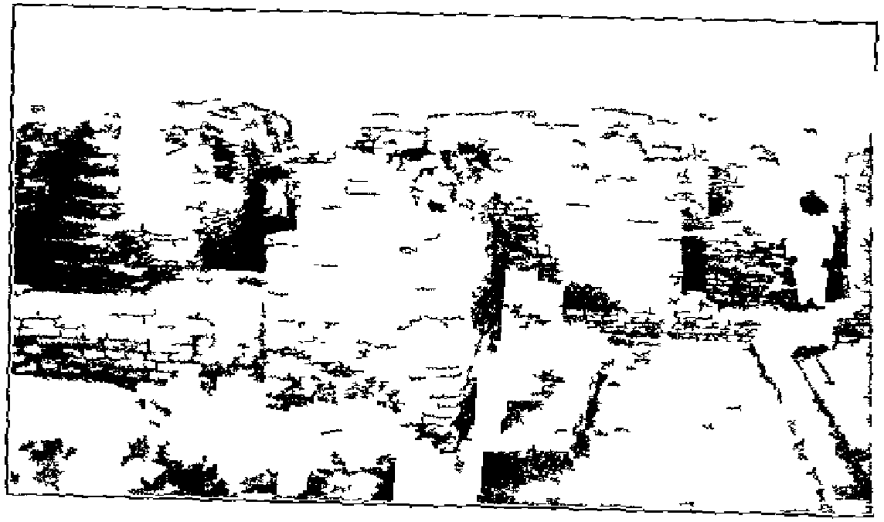
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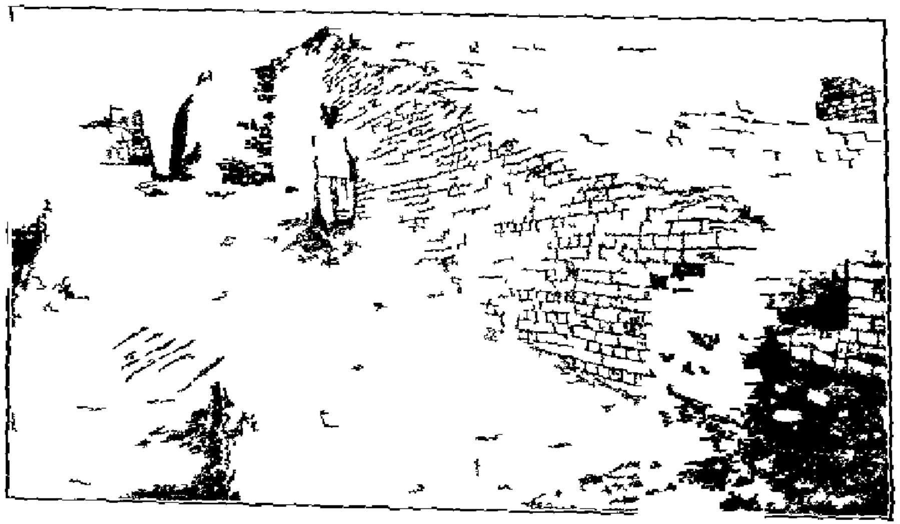
Dr B D SO T TO D r OF OUSD 2



b VELL T E D OF BLL D L NE NEAR HOUSE 2

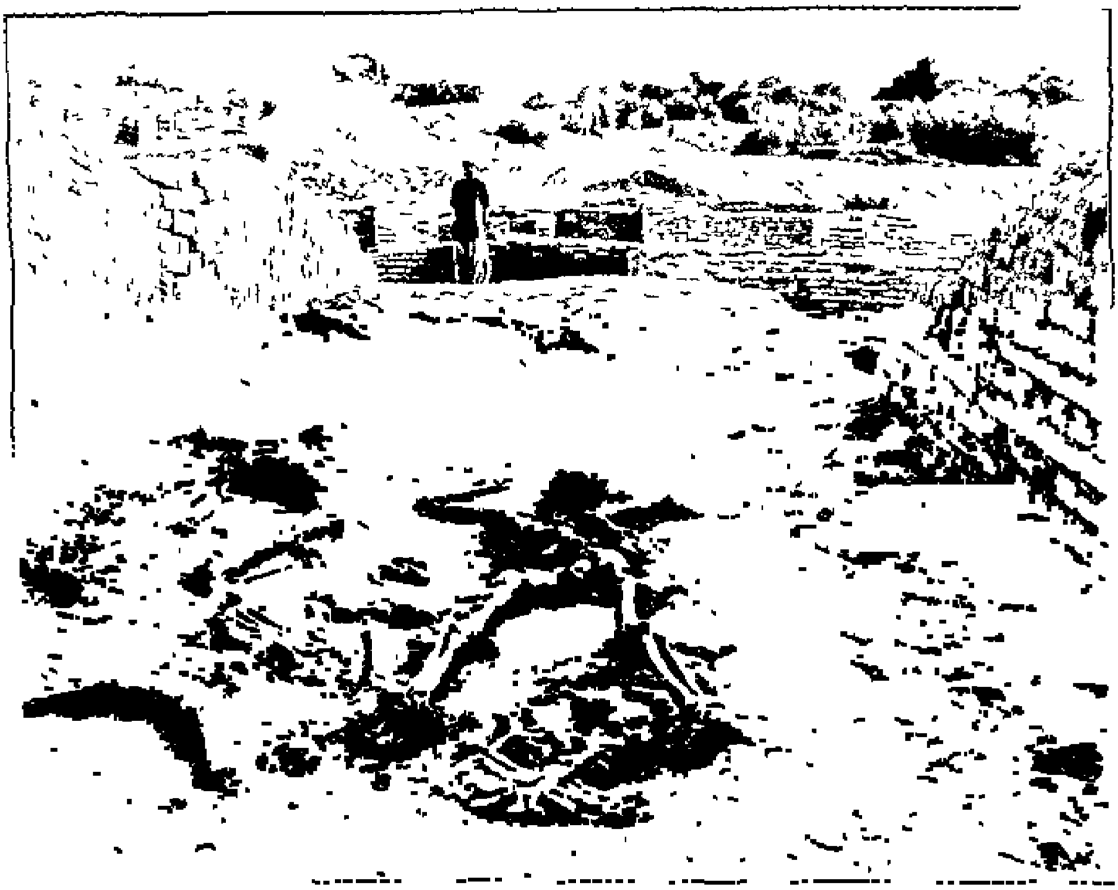


C V P O OU O FRO L T

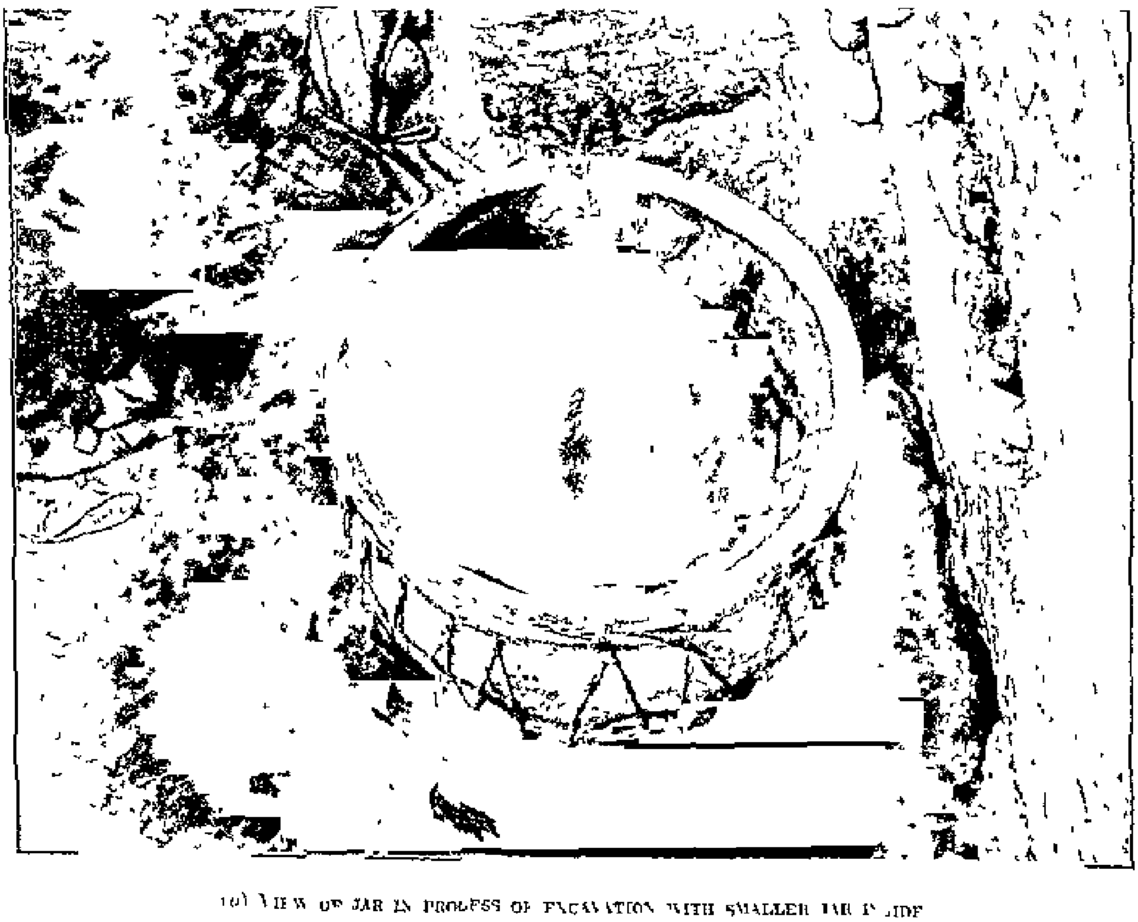


NORTH LL OF HOUSES 1 ND B S LL P SS GE D ST NCL
FRO NO TH EST

MOHENJO-DARO (SITE VS)



(a) SIX SKELETONS LYING IN STREET BETWEEN HOUSES 7 AND 11. FROM NORTH



(b) VIEW OF JAR IN PROCESS OF EXCAVATION WITH SMALLER JAR INSIDE

PLATE XXXV

MOHENJO-DARO (SITE V S)



A GROUP OF TYPICAL POTTERY

Photo-Litho. printed at the Offices of the Survey of India, Calcutta, 192



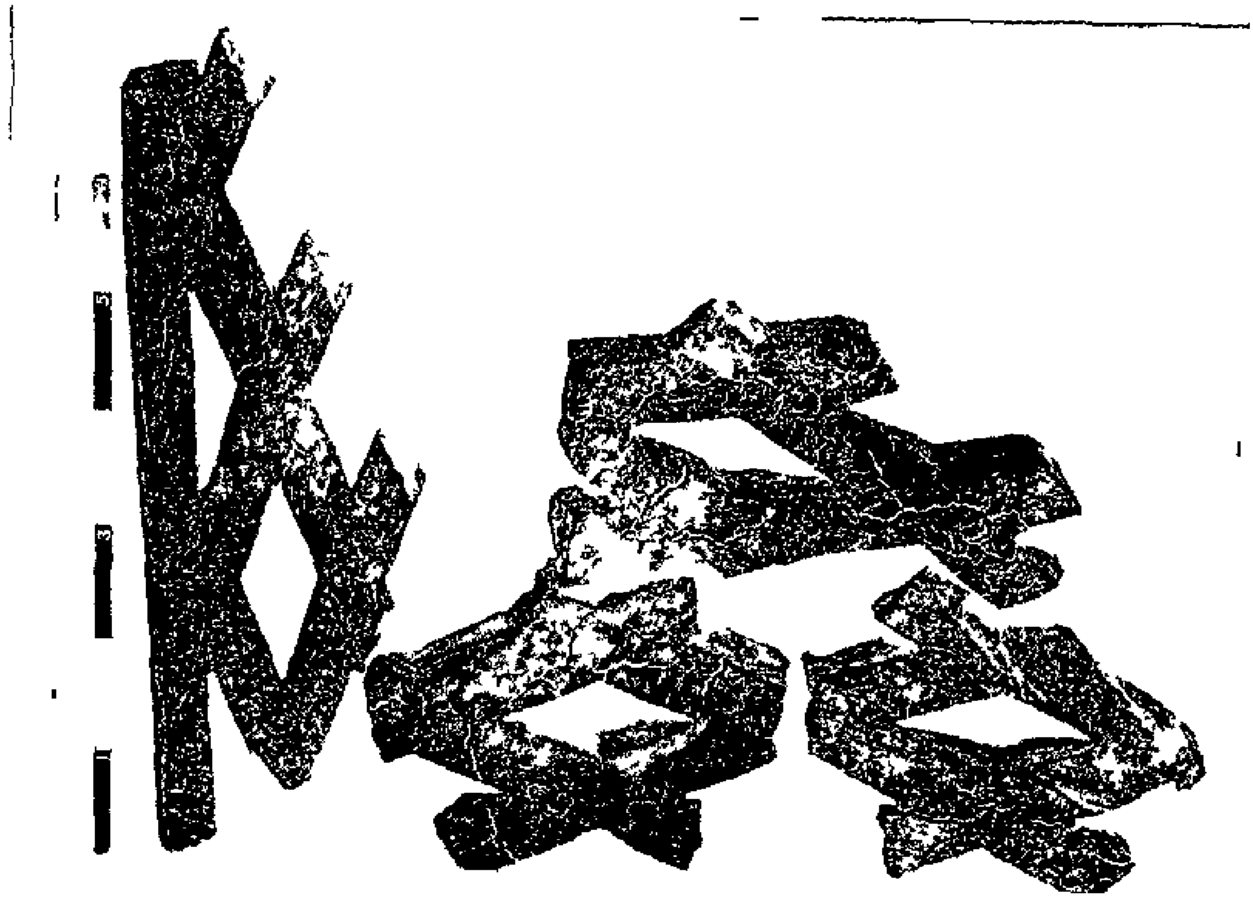
a



b

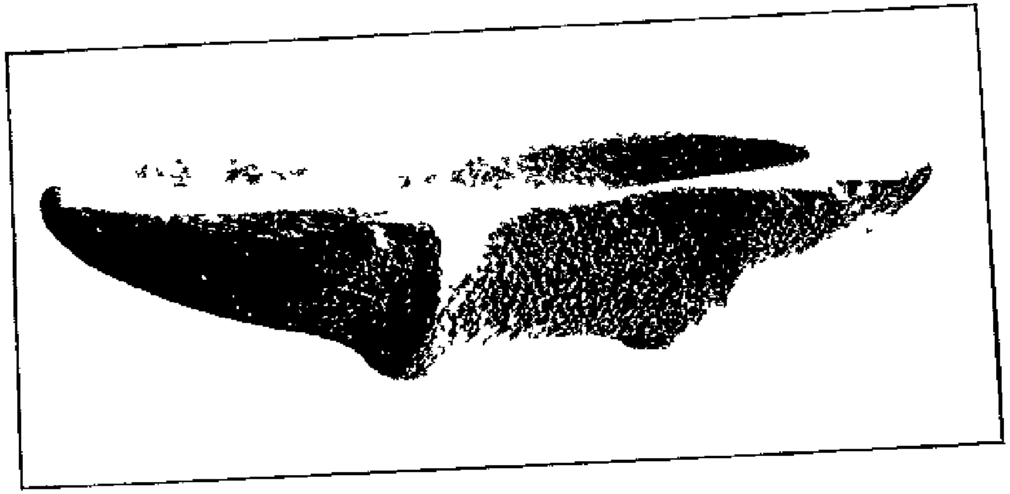


c

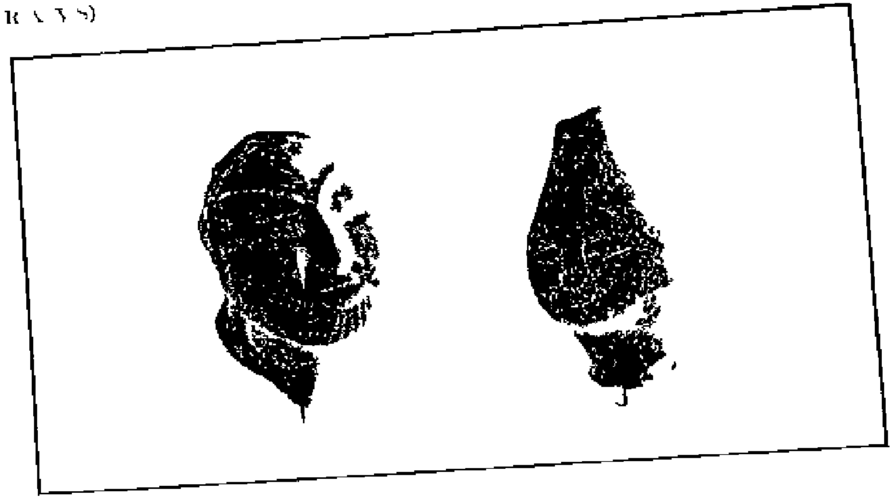


d

MOHENJO DARO (SITUS H R A Y S)



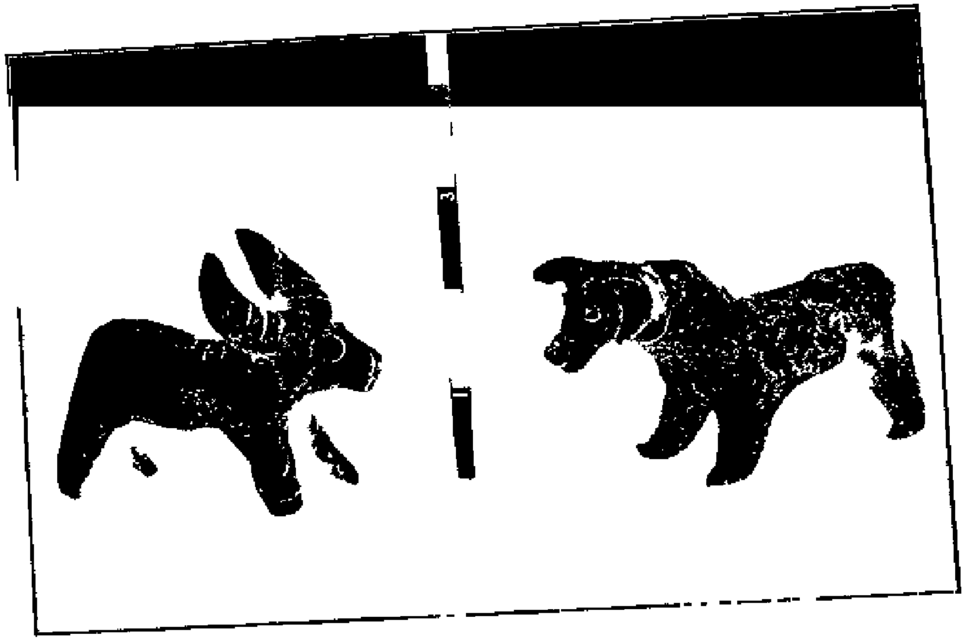
a



b

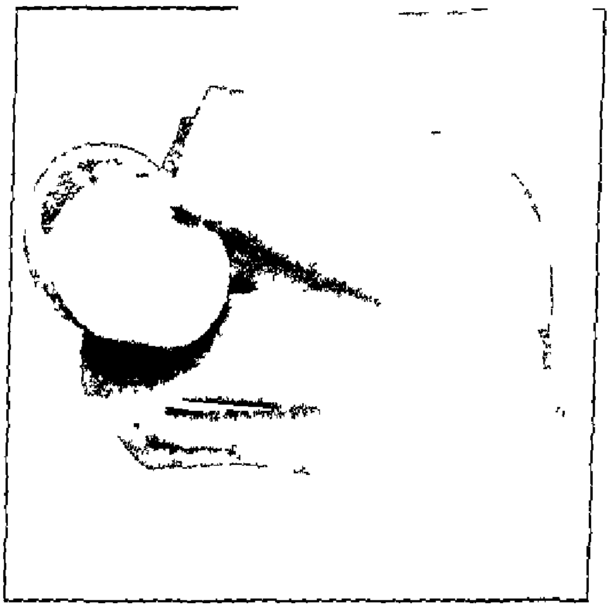


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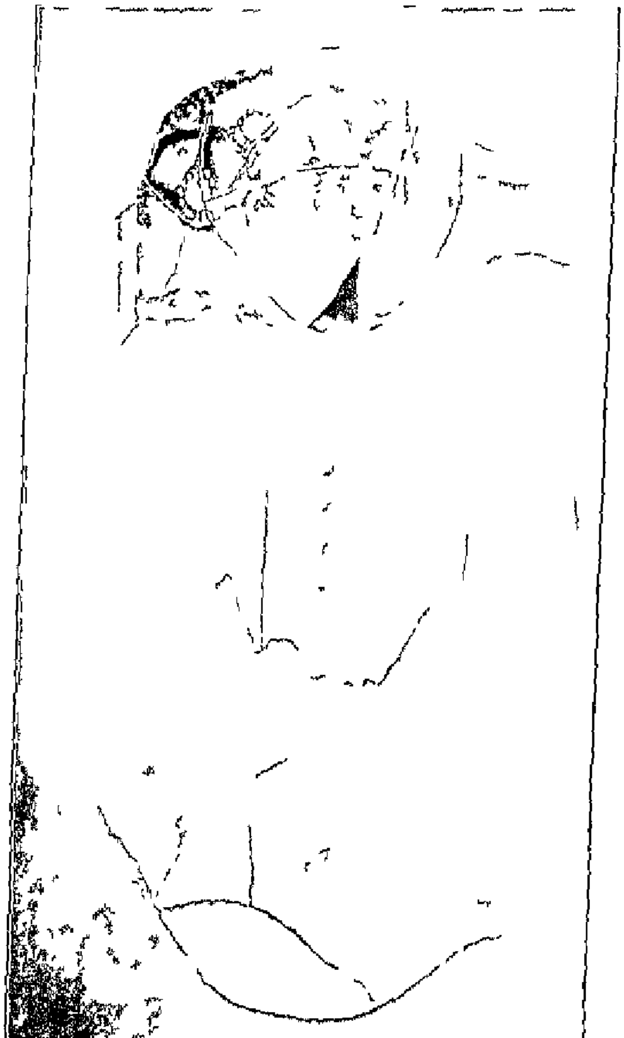


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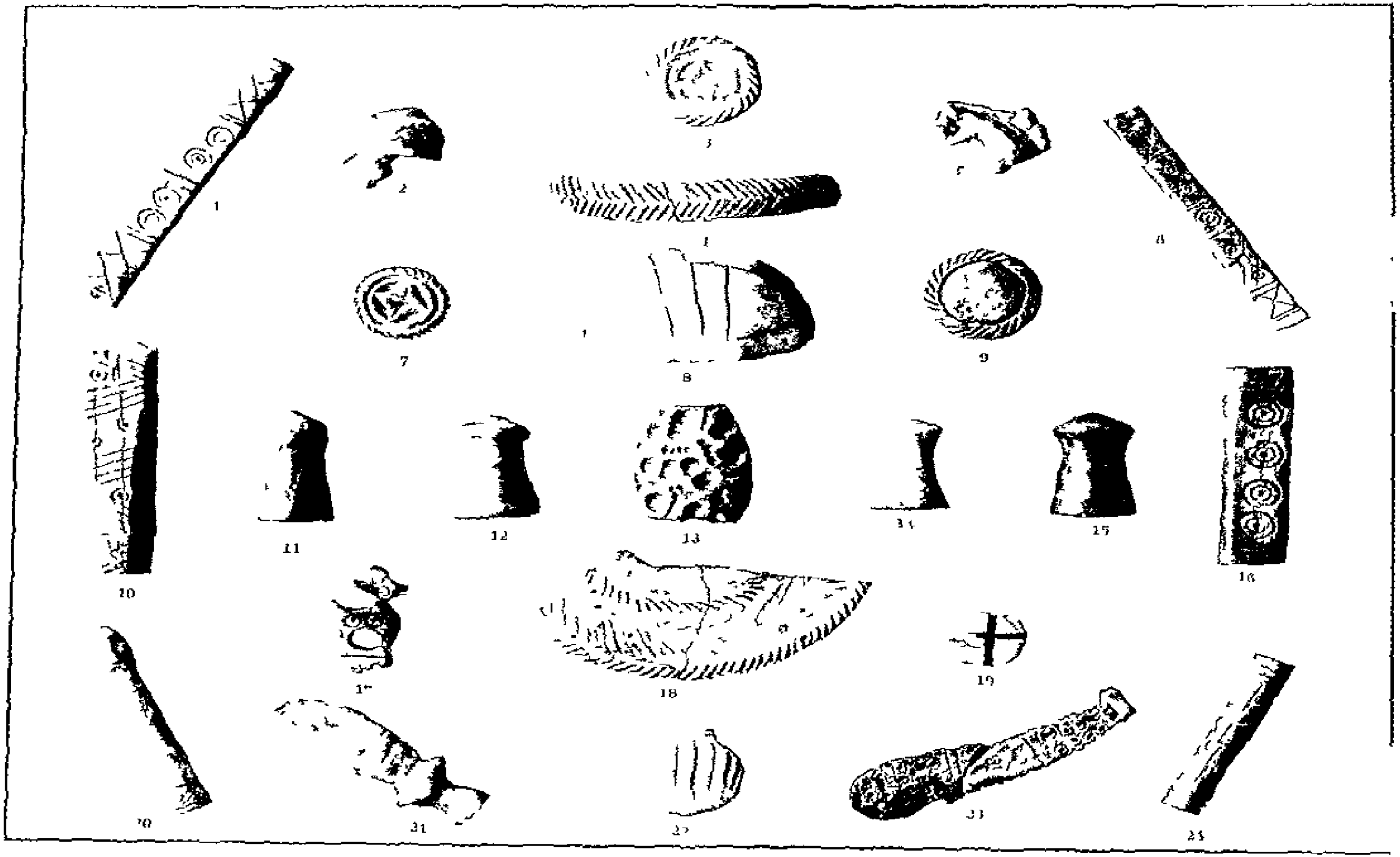








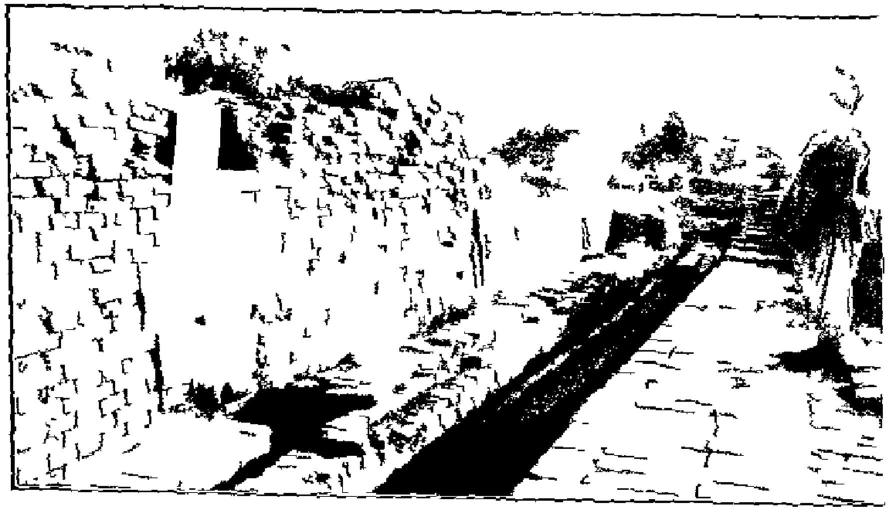
MOHENJO-DARO (SITE VS)



MISCELLANEOUS GROUP OF SHELL, FAIENCE AND IVORY OBJECTS



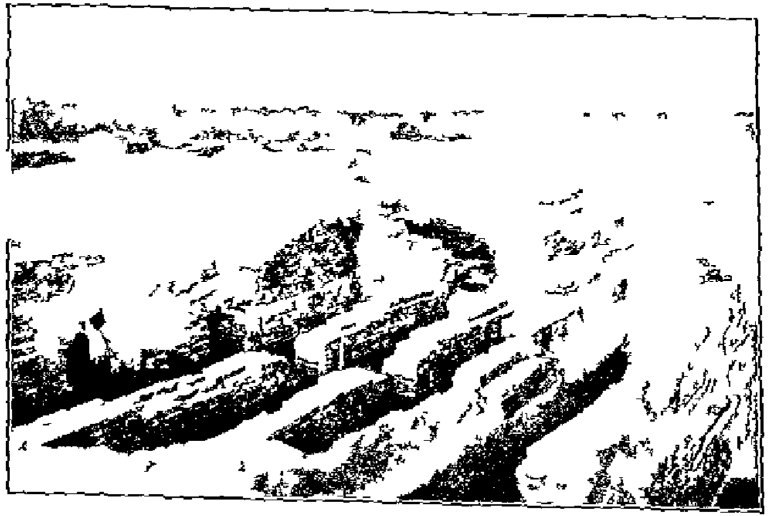
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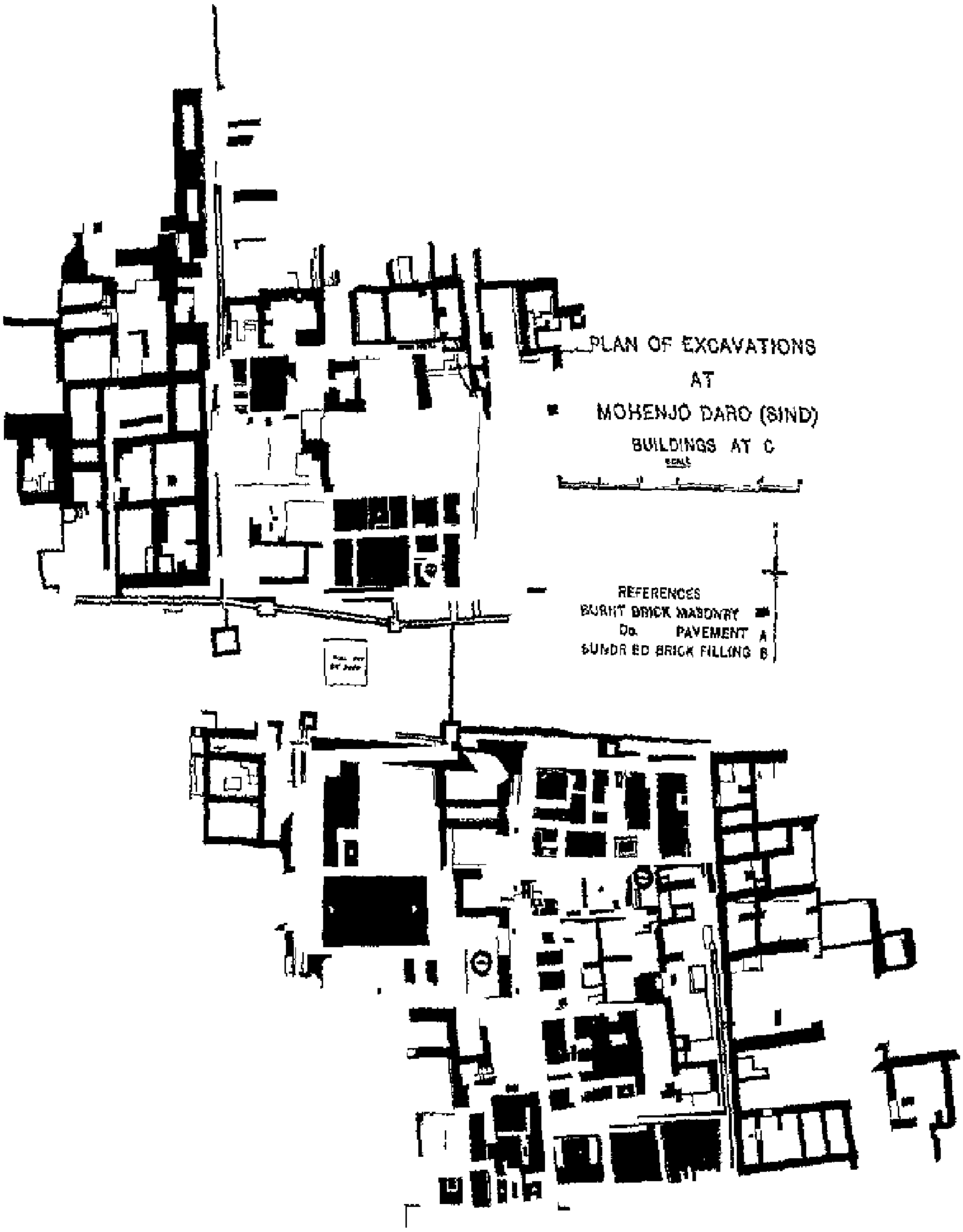
b ATR F V F S O NQ D YS AND 1 & UI N LI



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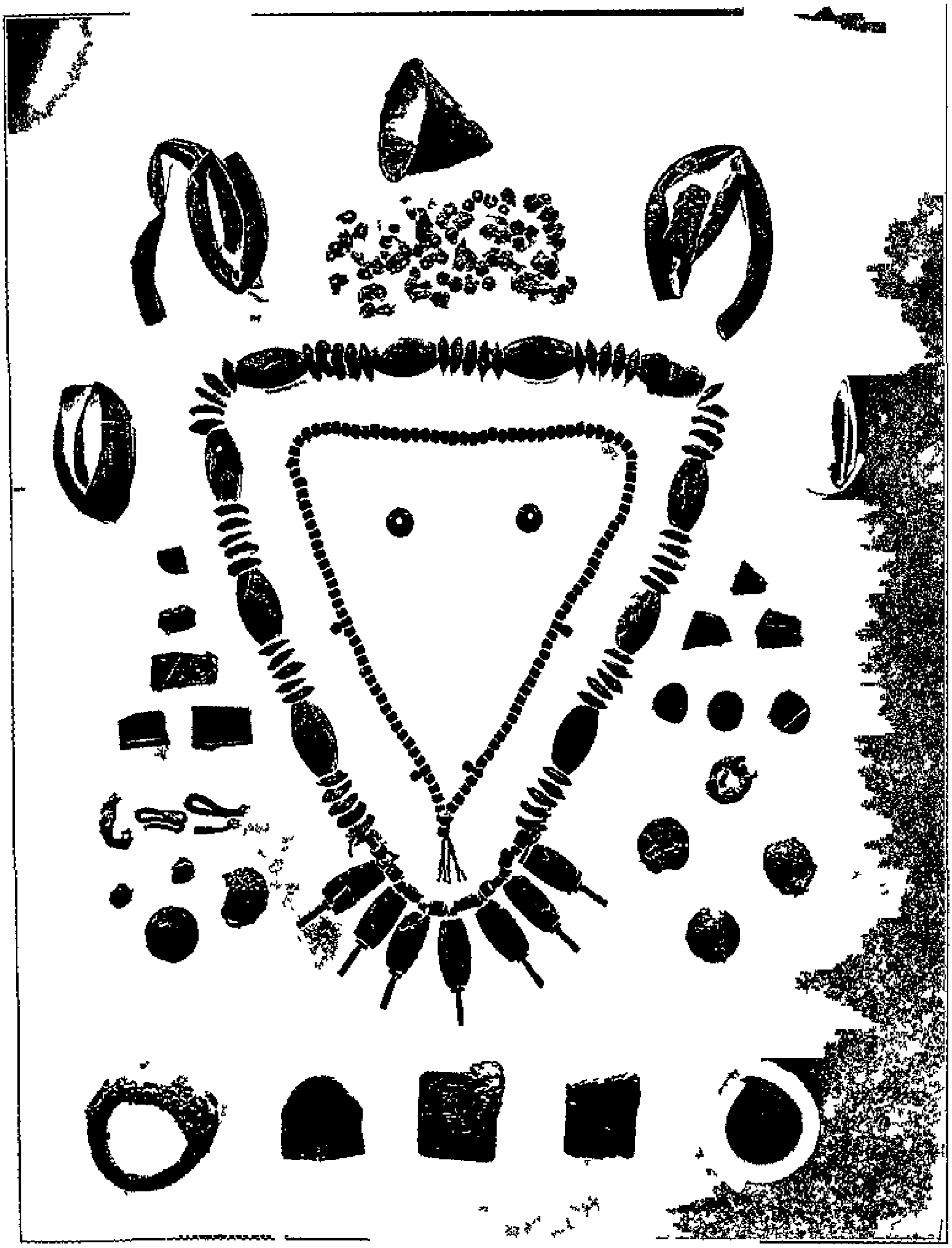
d 1 S PNI O H UBP RO S OC U T



General plan of buildings at C (S of DK)

Ro No 3010 E 27 501

Helio S I O Calcutta



JL LLER A D W ST ET L FRO ER S

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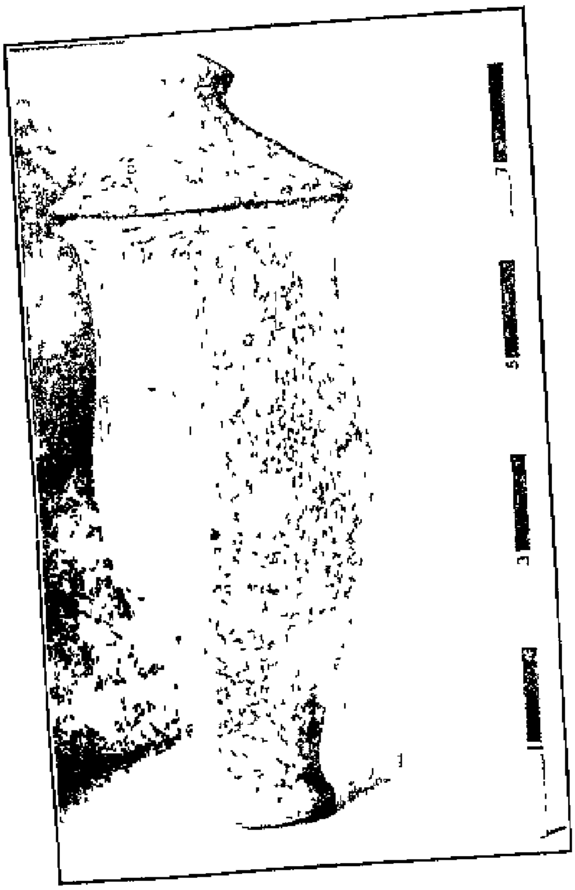
MOHENJO-DARO (SITE DK)



a



b



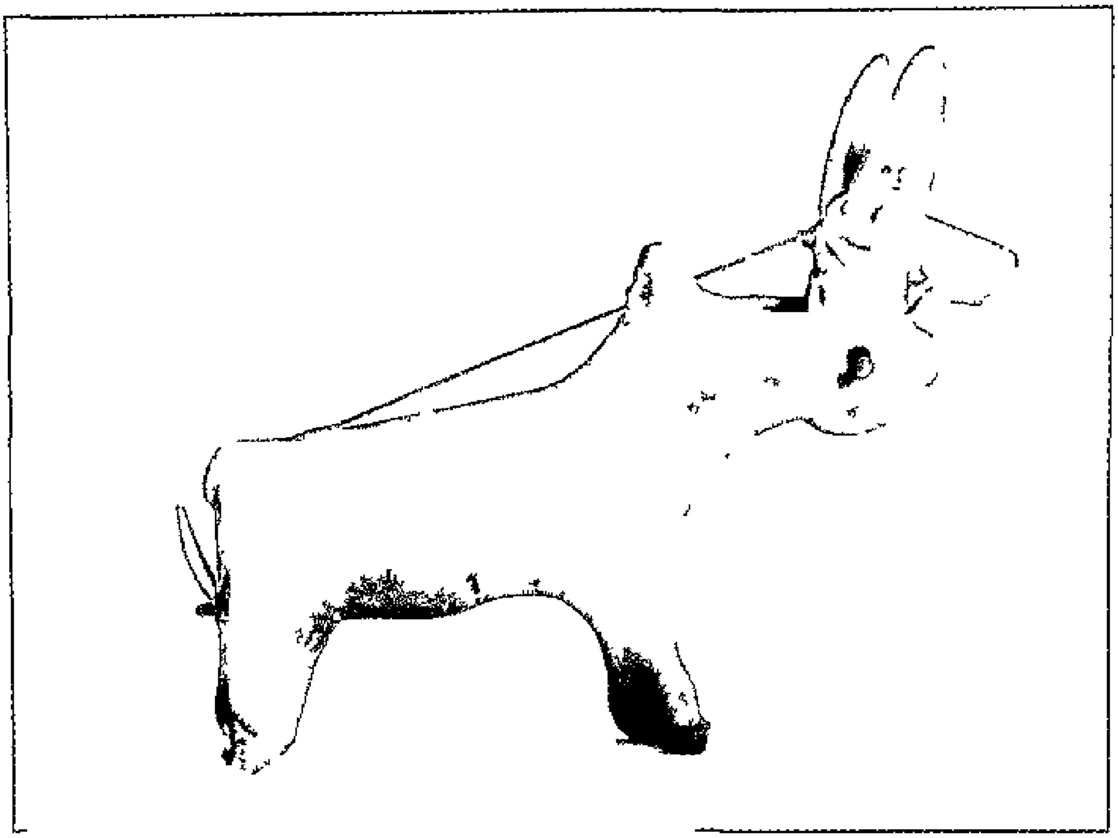
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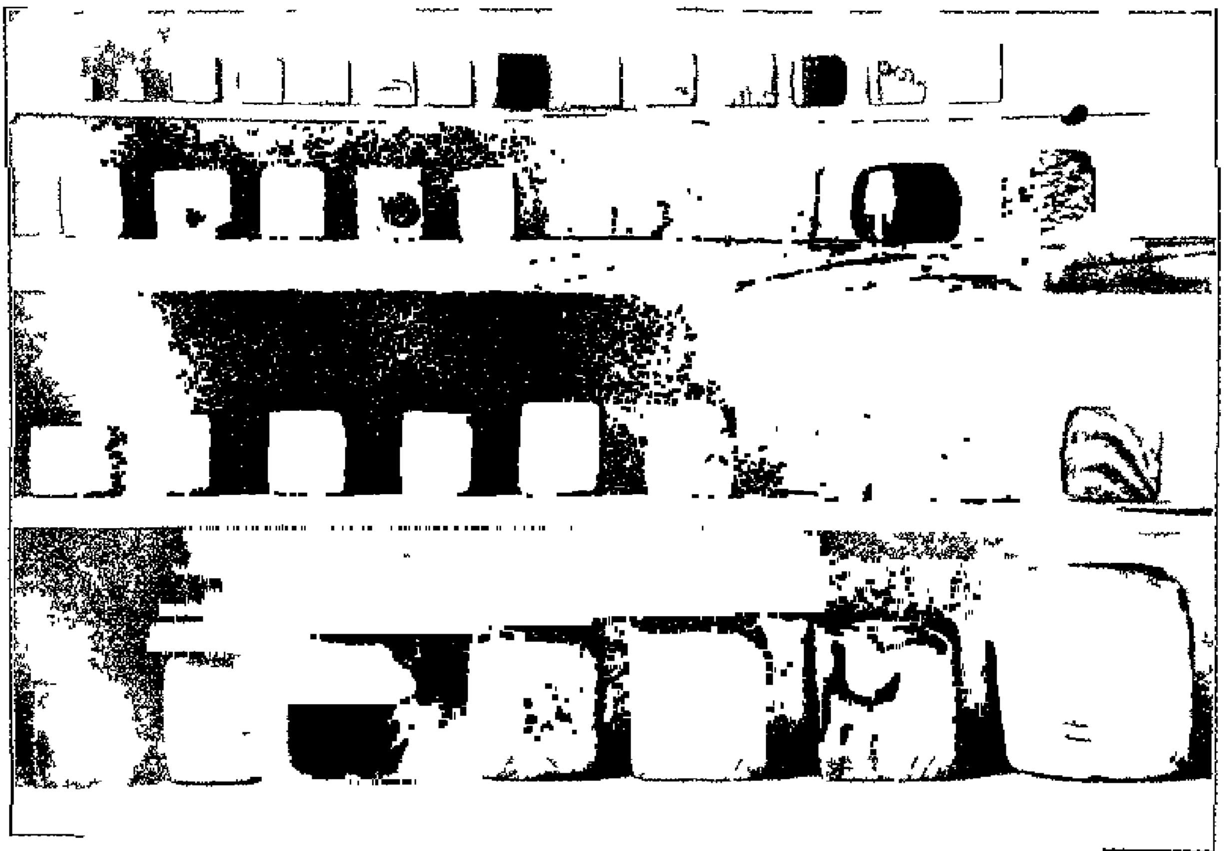


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OH IO DARO SITT D1

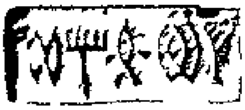




IOHENJO DARO SITES D I HR SD


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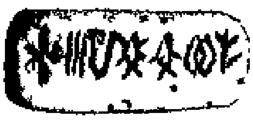

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°


26



MOHENJO DARO SITES DK & VS



1



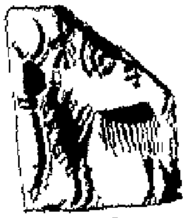
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17

GROUP OF SEALS FROM VARIOUS SITES

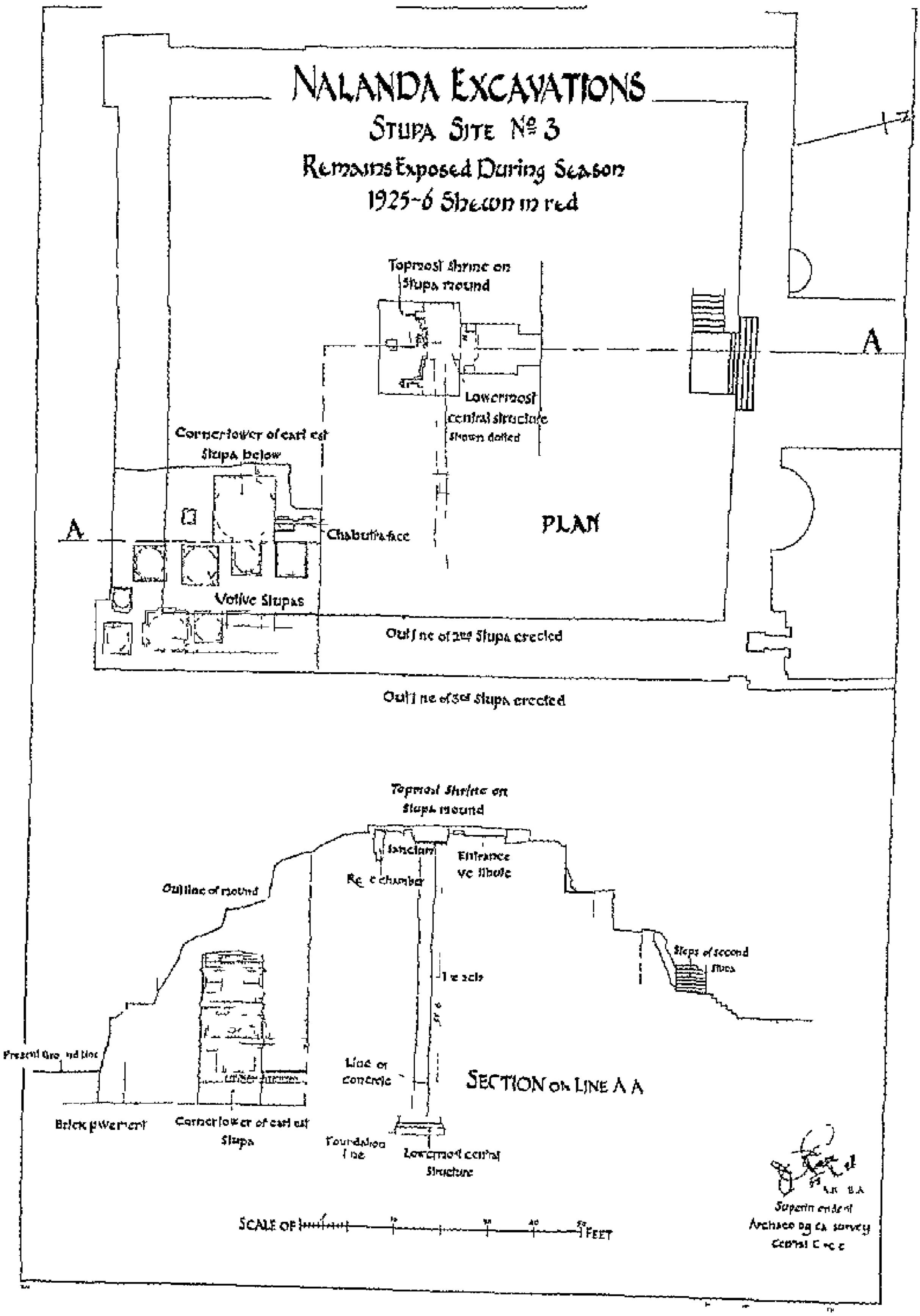
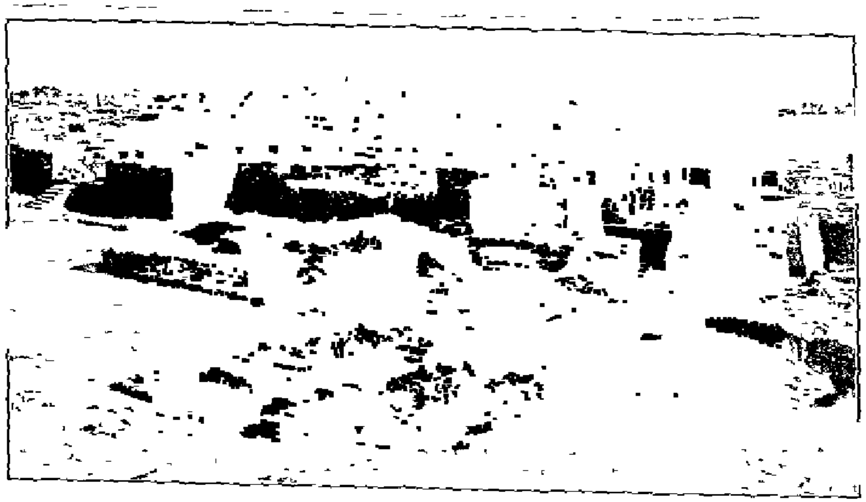

NALANDA EXCAVATIONS
STUPA SITE № 3
Remains Exposed During Season
1925-6 Shewn in red
Topmost shrine on
Stupa mound
A
Lowermost
central structure
shown dotted
A
Chabutra face
PLAN
Votive Stupas
Outline of 3rd Stupa erected
Topmost Shrine on
Stupa mound
Entrance
vestibule
Outline of mound
Steps of second
Brick pavement
Line of
concrete
SECTION ON LINE A A
Foundation
line
Lowermost central
Structure
SCALE OF FEET
Superintendent
Archaeological survey

PLATE XLVIII



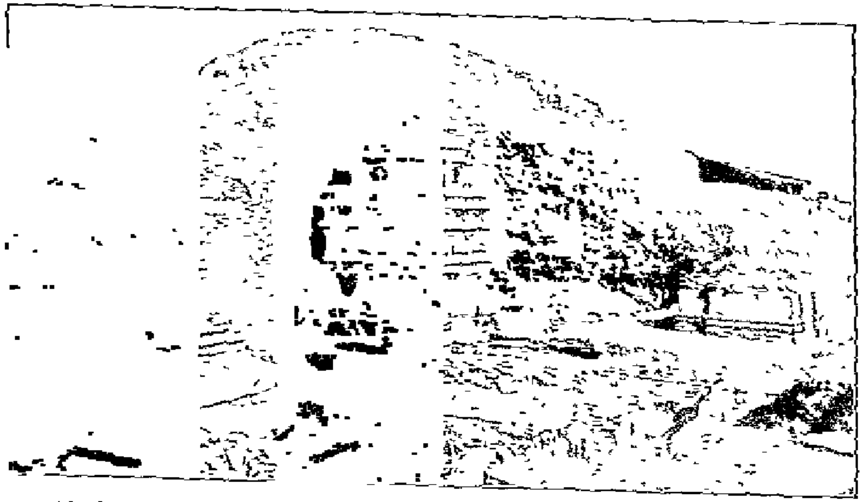
(a) AREA TO NORTH OF MONASTERIES 1A AND 1B BEFORE EXCAVATION, NALANDA



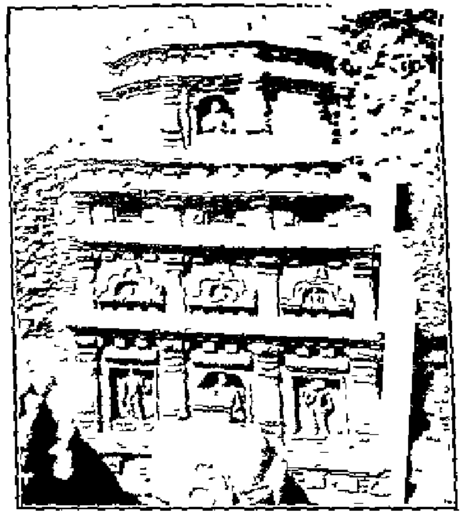
(b) AREA TO NORTH OF MONASTERIES 1A AND 1B AFTER EXCAVATION, NALANDA



(c) STUPA 3, SOUTH-EAST CORNER BEFORE FURTHER EXCAVATION OF OUTER INTEGUMENT, NALANDA



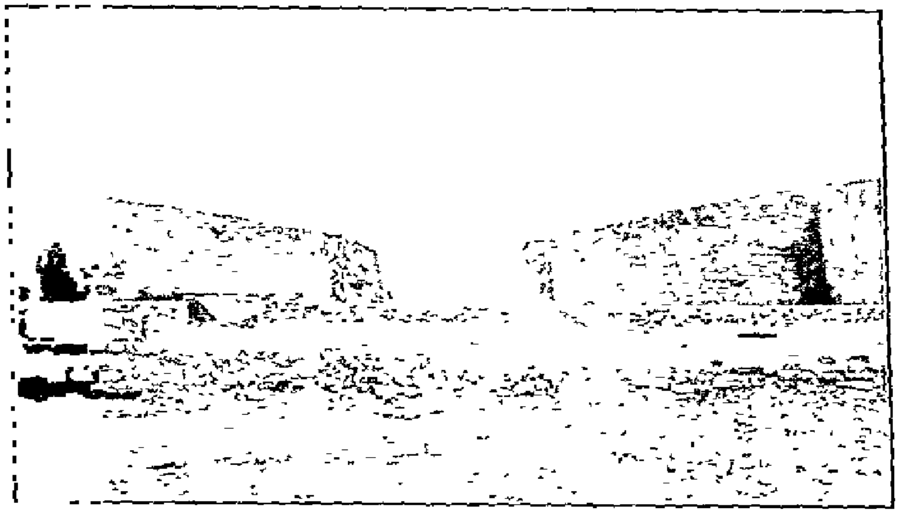
(d) STUPA 3, SOUTH-EAST CORNER AFTER FURTHER EXCAVATION, REVEALING CORNER TOWER OF EARLIEST STUPA, NALANDA



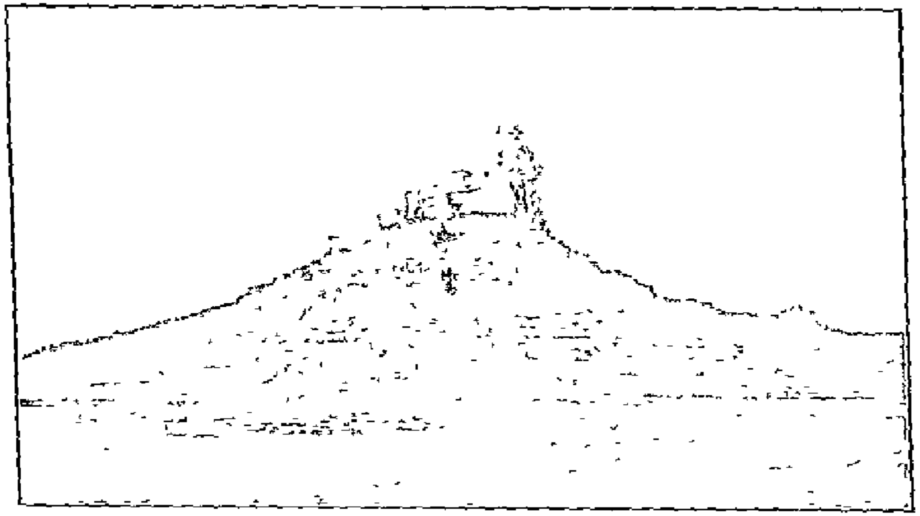
(a) STUPA 3, SOUTH-EAST CORNER AFTER FURTHER EXCAVATION, CLOSER VIEW OF CORNER TOWER, FROM EAST, NALANDA.



(b) STUPA 3 SOUTH-EAST CORNER AFTER FURTHER EXCAVATION, REVEALING DETAIL OF STUCCO FIGURE IN UPPERMOST TIER (BUDDHA IN BHUMISPARSA MUDRA).



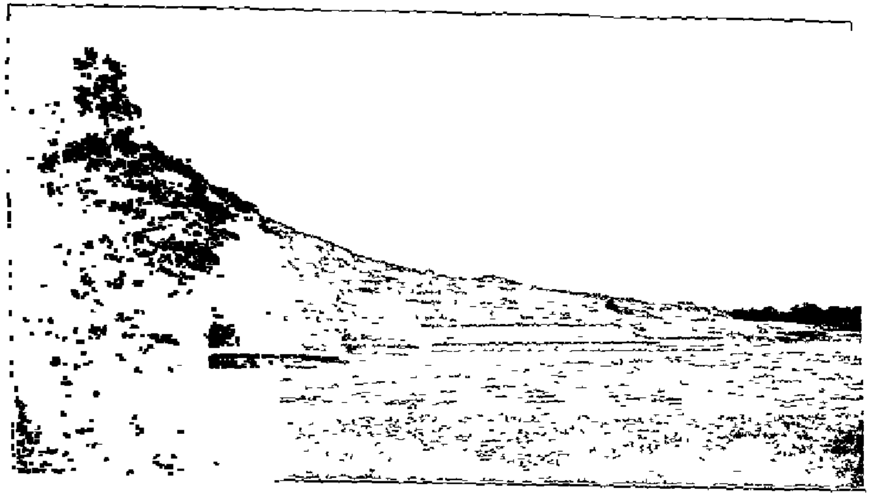
(c) VIEW OF THE HALL IN THE NORTHERN GATEWAY TO THE TEMPLE ENCLOSURE, PAHARPUR, DISTRICT RAJSHAHI.



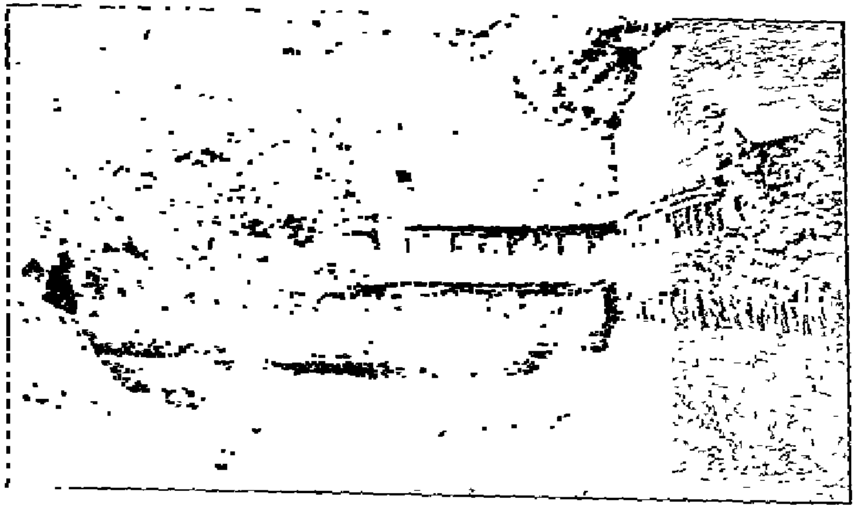
(d) GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXCAVATION, NORTHERN FACADE, PAHARPUR, DISTRICT RAJSHAHI.



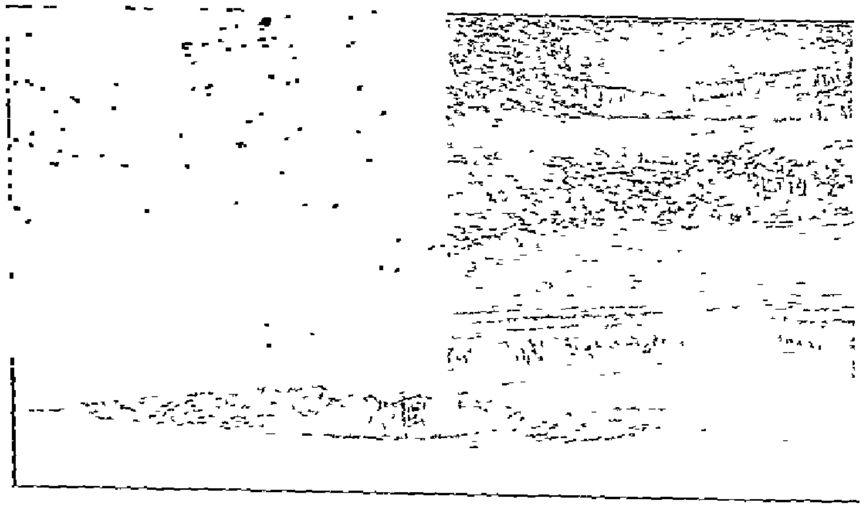
(a) General view of the central mound, from north east, before excavation, Paharpur, District Rajshahi



(b) General view of the central mound, from north east, after excavation, Paharpur, District Rajshahi.



(c) Open walk around the basement of the main temple showing [illegible] dado, Paharpur



(d) North eastern corner of the main temple showing stone images at the corner and gargoyle at the angle, Paharpur



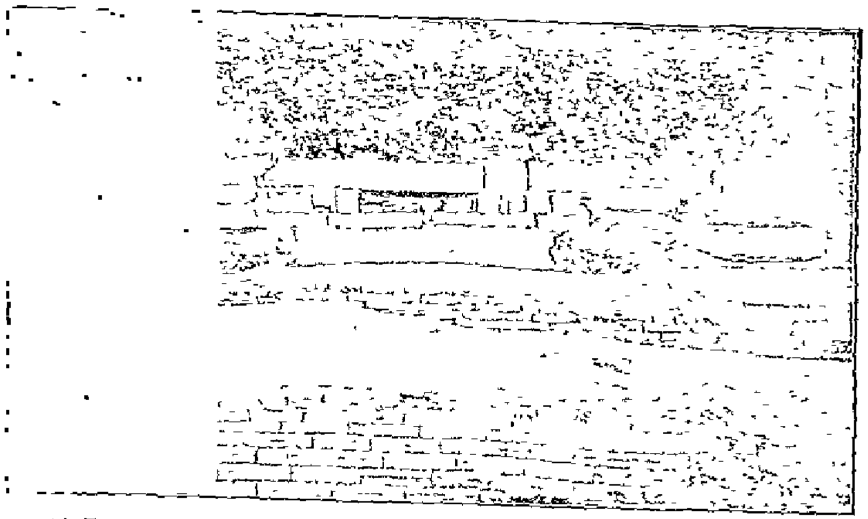
(a) THE WESTERN CORRIDOR, NORTHERN FAÇADE, MAIN TEMPLE, PAHARPUR, DISTRICT RAJSHAHI



(b) THE EASTERN CORRIDOR, NORTHERN FAÇADE, MAIN TEMPLE, PAHARPUR.



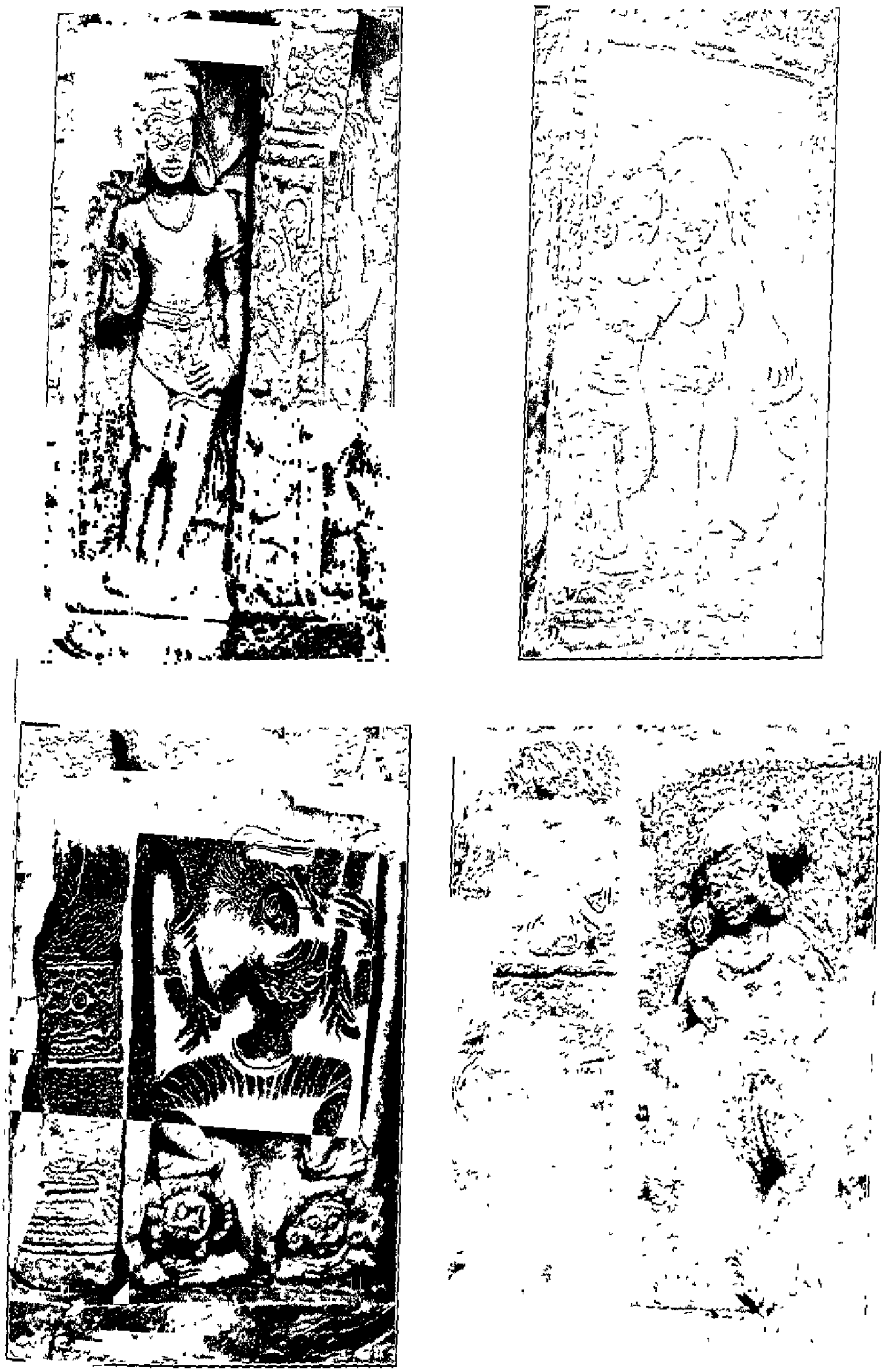
(c) THE WALLS OF THE STAIRCASE FROM THE LOWER TERRACE TO THE



(d) THE PERISTYLE HALL, NORTHERN SIDE, SHOWING PILLAR BASES, PAHARPUR



SO F T P COTT Q ES F D H R UR DSTS T R B



Some images from the basement of the Paharpur temple, District Rajshahi



(a) From Paharpur, District Rajshahi



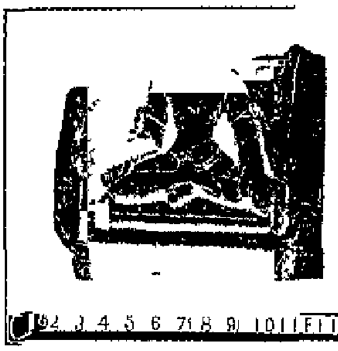
(b) From Paharpur, District Rajshahi



(c) From Sabhar, District Dacca



(d) From Paharpur, District Rajshahi



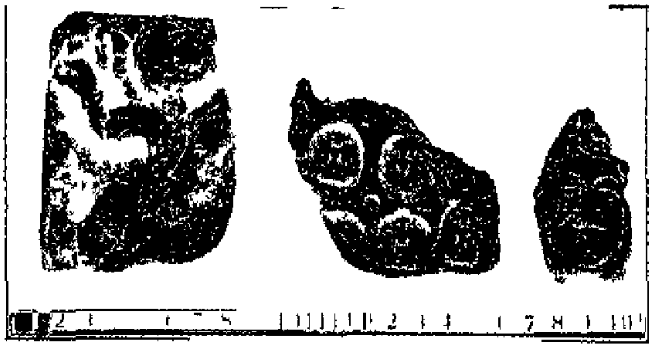
(f) From Dah Parbatiya, Assam



(g) From Sabhar, District Dacca

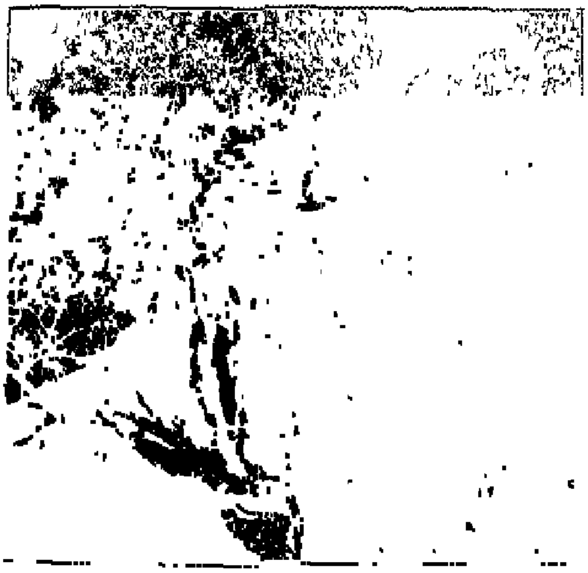


(e) From Paharpur, District Rajshahi

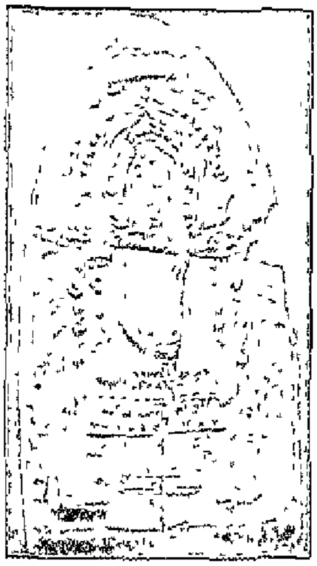


(h) From Sabhar, District Dacca

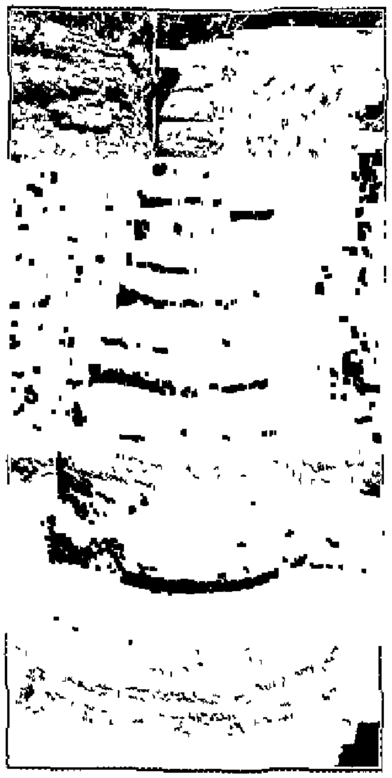
PLATE LV.



(a) Brick mound at Thaungbaengon, Hmawza, Burma



(b) Terracotta votive tablet from a brick mound near Pada pagoda, Hmawza, Burma



(c) Brick stupa encased within the mound shown in figure a



(d) A bronze hand from a brick mound at Thaungbyengon, Hmawza, Burma

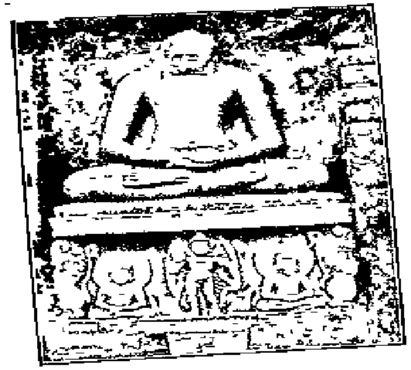


(e) Fragment of a stone pedestal from Sin mi po win din kon, Hmawza, Burma.

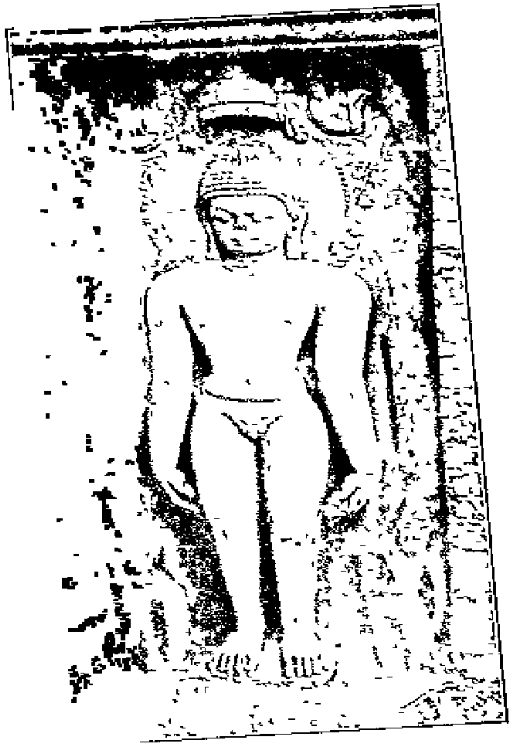
Plate LVI



(a) Stupa on the Vipulagiri, Rajgir



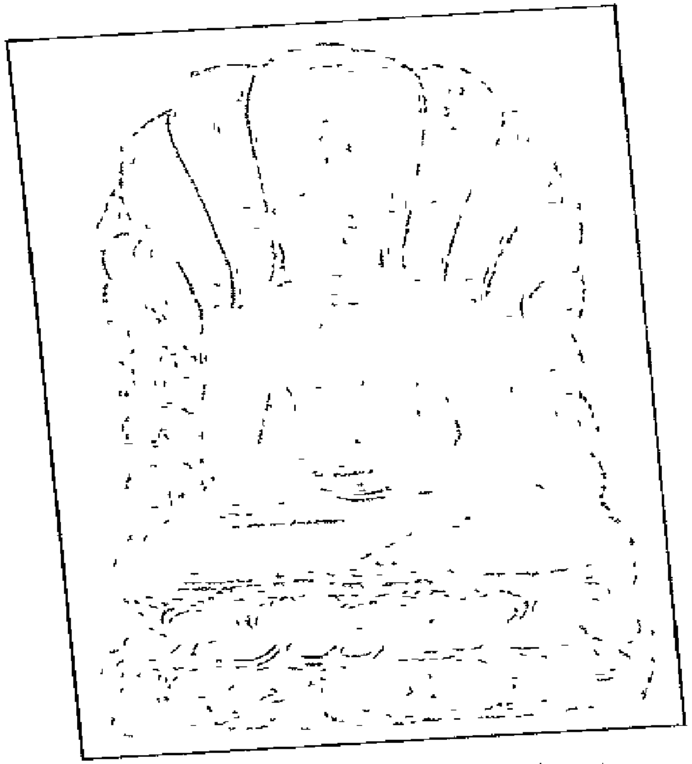
(b) Jina Neminatha Vaibharagiri, Rajgir



(c) Standing Jina, Vaibharagiri



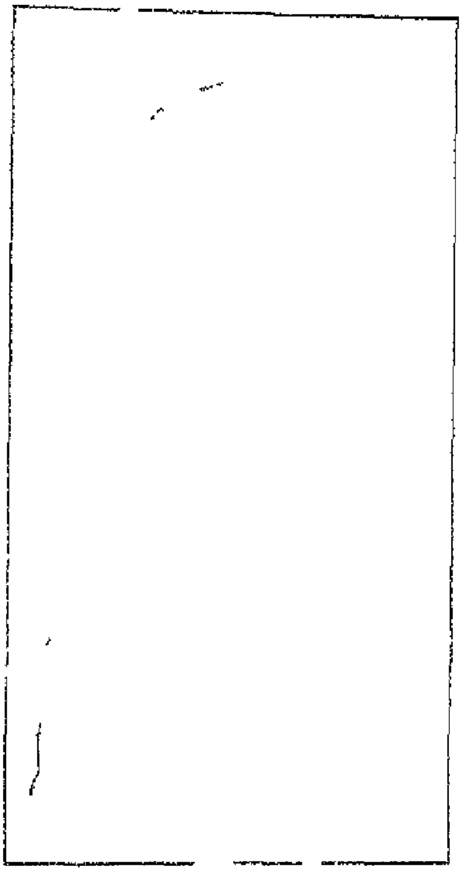
(d) Jina Rishabha, Vaibharagiri, Rajgir



(e) Jina Parsvanatha, Udayagiri, Rajgir



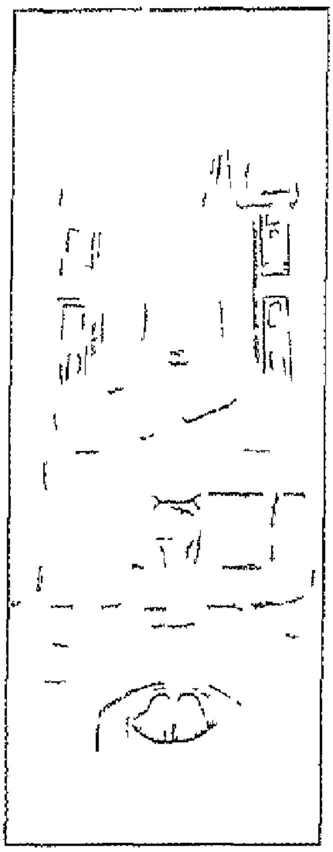
(a JINA VARDDHAMANA VAIPHARAGIRI Raj..



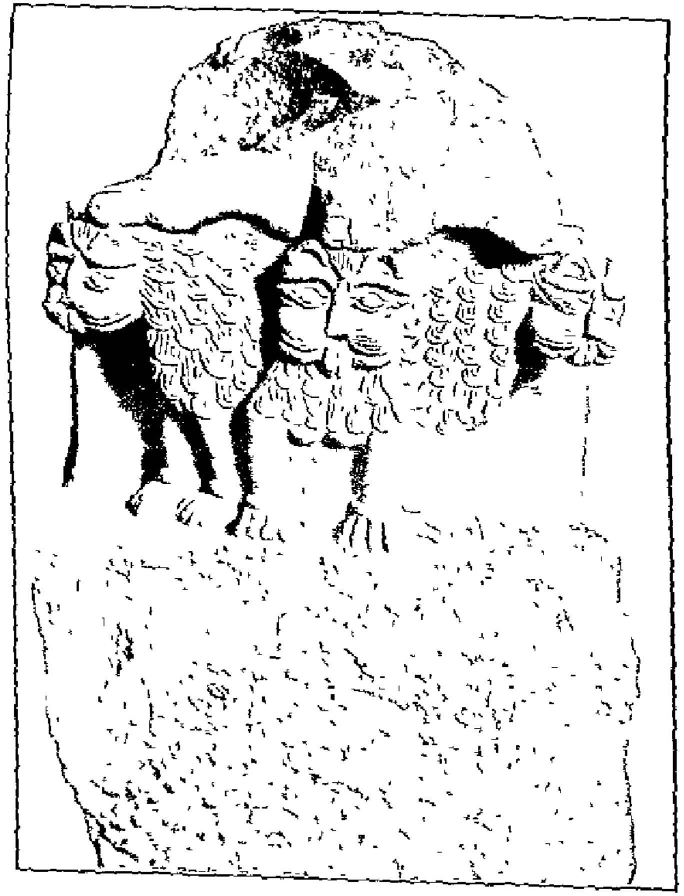
(b JIN SH PH ... R n



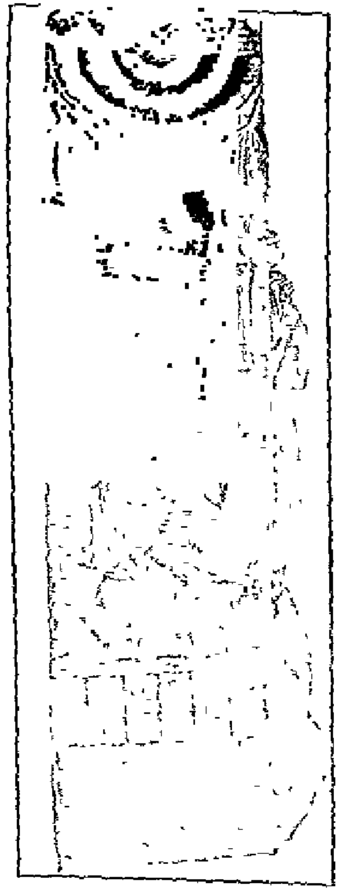
) J A MU SU T LLAGE TEMPLE RAJG



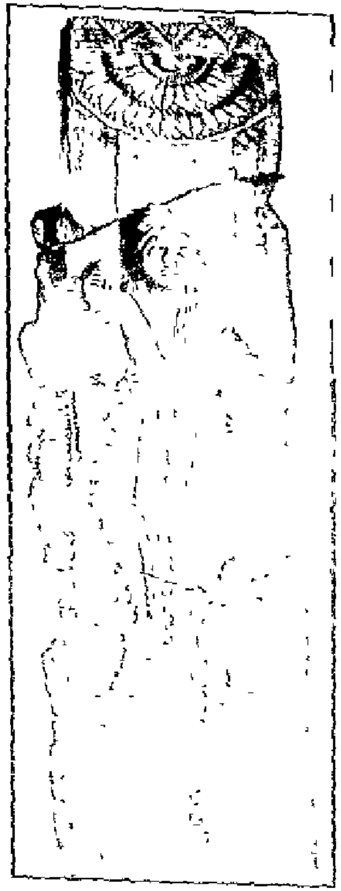
(d JIN RSHAB A SO G R PAJ IR



(a) Fragment of a Bharhut rail pillar



(b) Female figure on a Bharhut rail pillar



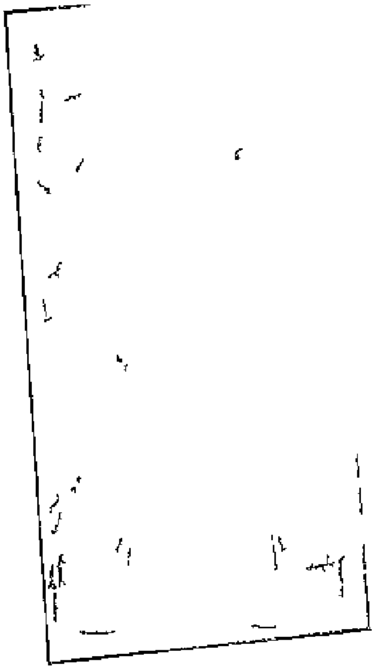
(c) Male figure on a Bharhut rail pillar



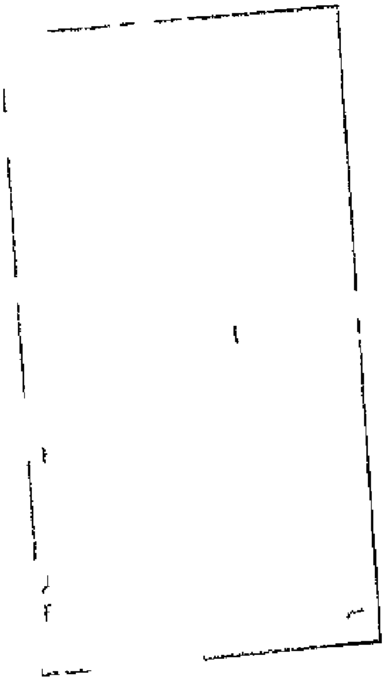
(d) Female figure on a Bharhut rail pillar



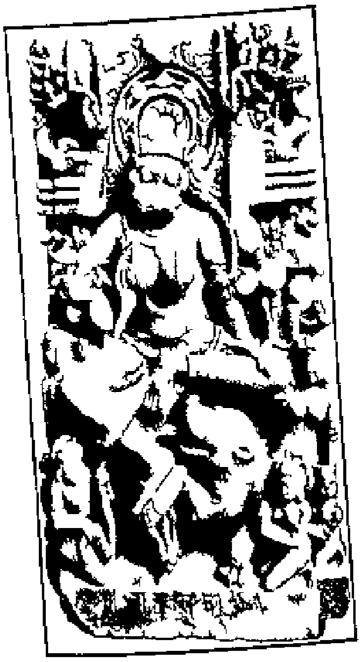
( ) NDPA FROM SUTNA.



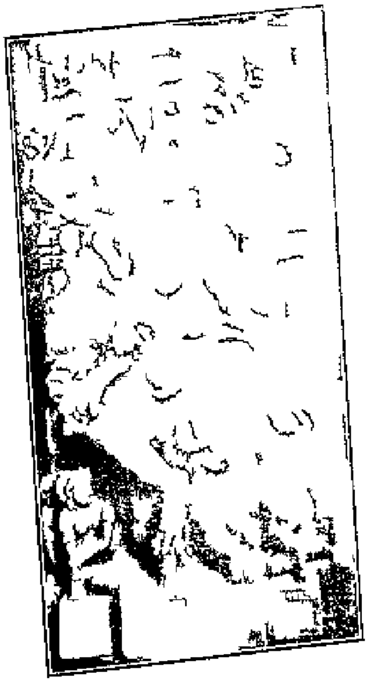
b M GE GODDPSS F O SUT



OUD RO SUT



NAR S HA PRO SUT



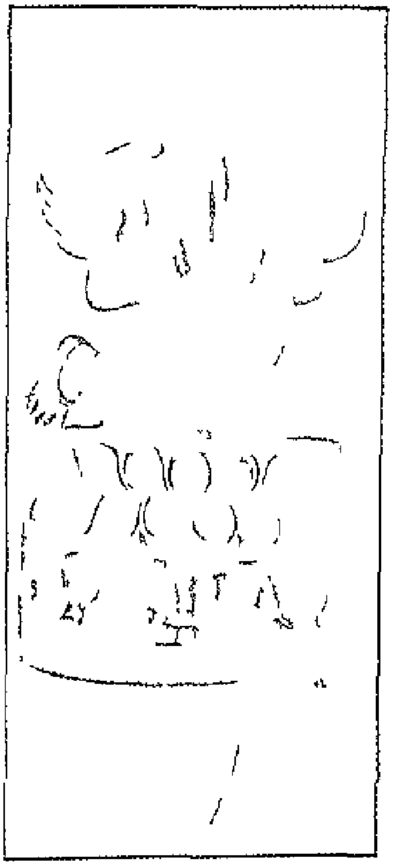
NAGIN F O SUT



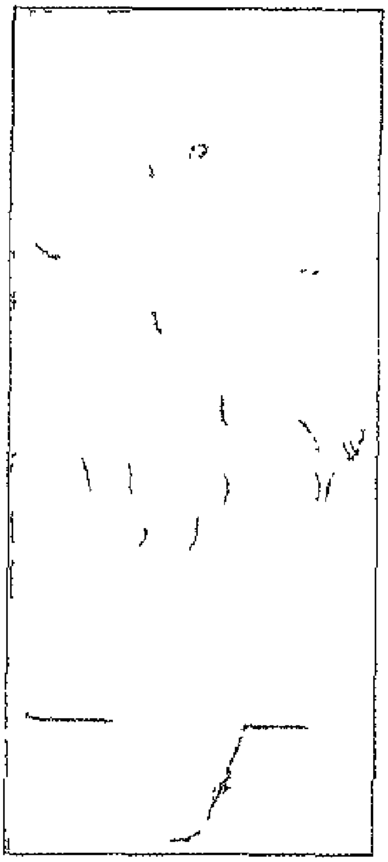
f S F O SUT



B J G R
D L C B



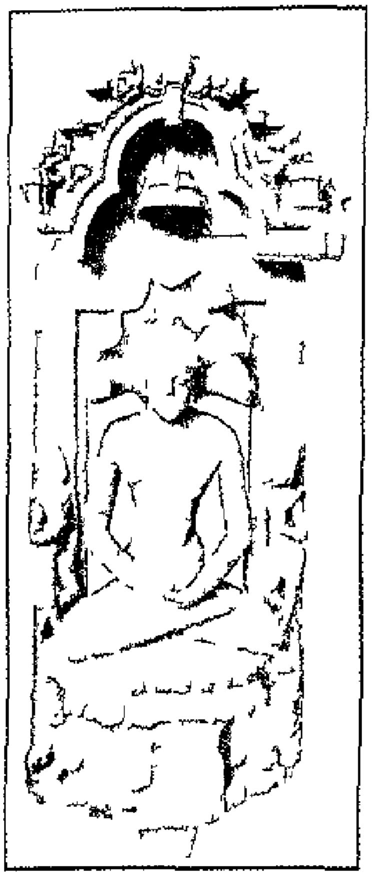
G D N R
D T CT B RB LM IR NT VIB



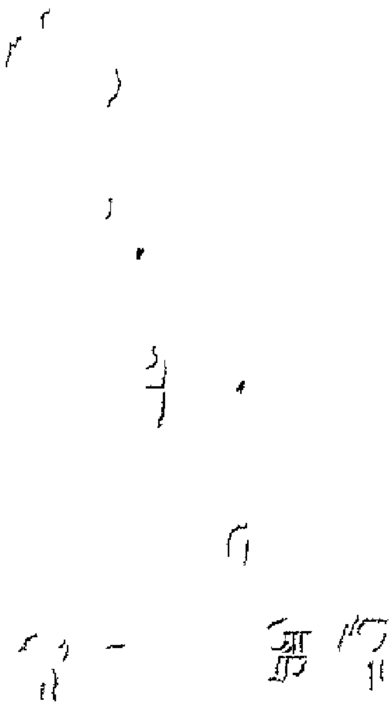
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O RO



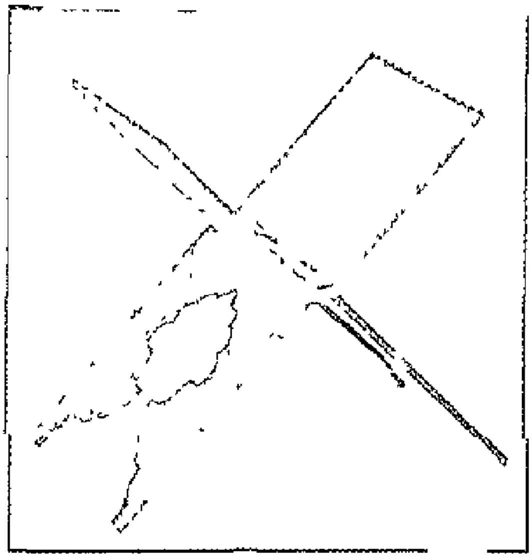
P R R RO D RH R
D P CT m



Co



(a) Jade Quran Stand (Delhi Museum)



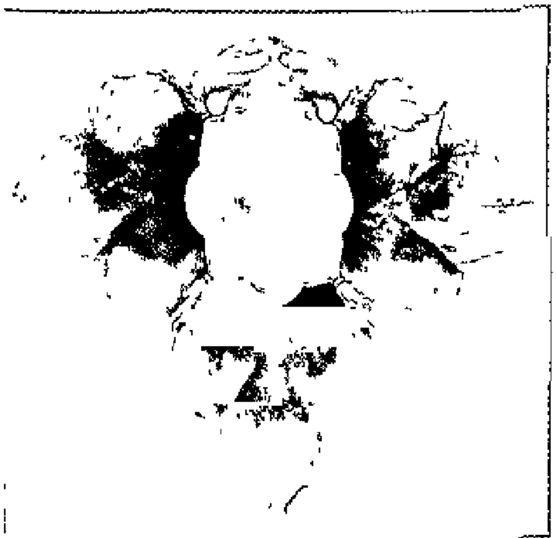
(b) Jade Quran Stand open (Delhi Museum)



(c) Jade Pot (Delhi Museum)



(d) Jade sword handle (Delhi Museum)



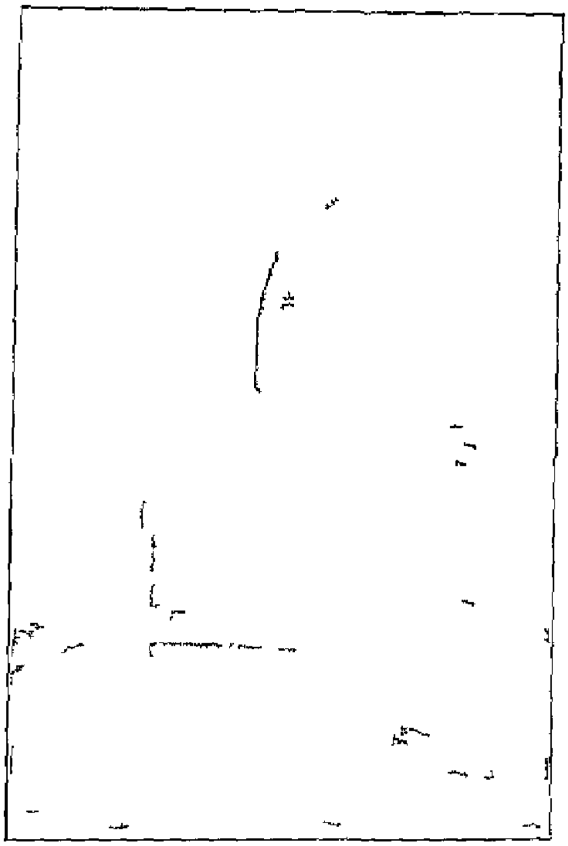
(e) Jade Betel dish (Delhi Museum)



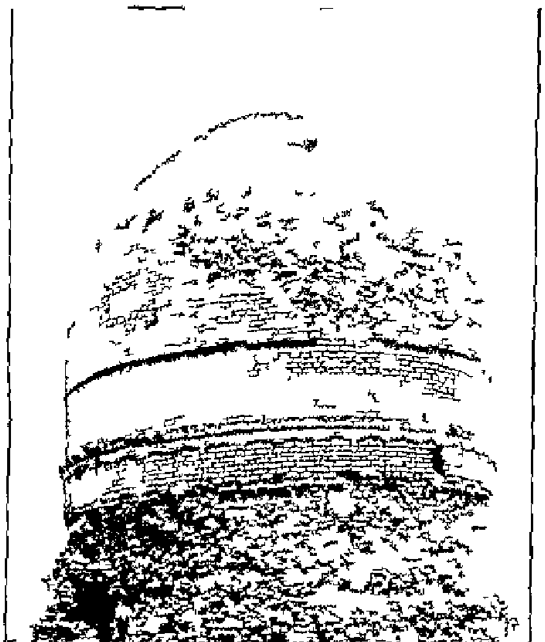
(f) Jade Betel dish, underside (Delhi Museum)



a STUP ABO F BATOR LT LA S AT S E FRO SOUTH



b G P T S R LL I R T
F L SO T

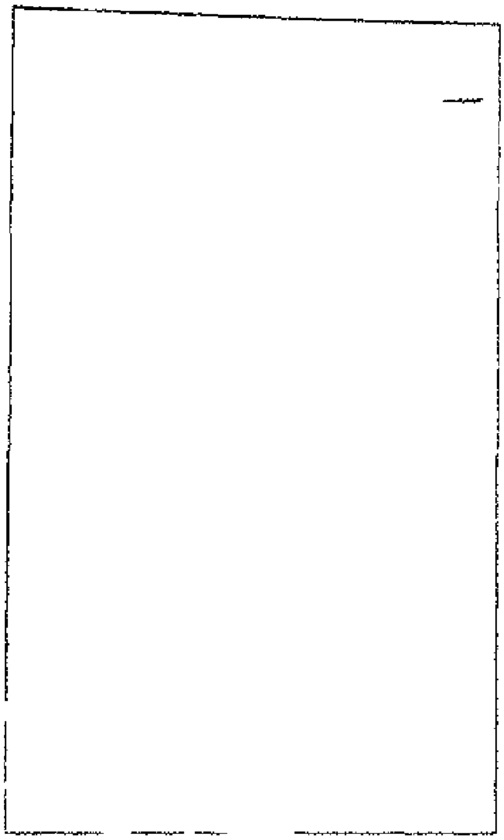


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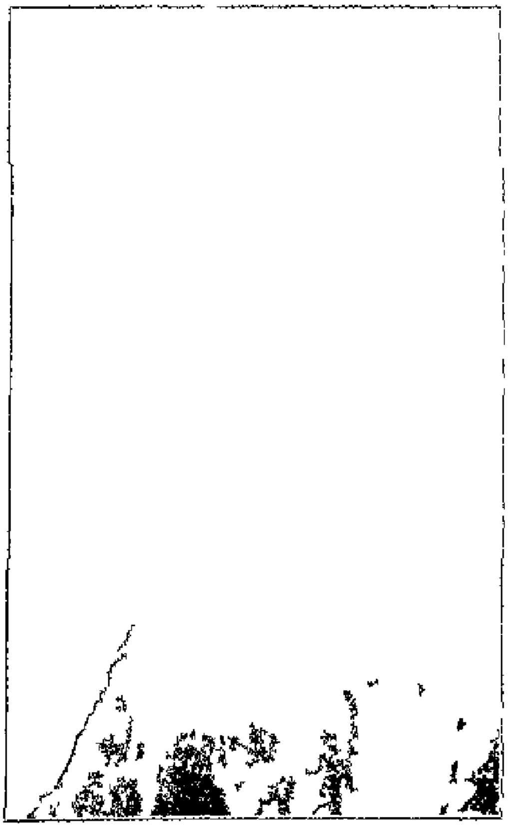


ST O TO D RO H ATOR S T
F OM O T F T



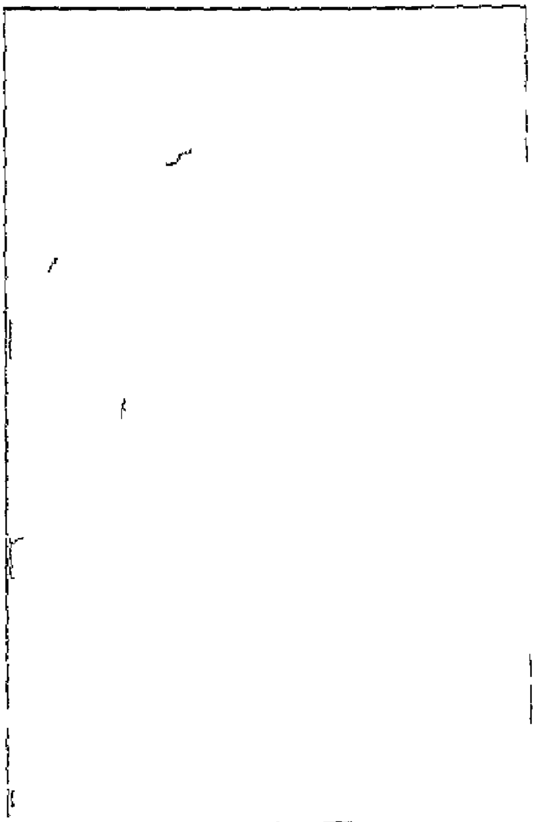








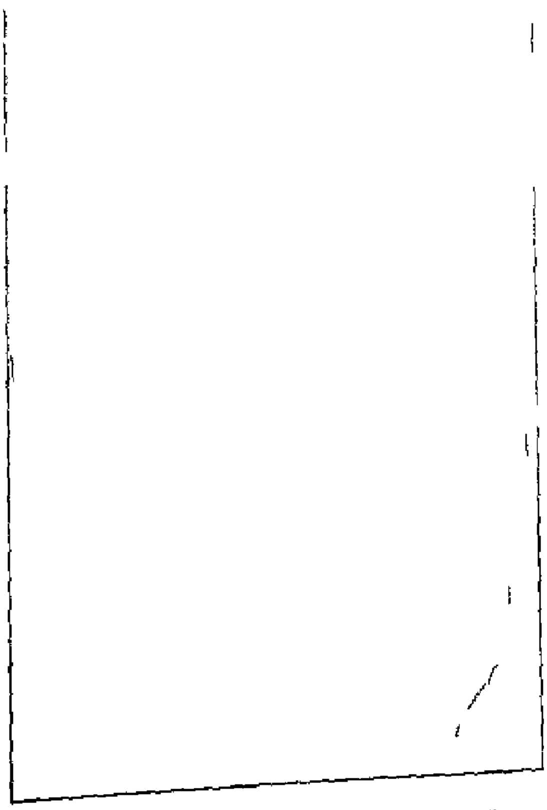
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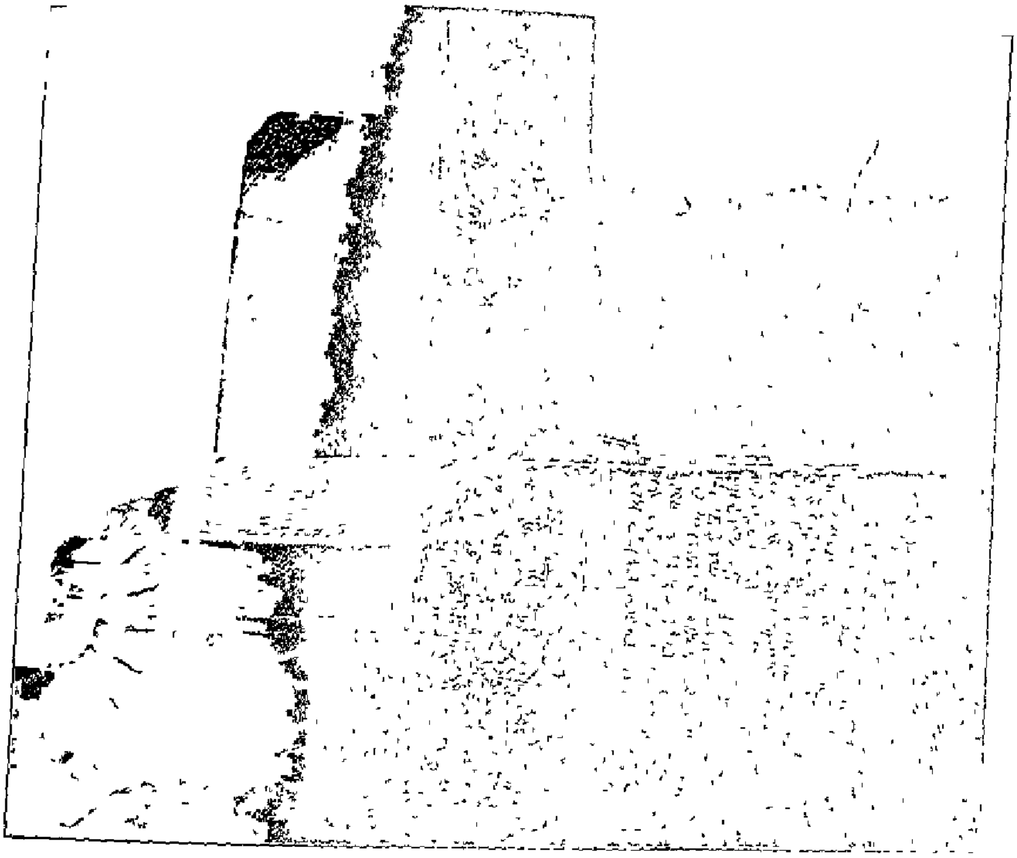


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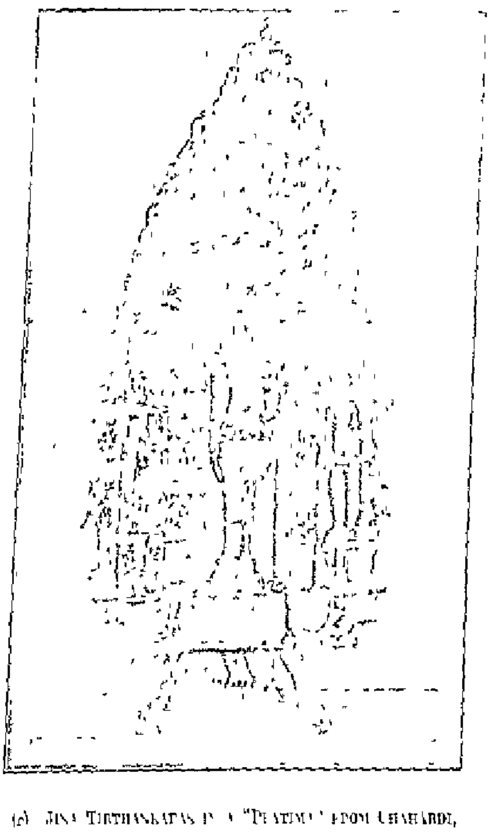
ot o



(a) MARBLE PILLAR WITH PR... INSCRIPTION AT ALIURO, DISTRICT ...

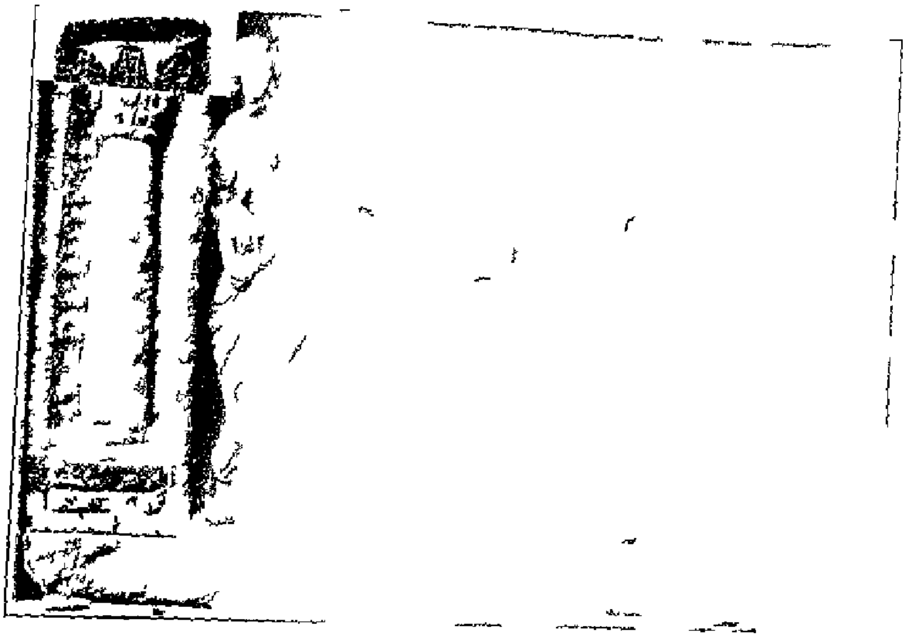


(b) JINA TIRTHANKARAS IN A "PRATIMA" FROM CHAHARDI, DISTRICT EAST KHANDESH, FRONT VIEW

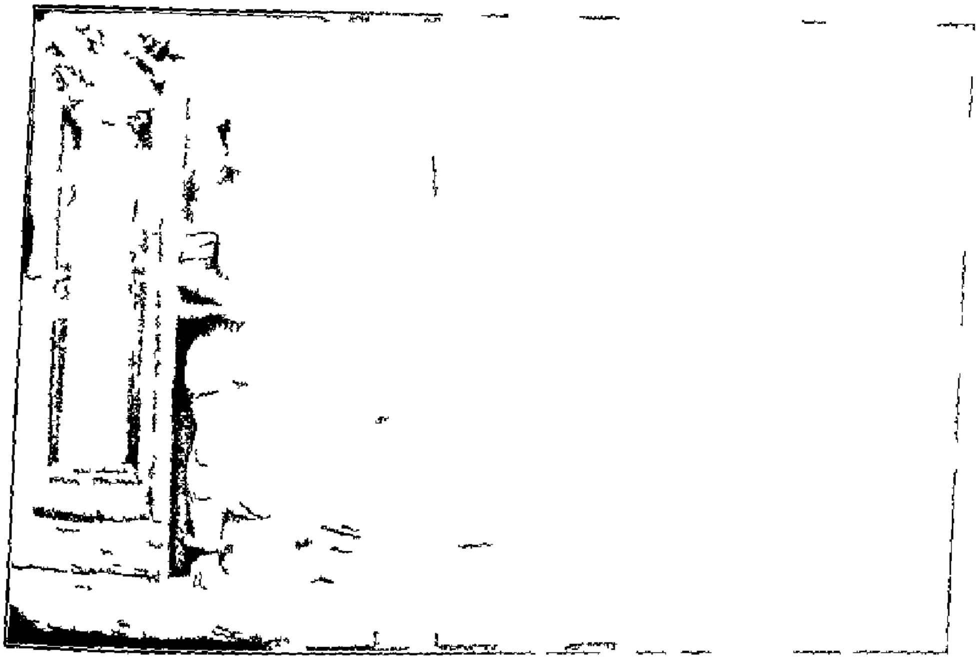


(c) JINA TIRTHANKARAS IN A "PRATIMA" FROM CHAHARDI, DISTRICT EAST KHANDESH, BACK VIEW

Photo-engraved & printed at the Offices of the Survey of India, Calcutta



b o l



b PESH W R FR No 0 2



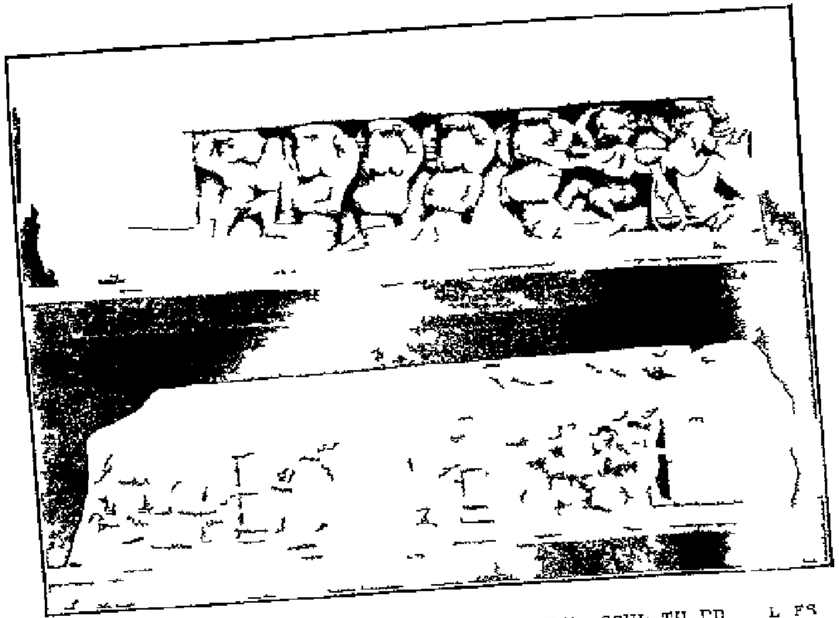
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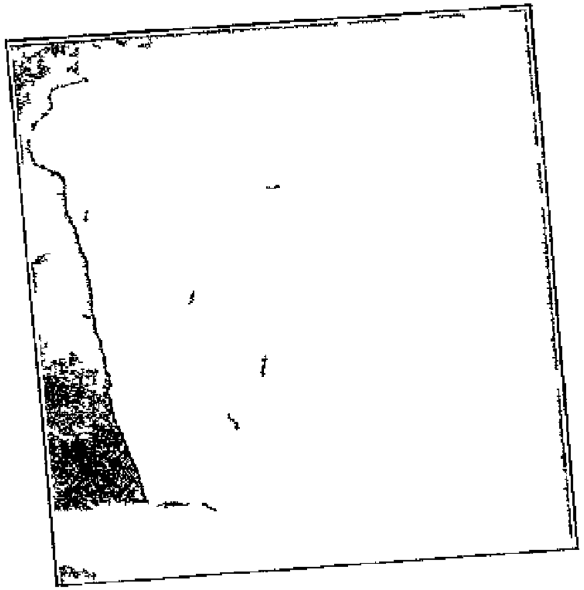
THE ARB E OF THE BODHIS TTV

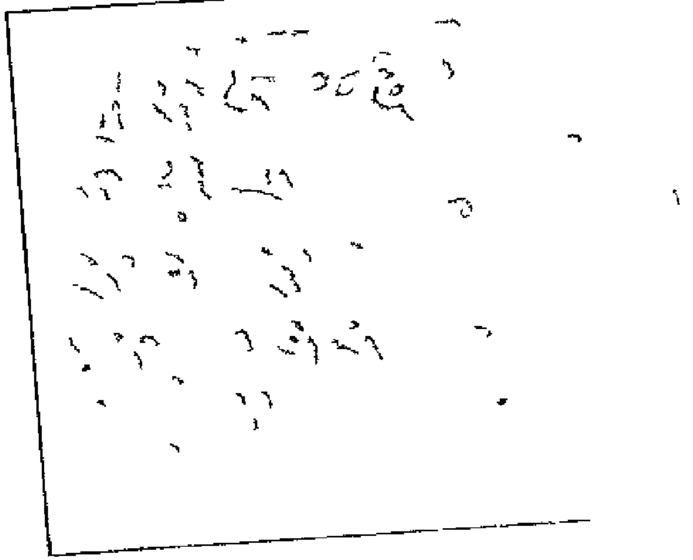
n d m





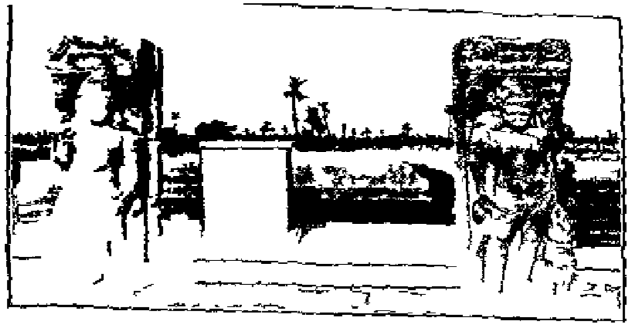
) R G LVL D LV L STONE NTFD V T SCUL TU PD L FS b o o U
ON ON ND B CK R D STR CT BUL NDS R



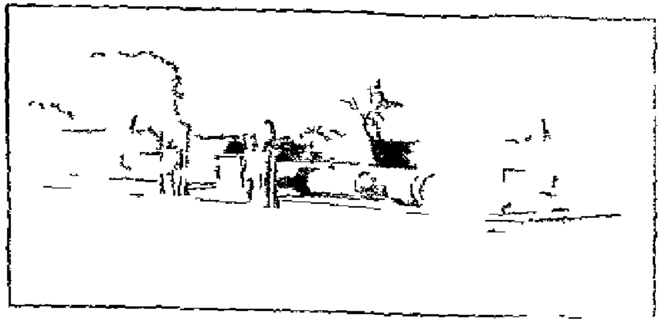




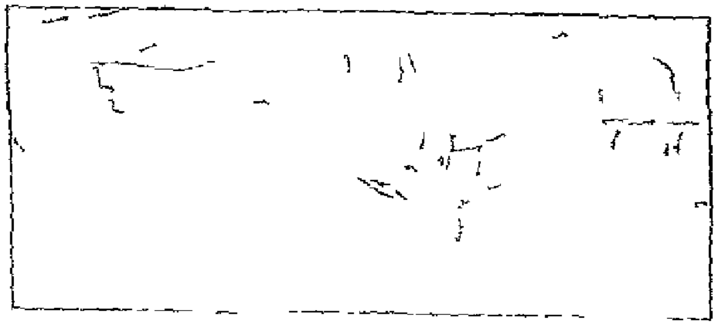
C A O Y SUP R S E L S OND
M ND SO P T O LR TON



T O CI DV L DAS I O SONONI
D O F O EPPY T ON



3 O S
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I O O U
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